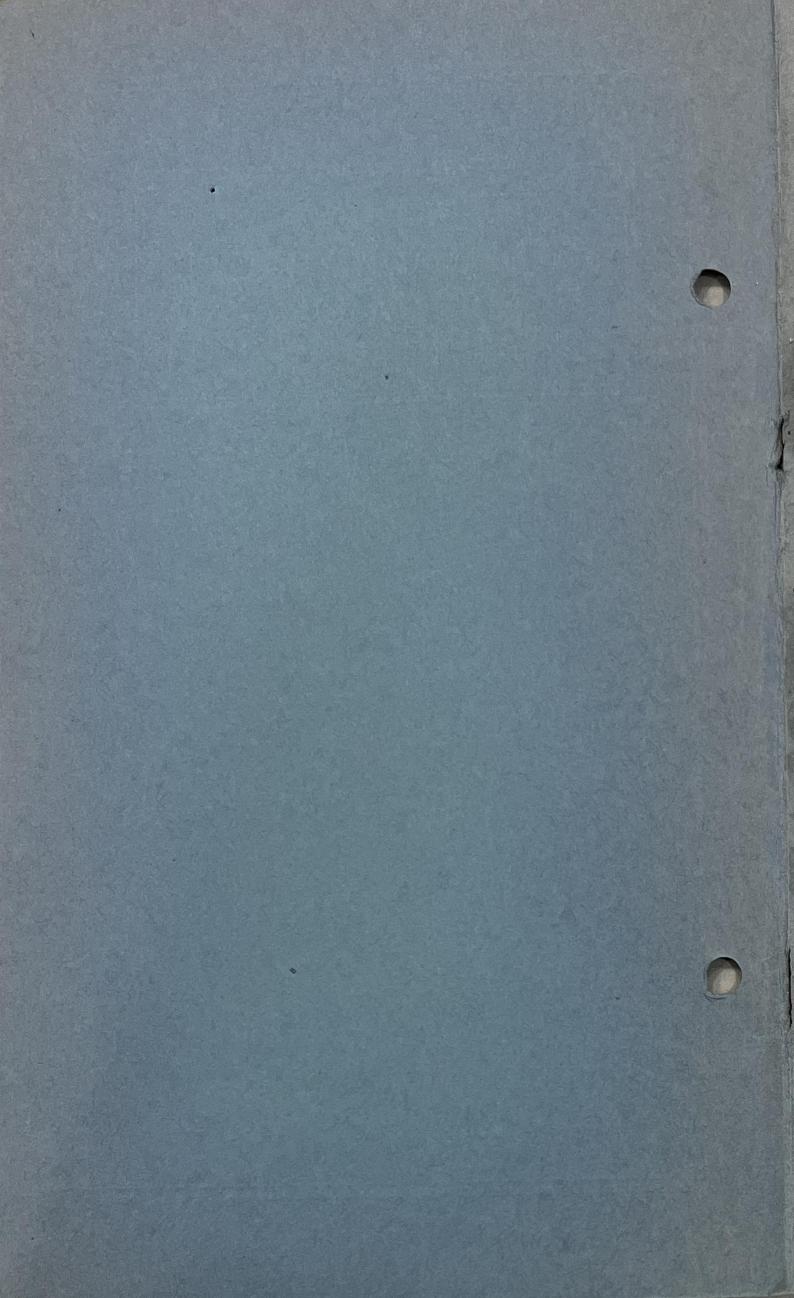
REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1941



REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1941

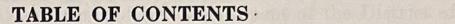


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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A GREET OF COMMENCERS OF THE DISTART OF CHARACTIA

Washington, D. C., January 5, 1942.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia transmit herewith their report of the transactions of the Government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, as required by law.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen served continuously during the fiscal year, and held the office of the President of the Board.

Commissioner John Russell Young also served continuously during

Col. David McCoach, Jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army, served as Engineer Commissioner, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, until he was transferred by order of the War Department to active duty in the office of the Chief of

Engineers, United States Army.

Col. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was transferred by order of the War Department from active duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and detailed as Engineer Commissioner, taking over the duties of that office on May 20, 1941. Colonel Kutz had previously served two terms as Engineer Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION LOANS

The Commissioners were successful in obtaining a material reduction of interest rates of Public Works Administration loans under authority contained in House Joint Resolution 559, approved July 1, 1940. no interest had theretofore been paid to the Public Works Administration it was retroactively effective to the date of the earliest advance from the Public Works Administration. The reduction was from 4 percent per annum to 1.677 percent per annum, and the reduction in interest makes it possible for the District of Columbia to repay the loan over a shorter period, namely 15 years rather than the 25 years originally contemplated.

The net savings in interest between the 4 percent for 25 years, and

the 1.677 percent for 15 years is approximately \$4,428,895.

TAX EXEMPTION BOARD

A real estate tax exemption board was appointed by the Commissioners on December 2, 1940. Preliminary work of organization was begun at once, and in January 1941 the actual inspection of privately owned exempt properties in the District of Columbia was started by

a special investigator appointed for the purpose.

There were approximately 2,000 pieces of property in the original list of exempt private holdings, with a total indicated value of more These items were consolidated wherever possible, than \$111,000,000. and resulted in a list of approximately 1,000 cases.

Consideration of these cases was begun by the tax exemption board early in February 1941, so that the board operated for only a period

of about 5 months during the fiscal year 1941.

The work of this Board will be continued until all privately owned exempt properties have been examined.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

During the latter part of August 1940 and the first week of September 1940, District officials in cooperation with the War Department and with the headquarters of the District of Columbia National Guard, prepared a selective service plan for the District of Columbia which was adopted by the Commissioners. Under this plan the District was divided into 24 local board areas based on statistics furnished by the Bureau of the Census. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, Commanding General, District of Columbia National Guard, was appointed by the Commissioners as Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia. District headquarters for selective service were established in the National Guard Armory. An assistant director, a disbursing officer, a medical assistant and other members of the staff of the District of Columbia Director for Selective Service were appointed.

Five members for each of the 24 local boards, consisting principally of outstanding members of citizens' associations and civic groups, medical advisory boards and a seven man appeals board, consisting of two physicians, two representatives of the general public, a business man, a lawyer, and a labor spokesman were appointed by President

Roosevelt upon recommendation of the Commissioners.

The plan included detailed arrangements for registration at designated public schools in accordance with the Selective Service Act. This registration was conducted smoothly and efficiently on October 16.

Subsequent to the National Selective Service Lottery, members of local boards proceeded with the classification and induction of selectees in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Service Act and with instructions from the Commanding General, Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., through the District of Columbia Director for Selective Service.

All of the operations under the Selective Service Plan for the District of Columbia have been, and are continuing to be, carried out efficiently by selective service officials. The Commissioners commend these officials, the registrants, and the general public for their patriotic cooperation in this important feature of the national defense program.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The District of Columbia Council of Defense was created by the Commissioners, at the suggestion of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, on November 1, 1940. The objectives of the Council are as follows:

(1) To provide means for full utilization of the powers and administrative organizations of the Federal and District of Columbia Governments in the adjustment and coordination of programs and procedures in order that closely integrated administrative machinery may function with maximum speed and effectiveness.

(2) To afford opportunity to private agencies to put their knowledge, skill,

and organized facilities at the service of the Nation.

(3) To appraise properly, and assimilate the constructive value of individual offers of aid.

In accordance with Commissioners' orders, the Council was set up in the following manner:

Commissioners of the District of Columbia, cochairmen, ex-officio.

Executive Vice Chairman.

Committee on Civil Protection.

Committee on Welfare and Consumer Interest.

Committee on Health.

Committee on Housing, Works and Facilities. Committee on Human Resources and Skill.

Committee on Industrial Resources and Production.

Committee on Volunteer Service.

The Executive Vice Chairman is administrative officer of the Council. Instructions from the Commissioners in regard to procedure and assignment of duties to the committee chairmen, as well as recommendations submitted by the committees, are transmitted through this officer.

On December 6, 1940, the Commissioners, upon recommendations of the committee chairmen, appointed members to serve on the various committees. These members were selected as far as possible to represent the various groups of citizens in the District. A number of meetings were held by the Executive Vice Chairman and committee chairmen to formulate the policy and duties of the committees.

The committees have been active and the members have been very cooperative in carrying out the duties assigned them. Progress reports and recommendations of the committees have from time to time

been submitted to the Commissioners.

Among the reports submitted is a very complete one by the Committee on Civil Protection on Fire Defense and Police Protection, the recommendations of which are being acted upon by the Commissioners.

The Committee on Welfare has been very active, among other things, in recreational and community service for soldiers and civilians in the District and at nearby camps. This work is being conducted by a special force with offices on the fifth floor of the District Building.

The Committee on Housing, Works, and Facilities has organized a Defense Housing Registry for rooms, apartments, and houses, with offices at 458 Indiana Avenue NW. They also have at this location a Rent Complaint Activity which investigates specific complaints of rent increases.

The Committee on Volunteer Service, which was created on April 2, 1941, conducted a mass registration of men and women over 16 years of age on June 10, 11, and 12; approximately 19,000 persons registered. This committee has an office at 501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., is the central point for enrollment, and is furnishing all committees with volunteer help in the performance of their work.

In April 1941 a special meeting was held in respect to the suspension of mining in the bituminous industry and fear of attempt by some to profiteer in coal. As a result of this meeting, attended by members of the Consumers Interest Committee and officials of the Coal Division of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the public was

assured of the cooperation of local coal dealers.

During the summer the Council joined in a Nation-wide campaign for donations of used aluminum ware. A special committee, known as the District of Columbia Committee for the Collection of Scrap Aluminum for Defense, was formed and a very successful drive for the scrap aluminum was carried out.

REORGANIZATION OF AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Subsequent to the death of Maj. Daniel J. Donovan on October 23, 1940, who had been in the service of the District government for 49 years, and who, in addition to being the District Auditor, acted as Budget Officer and Chairman of the District Personnel Board, the Commissioners divided the duties and responsibilities performed by Major Donovan into two positions, namely, Auditor of the District, and Budget Officer of the District. Mr. A. R. Pilkerton, Principal Assistant Auditor, was promoted to the position of Auditor, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter L. Fowler was appointed Budget Officer and in addition designated as Chairman of the District Personnel Board.

BUDGET BUREAU JURISDICTION

Under date of August 7, 1940, the Bureau of the Budget submitted the following proposal to the Commissioners: (1) That the Budget Bureau, in reviewing supplemental and annual estimates for recommendation to the President and transmission to Congress, center its review upon the revenue estimates, the allocation of capital outlay moneys, the reimbursement to the United States Treasury of Federal loans, the amount of the Federal contribution, and the balancing of the budget; and (2) that the Bureau of the Budget concern itself with the relationship of District legislation to the interests of the Federal Government and particularly the effect which such legislation may have upon the operations of the Federal Government at the seat of government.

In summary, the procedure proposed was designed to confine the Budget Bureau's participation to broad budgetary and legislative policies, particularly as they affect the Federal Government or any of its agencies, and to fix upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the full responsibility for municipal administration within

those budgetary legislative policies.

The Commissioners, on August 9, 1940, advised the Bureau of the Budget that they were in complete accord with the views as set forth by that Bureau.

INCREASED POPULATION

The Census Bureau released, on July 6, 1941, preliminary figures giving the population for the District as 663,153, an increase of 176,-284 persons over the 1930 total.

It will be noted that this increase in population is steadily con-

tinuing.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS TO DISTRICT GOVERNMENT POSITIONS

The Commissioners adopted the policy to appoint, wherever possible, District of Columbia residents to positions in the District government. In submitting recommendations for the filling of positions, department heads are requested to state that the appointee is a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia; if not a resident, a full justification is requested as to the reason for recommending the employment of other than a District of Columbia resident, together with a statement as to what efforts have been made to obtain a qualified District resident for the position.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN

The District of Columbia is entitled, under section 1 of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," and other laws, to give cadetships in the United States Military Academy. present appointees are John Miller Wilson, for the term ending in June 1943; William M. Calnan, and Edward Burr for the term ending in June 1944; and Beverly C. Snow, Jr., and Paul Bradshaw, Jr., for the term ending in June 1945. There will be no vacancy

from the District of Columbia until 1943.

Under a provision in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, and other laws, four midshipmen from the District of Columbia are in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. These midshipmen are Ward William Griffith III, and William Morgan Montgomery, for the term ending in June 1942; and Robert Graham Bradley, and Halford Woodson, for the term ending in June 1943. Upon official notification by the Navy Department that the District of Columbia would be entitled to an additional appointment this year, thereby bringing the District's quota up to five in accordance with statutory law, Richard L. Bailey, Jr., was appointed to fill the additional vacancy for the term ending in June 1945. The District of Columbia will have two vacancies in June 1942, for which the Commissioners will make nominations to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, after competitive examination is held.

Following are reports of the activities of the several branches of the District Government which the Commissioners deem of exceptional interest to the public, including a statement of the income

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and expenditures of the District government.

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FINANCES

ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The assessed value of real estate in the District of Columbia, subject to taxation for the fiscal year 1941, was as follows:

Total assessed value of taxable real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941____ 1,237,937,085 Real estate tax for above fiscal year at the rate of \$1.75 per \$100 21,664,137

The tax rate for the ensuing fiscal year (1942) has been fixed at \$1.75 per hundred.

Assessments of land and improvements, District of Columbia, from 1912 to 1941, inclusive, as shown in annual report

Year	Land	Improve- ments	Total	Rate	Tax
912	\$169, 648, 481	\$160, 674, 006	\$330, 322, 487	\$1,50	\$4, 954, 837
913	169, 153, 985	170, 045, 005	339, 198, 990	1.50	7, 087, 98
1914	169, 212, 099	175, 912, 045	345, 124, 144	1,50	5, 176, 86
915	208, 279, 494	182, 029, 784	390, 309, 278	1.50	5, 854, 639
1916	207, 173, 905	187, 035, 999	394, 209, 904	1.50	5, 913, 14
1917	207, 355, 359	194, 743, 873	402, 099, 232	1.50	6, 031, 48
1918	209, 377, 939	200, 795, 670	410, 173, 609	1.50	6, 152, 60
1919	208, 097, 025	206, 513, 666	414, 610, 691	1.50	6, 219, 16
1920	213, 499, 811	213, 123, 819	426, 623, 630	1,50	6, 399, 35
1921	213, 785, 853	221, 008, 933	434, 794, 786	1.95	8, 478, 49
1922	224, 333, 810	248, 540, 399	472, 874, 209	1.82	8, 606, 31
1923	335, 538, 719	387, 660, 549	723, 199, 268	1.30	9, 401, 59
1924	355, 657, 562	423, 203, 111	778, 860, 673	1.20	9, 346, 32
1925	356, 598, 883	463, 026, 689	819, 625, 572	1,40	11, 474, 75
1926	402, 848, 046	497, 901, 796	900, 749, 842	1.70	15, 312, 74
927	400, 882, 739	545, 484, 703	946, 367, 442	1.80	17, 034, 61
1928	532, 986, 060	585, 107, 102	1, 118, 093, 162	1.70	19, 007, 58
929	531, 211, 850	606, 846, 055	1, 138, 057, 905	1.70	19, 346, 98
1930	548, 021, 375	634, 441, 970	1, 182, 463, 345	1.70	20, 101, 87
.931	552, 077, 040	659, 085, 578	1, 211, 162, 618	1.70	20, 589, 76
932	554, 072, 879	672, 619, 069	1, 226, 691, 948	1.70	20, 853, 76
933	544, 033, 911	685, 325, 655	1, 229, 359, 566	1.70	20, 899, 11
.934	498, 581, 097	669, 671, 123	1, 168, 252, 220	1.50	17, 523, 78
.935	487, 742, 551	645, 085, 098	1, 132, 827, 649	1.50	16, 992, 41
936	483, 016, 100	648, 782, 284	1, 131, 798, 384	1.50	16, 976, 9
.937	479, 495, 264	664, 961, 889	1, 144, 457, 153	1, 50	17, 167, 3
938	480, 420, 638	690, 910, 283	1, 171, 330, 921	1.75	20, 498, 5
939	480, 473, 718	713, 025, 368	1, 193, 499, 086	1.75	20, 886, 49
939 1940	482, 466, 001	728, 742, 483	1, 211, 208, 484	1.75	21, 196, 3
1941	483, 017, 497	754, 919, 588	1, 237, 937, 085	1.75	21, 664, 1

1912 to 1922, inclusive, at two-thirds value, 1923 to 1940, at full true value. Abstracts from the land records of the District of Columbia No. 12485.

In the 1941 tax sale there was sold to individual buyers—4,732 lots for \$346,179.56; to District of Columbia—5,644 lots for \$76,212.64.

Tax certificate section.—For the fiscal year this section issued to individuals 20,572 tax certificates, 113 to the auditor and 102 to the surveyor.

Personal tax, tangible, gross earnings and gross receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941

	Assessment base	Tax
Tangible personal property	\$92, 766, 196	\$1,623,408
Tangible personal property at \$1.75 per hundred Gross earnings	3, 711, 401	222, 684
National banks at 6 percent		206, 793 158, 373 1, 300
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Ranway Co. at 5 percent	15, 102, 589	589, 150
Gross receipts Washington Gas Light Co. at 4 percent Potomac Electric Power Co. at 4 percent Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. at 4 percent Capital Transit Co. at 3 percent Title companies at 1½ percent Incorporated savings banks (less interest paid depositors) 4 percent	8, 045, 640 13, 890, 255 10, 620, 906 8, 328, 471 10, 036 1, 568, 542	321, 826 555, 610 424, 836 249, 854 150 62, 741
accorporated savings banks (less interest paid depositors,	41, 463, 850	1, 615, 017
(For change in tax rates see sec. 2, title 4, act of July 26, 1939.)		
Miscellaneous Private bankers at \$500 per annum Washington Stock Exchange at \$500 per annum Note brokers at \$100 per annum Building & loan associations, permit renewal	yox	None 500 100 200
Grand total	150, 332, 635	3, 828, 375

Comparative statement of tangible, gross earnings and gross receipts tax for period 1930 to 1941 (excludes tax on intangible personal property which was repealed on June 30, 1939, by act of July 26, 1939)

Year	Value	Tangible rate	Tax	Gross earnings and gross receipts	Total
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	\$107, 206, 520 82, 039, 776 80, 538, 771 71, 852, 937 62, 769, 721 64, 926, 380 68, 120, 069 69, 451, 075 81, 566, 107 84, 554, 535 85, 810, 510 92, 766, 197	\$1.70 1.70 1.70 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.75 1.75 1.75	\$1, 822, 511 1, 396, 612 1, 309, 169 1, 221, 499 941, 546 973, 896 1, 021, 801 1, 040, 438 1, 426, 174 1, 479, 704 1, 501, 683 1, 623, 408	\$2, 228, 456 2, 288, 531 2, 215, 084 2, 094, 084 1, 650, 280 1, 841, 408 1, 937, 670 2, 081, 353 2, 150, 725 2, 136, 897 2, 210, 461 2, 204, 167	\$4,050,967 4,685,143 3,524,253 3,315,583 2,591,826 2,815,304 2,959,471 3,121,791 3,576,899 3,616,601 3,712,144 3,827,575

Tax on intangible personal property for years 1930 to 1939. This tax was abolished June 30, 1939. Rate \$5 per \$1,000

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1930	\$2, 725, 941 2, 742, 986 2, 547, 442 1, 823, 202 2, 052, 157	1935	\$2, 043, 525 2, 104, 767 2, 624, 889 2, 877, 360 2, 669, 746

Gasoline tax.—For the fiscal year the gasoline tax for the District of Columbia amounted to \$3,493,938.12, an increase of \$491,513.56 over the preceding year.

A comparative statement of the gasoline taxes for the period from 1931 to 1941

Year	Gallons	Tax	Companies and post exchanges	Increase
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	87, 046, 073 99, 635, 475 104, 206, 580 102, 464, 816 107, 053, 990 117, 629, 787 128, 242, 136 132, 893, 301 138, 001, 999 150, 121, 228 174, 696, 906	\$1,740,921.46 1,992,709.50 2,084,131.60 2,049,296.32 2,141,079.80 2,353,595.75 2,564,842.73 2,657,866.02 2,760,037.77 3,002,424.56 3,493,938.12	29 24 25 29 32 31 36 33 34 38 36	\$371, 529. 70 251, 788. 04 91, 422. 10 1 34, 838. 28 91, 783. 48 211, 515. 95 212, 246. 98 93, 023. 29 102, 171. 75 242, 386. 80 491, 513. 56

¹ Decrease.

Automobile tax.—For the fiscal year automobile taxes in the amount of \$1,247,896.01 were collected, which compared with the amount of \$982,235.78 collected for the previous year, showing an increase in tax collected on automobiles of \$265,660.23.

Automobile tax from 1931 to 1941, inclusive

Year	Tax	Increase	Decrease	Average tax per car
1931	\$440, 180. 86			\$4.40
1932	483, 657. 22	\$43, 476. 36	2100 000 07	4. 60 3. 27
1934	359, 820. 95 405, 006. 97	45, 186. 02	\$123,836.27	3.37
1935	548, 049. 84 518, 476. 60	143, 052. 87	29, 583. 24	4. 21 3. 22
1936	620, 742. 39	102, 265. 79	29, 000. 24	3.69
1938	769, 891. 36 623, 115. 84	149, 148. 97	146, 775. 52	5. 13 4. 15
1940	982, 235. 78	359, 119.94		5. 61
1941	1, 247, 896. 01	265, 660. 23		6. 24

Special assessments levied.—There were 1,254 special assessments levied for public improvements listed as follows:

Street improvements—gas tax	\$91, 254. 74
Condemnations	45, 225. 71
Alleys	43, 623, 16
Sidewalks	19, 005. 79
Watermains	160, 139. 60
Sewers	176, 441. 92
Abatement of nuisance	731. 29
Motel	536 422 21

Special assessments paid.—Record of payments received by the Collector of Taxes are forwarded for posting on special assessment records. In connection with these payments the Special Assessment Division mailed 7,000 bills.

Properties on which special assessments are delinquent are included

in the annual tax sale.

Vault space.—An act of Congress, approved September 1, 1916, provides for the assessment of space occupied under sidewalks and

streets in the District of Columbia and for the collection of rent from the user of said space in cases where it is used in connection The total assessed value of vault space for the fiscal year amounts with business of the users.

to \$7,919,133.50 and the rentals collected \$24,904.89. Licenses.—During the fiscal year the License Bureau issued a total of 35,417 licenses in the amount of \$498,644.38, as follows:

or so,iii iiconsos in the time	31, 376	\$492, 779. 38
Miscellaneous	862	2 500.38
Engineers	2, 088	2,586.00
Transfers	1,066	2, 088. 00
Engineer renewals	25	1,066.00
Motor fuel importers	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	125.00
en and the last the l	35, 417	498, 644. 38

The amount collected shows a decrease of \$45,152.63 below prior year's collections. This is due to change by Congress on July 17, 1939, in the expiration date of licenses issued under paragraphs (c) and (d) of paragraphs 31 and 33 of the License Act from June 30

to March 31 of each year.

Inheritance and estate taxes.—Inheritance and estate taxes billed during the fiscal year, with comparative figures for the preceding fiscal year, are shown covering the total taxes as originally reported by the taxpayers and the total amount billed as determined by audit of the returns. The amount of taxes collected is also reported, covering all taxes collected during these 2 years, irrespective of dates billed.

	As reported by taxpayers	As billed	Collections
Year ended June 30, 1941: Inheritance taxes Estate taxes	\$643, 684. 47 162, 945. 30	\$711, 814. 67 162, 945. 30	1 \$643, 446. 04 175, 770, 82
Total	806, 629. 77	874, 759. 97	819, 216. 86
Year ended June 30, 1940: Inheritance taxes Estate taxes	564, 118. 45 240, 206. 10	608, 816. 03 240, 206. 10	617, 826. 21 224, 710. 65
Total	804, 324. 55	849, 022. 13	842, 536, 86

¹ Includes \$1,440.53 on account of penalties.

Income tax.—The total assessments made by the Income Tax Division under the Revenue Act of 1939, for the 12 months' period ending June 30, 1941, compared with those for the prior year, are as follows:

19 100 100 1 1 1 1	Corp	Corporations		viduals
-in know an oversees anegov Thomas and the same the same	Returns	Assessments	Returns	Assessments
1940	3, 871 3, 622	\$1, 611, 217. 14 2, 044, 574. 31 433, 357. 17	76, 970 73, 809	\$1, 677, 334, 75 1, 819, 501, 68 142, 166, 93

In addition to the above returns filed, there were approximately 26,000 nontaxable returns received.

STATEMENT A.—Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, expenditures therefrom on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds

CASH BALANCE	AT	THE	CLOSE	OF	BUSINESS	JUNE 30, 1940
--------------	----	-----	-------	----	----------	---------------

General fund appropriations	zal paile	\$2, 032, 247. 23	
Trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees \$620 Water fund	0, 563. 34 1, 462. 92 3, 009. 59	t fundament	
Emergency relief, loans and grants		865, 035. 85 103, 937. 27 679, 274. 79	\$3, 680, 495. 14
In the Treasury of the United States: General fund of the District of Columbia Trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees Water fund 192		5, 215, 748. 94	Dobustyran II
Trust lunds 744	4, 672. 95	1, 209, 051, 21	Phidamidena
Emergency relief, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants		118 131 95	6, 564, 142. 82
Items in transit: General fund of the District of Columbia Trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees24	Linin	188, 596. 51	Treasar educates
Water fund. 13 Trust funds. 15	3, 599. 76 7, 897. 74	262, 824. 15	
INCOME		to testinolis Chaste	451, 420. 66
Revenues of the District of Columbia: Through the Collector of Taxes Deposits made direct in the Treasury of the United States 17	9, 309. 44 8, 296. 74	38, 727, 606. 18	
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States	i lo illion	6,000,000.00	Arsonnt true States
Amount paid by the United States account of divided appropriations		281, 329. 00	45, 008, 935. 1
Amount collected account of trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees	0, 001. 02	11.75	BEET STANDARDS TO SERVE AND A RESIDENCE
Amount collected account of emergency relief, loans and	o) lampus	10, 300, 326.00	Belezza to th
Public Works Administration, loans and grants		1, 753, 189. 40 5, 428, 231. 20	17, 481, 746. 6
s and Referencement, Disiries of Columbia, and are set	emolistro?	Third latters	73, 186, 740. 4
EXPENDITURES		Appropries	www.linesison.F.T.
Net expenditures chargeable to the revenues of the District of			
Net expenditures from trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees 4, 88	31, 611. 51 46, 586, 87	as out yourse	Balazzos an serain
Net expenditures from trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees	31, 611. 51 46, 586. 87 58, 694. 45	9, 386, 892, 83 1, 612, 642, 76 5, 008, 784, 29	da an socialed Landmal
Net expenditures from trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees 4, 88 Water fund 2, 24 Trust funds 2, 25 Emergency relief, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants	81, 611. 51 46, 586. 87 58, 694. 45	9, 386, 892. 83 1, 612, 642. 76 5, 008, 784. 29	59, 606, 211. 8
Columbia Net expenditures from trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees Water fund 2, 24 Trust funds 2, 25 Emergency relief, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS IN To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia:	81, 611. 51 46, 586. 87 58, 694. 45 	9, 386, 892, 83 1, 612, 642, 76 5, 008, 784, 29	59, 606, 211. 8
Net expenditures from trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees Water fund Trust funds 2, 24 Trust funds 2, 25 Emergency relief, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS IN To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia: General fund appropriations Trust and special funds: Trust and special funds: Highway fund grants 48	81, 611. 51 46, 586. 87 58, 694. 45 UNE 30, 1	9, 386, 892. 83 1, 612, 642. 76 5, 008, 784. 29 941 2, 131, 751. 51	59, 606, 211. 8
Net expenditures from trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees	31, 611. 51 46, 586. 87 58, 694. 45 UNE 30, 1 36, 680. 63 24, 018. 32 45, 695. 49	9, 386, 892. 83 1, 612, 642. 76 5, 008, 784. 29 941 2, 131, 751. 51 856, 394. 44 107. 351. 95	59, 606, 211. 8
Water fund. 2, 25 Trust funds 2, 25 Emergency relief, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS IN The Credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia: General fund appropriations Trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees 45 Water fund 25 Trust funds 16 Emergency relief, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants In the Treasury of the United States: General fund of the District of Columbia	31, 611. 51 46, 586. 87 58, 694. 45 UNE 30, 1 86, 680. 63 24, 018. 32 45, 695. 49	9, 386, 892, 83 1, 612, 642, 76 5, 008, 784, 29 941 2, 131, 751, 51 856, 394, 44 107, 351, 95 976, 802, 68 6, 533, 822, 45	59, 606, 211. 8
Net expenditures from trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees Water fund 2, 24 Trust funds 2, 25 Emergency relief, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS IN To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia: General fund appropriations Trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees Water fund Trust funds Emergency relief, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants Public Works Administration, loans and grants	31, 611. 51 46, 586. 87 58, 694. 45 UNE 30, 1 36, 680. 63 24, 018. 32 45, 695. 49 59, 342. 94 34, 084. 70 51, 960. 16	9, 386, 892, 83 1, 612, 642, 76 5, 008, 784, 29 941 2, 131, 751, 51 856, 394, 44 107, 351, 95 976, 802, 68 6, 533, 822, 45	59, 606, 211. 8 - 4, 072, 300.

12 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT A.—Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, etc.—Continued

sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, et	continued	ed
BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1341	143	
Items in transit: General fund of the District of Columbia Trust and special funds: Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees 43, 351. 75	\$182,061.95	
Trust funds16, 504. 85	148, 562. 14	\$330, 624. 09
		73, 186, 740. 40
UNAPPROPRIATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES	title lake of the	To all the second
To the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia	MINISTER DE DE	6, 715, 884. 40
Unexpended balances of appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia	\$3 495 316 20	6, 715, 884. 40
STATEMENT B.—Account of the District of Columbia with United States for receipts, other than trust and special for Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year advances from appropriations payable from the revenues Columbia and cash balancs of the same Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, July 1, 2000.	ended June of the said	30, 1941, District of
States:	\$38, 549, 309. 44	70, 101, 345, 45
Through the Collector of Taxes Direct deposits made into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund	178, 296. 74	38, 727, 606. 18
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States	the Postalians	6,000,000.00
		50, 131, 951. 63
Net advances from all general fund appropriations during the fiscal year 1941. Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, June 30	, 1941	43, 416, 067. 23 6, 715, 884. 40
	About About	50, 131, 951. 63
Balance to the credit of the general fund as above stated Less various amounts deposited by the Collector of Taxes and other agence during the fiscal year 1941, but not taken up and covered until the following fiscal year Repayments:	\$181, 431. 70	6, 715, 884. 40
Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1941	166, 17	
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, District of Columbia, 2011	that is mad not	102, 001. 95
Balance as shown by the records in the U. S. Treasury to the credit of the lumbia	District of Co-	6, 533, 822, 45
STATEMENT C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the for the fiscal year ended June 30, 19	he District o 41	of Columbia
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia July 1, 1940		
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United	6, 000, 000. 00	
Lapsed appropriation balances account of surplus fund warrant		
		46, 387, 256. 86
Appropriation and other charges against the revenues of the District of Columvarious appropriation acts approved during the fiscal year 1941Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1941		43, 166, 688. 66
		40 207 250 00

46, 387, 256. 86

STATEMENT C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Contin	District of Co nued	iumora
GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE PARTY		
adjections.		
Realty taxes	20, 129, 717, 92	
Prior igalication	1 MMO 100 11	
Tangible personal taxes Prior levies		
Intangible personal taxes	128, 433. 53 16, 613. 76	
Prior levies	11, 515. 96	
Totate taxes	175, 770. 82	
E-enchise taxes	2, 230, 044, 82	
Taberitance taxes	642, 005, 51	
Insurance taxes Motor vehicle personal taxes:	869, 107. 21	
Motor venicle personal eacs.	1 070 074 00	
1940	1,078,276.22	
Beer taxesBusiness privilege taxes:	109, 019. 79	
Business privilege taxes;	101, 101.11	
1939	19, 676. 14	
1028	6 406 88	
Alcohol beverage taxes	1, 585, 546. 87	
Income taxes: Corporation	0 000 004 77	
Individual	1 790 147 68	
	00	, 433, 527. 58
Interest—assessments, realty and personal taxes		279, 788. 13
Fees: the of record of dog taxes paid		
	150.75	
Board of Tax Appeals	109.78	
Dog pound Elevator inspection	2, 659. 00	
Trealth Department, transcript of records	23, 738. 50 5, 520. 50	
Inspection places of public assembly, etc.	430.00	
Trairence licenses, transfer of	15.00	
a famiginal collet. Clerk	119, 906. 20	
a motional and business uceuses, other than insurance transfer of	2, 088.00	
Dublic convenience statious.	1, 321. 99	
Recorder of Deeds	221, 787. 05 13, 669. 00	
Smoke regulations Register of Wills	110, 874. 97	
Tax certificates	20, 572.00	
- Long	4 242 60	
Gartified obstracts, Motor Venicle Liability Act	126.00	
at-mendident process lees	12.00	
Deard of barber examiners	1.746.79	
Zoning Commission	3, 650. 00 27, 843. 47	
Parking meters	1.00	
Copies of income tax returns Foreign building and loan associations	200.00	
- 111 Tiberest	32, 948, 70	
Deignote parking Municipal Center	22.00	
Board of Cosmetology	8, 229. 81	201 000 10
Boil a s	The state of the s	601, 966. 16
Permits:	1EE 60E 62	
Permits: Building Business concessions	155, 685. 63 4, 331. 00	
Business concessions	67, 804. 70	
Fences and hedges	169.00	
	0, 809.00	
Guard stones	2.00	
Payed parkings	10.00	
Pine lines	4.00	
Refrigerator	- make the X little	
SewersTanks	118.00	
Walls	009.00	
TIT-ton contrion	4, 000.00	
Dissing test pite Engineers Department	1.00	
Execting flog pole	_ 1.00	
Excavation.	1.00	243, 939. 33
		The special section is
Licenses:	2, 818. 00	
Licenses: Dog, 1942 Dog, 1941	58, 210. 71	
Flevetor operators	1, 931. 00	
Engineers	_ 2,000.00	
T	_ 00,001,10	
Occupational and business, other than insurance	- 492, 119.00	
Plumbars	- 0, 100. 12	
Engineers, renewals	702, 955, 56	
Alcohol beverage Real Estate Commission, excess collections	16, 953, 33	OHO.
Real Estate Commission, excess concertous		1, 372, 620. 18
Fines:	* 004 00	
Invenile court	1, 364. 00 691, 882. 95	
Police court	091, 004, 90	693, 246. 95
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

14 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Statement C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—	continued	
Sale of products and services:		
District Training School, pay patients	\$2, 295. 08	
Department of Vehicles and Traffic, excess delivery charges	872. 57	
Gallinger Municipal Hospital pay patients	10, 502. 54	
Home for the Aged and Infirm, products	112. 93	
Maps, District of Columbia	201. 75	
Old material	5, 295, 82	
Regulations Sewage disposal from adjacent territory Surveyors	73. 00	
Sewage disposal from adjacent territory	7, 271. 35	
Surveyors	86, 804. 31	
Surveyors Tuberculosis Sanitarium, pay patients Tuition, nonresident pupils Workhouse products	15, 263. 95	
Tuition, nonresident pupils	5, 514. 31	
	59.46	
Commissary, Denai mismunis	1, 522. 28	
Home for the Aged and Infirm, pay patients		
Commissary, other than penal institutions	768. 82	
District Training School, occupational therapy	. 64	
Commissary, other than penal institutions District Training School, occupational therapy Industrial Home School for Colored Children	13. 84	
	20,02	\$137, 389. 71
Rents:		4101,000.11
Buildings	28, 983. 14	
	380.00	
Eastern Market	4, 865. 25	
Eastern Market Fish wharves and market Georgetown Market	23, 113. 25	
Georgetown Market	3, 000. 00	
	949. 50	
	781. 59	
Vault space:	and the same of th	
1941	24, 163. 11	
	545. 76	
	100. 51	Signature.
1000	00 71	
400#	10,00	
	5, 00	
	F 000 0F	
WharvesWholesale Produce Market		
Wholesale Produce Market	10, 485, 85	
		106, 531. 70
Advertising taxes		Talan
Advertising taxes	6, 689. 43	
Aid for the blind	550. 52	
District of Columbia property lest or demand	186, 965, 45	
District of Columbia property lost or damaged Recovery of payments made on account of indigent cases in hospitals Conscience fund	5, 237. 80	
Conscience fund	11, 392. 15	
Excess cost over contract price Expenses (court costs)	1.00	
Expenses (court costs)	366. 99	
Settlement of claim against Potomac Electric Power Co-		
	988, 00	
Trocovery of money fixed in evidence	59.00	
Board and care of children	14, 892. 55	
Salaries, dual employment	7, 543. 64 60. 00	ALLE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.
Salaries, dual employment.	00.00	924 051 44
Forfeitures:		234, 951. 46
Escheated estates	5, 857. 04	
Escheated estatesOthers—unidentified collections	223, 39	
	220.00	6, 080. 43
Assessments—Roadways, sewers, sidewalks, street extensions, etc.:		0,000. 13
District of Columbia all	79, 565. 44	
	100 00	
District of Columbia, 50 percent	661.82	
District of Columbia, 50 percent District of Columbia, 50 percent District of Columbia, 50 percent interest District of Columbia miscellencous percent	10.59	
District of Columbia, infocentialients perpentages	40, 765. 01	
District of Columbia, miscellaneous percentages, interest	688.11	THE COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE
Policemen and firemen's relief fund:		121, 802. 06
Deductions from salaries for policemen and firemen's relief	010 101 00	
Miscellaneous fines and sales, police and fire departments		
ponce and me departments	6, 673. 37	005 051
Sale of Government property:		225, 854. 43
Buildings	7 577 40	
Buildings	7, 577. 40	
BuildingsLand	80 533 00	
Buildings	80 533 00	01 011 00
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents:	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00	91, 611. 32
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents: Permits—business concessions	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00	91, 611. 32
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents: Permits—business concessions	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00	91, 611. 32
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents: Permits—business concessions Sale of products and services: Old materials	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00	91, 611. 32
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents: Permits—business concessions Sale of products and services: Old materials Freedmen's Hospital	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00 28, 226. 93 646. 62	91, 611. 32
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents: Permits—business concessions Sale of products and services: Old materials Freedmen's Hospital Plants and flowers	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00 28, 226. 93 646. 62 50. 59 279, 41	91, 611. 32
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents: Permits—business concessions Sale of products and services: Old materials Freedmen's Hospital Plants and flowers Maps	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00 28, 226. 93 646. 62 50. 59 279. 41	91, 611. 32
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents: Permits—business concessions Sale of products and services: Old materials Freedmen's Hospital Plants and flowers Maps Equipment	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00 28, 226. 93 646. 62 50. 59 279. 41	91, 611. 32
Buildings Land Land and buildings Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents: Permits—business concessions Sale of products and services: Old materials Freedmen's Hospital Plants and flowers	80, 533. 92 3, 500. 00 28, 226. 93 646. 62 50. 59 279. 41	91, 611. 32

STATEMENT C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF	THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continue	h
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Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States pursuant to the provision contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved June 12, 1940 Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations 507, 716.	distribution of the state of th	continued	
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations 507, 716.	Buildings Land Wharves Reimbursements: Excess cost over contract price Expenses Property lost or damaged Fees: Motor vehicles District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Fines—District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia Assessments—Transfers of credits of members of Secret Service to policemen and firemen's relief fund Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States pursuant to the provision contained in the District of Columbia	\$19, 154. 98 8, 178. 38 9, 987. 00 4. 62 6. 00 163. 58 114. 49 68, 857. 34 4, 413. 63 4, 694. 88	\$178, 296. 74
45, 235, 322.	Appropriation Act, approved June 12, 1940		6, 000, 000. 00 507, 716. 25
	THE PARTY OF THE P		45, 235, 322. 43

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE DIST	alor or conomi
District of Columbia Appropriation Act, Approved June 12, 1940:	
9910235—Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	\$48, 560.00
9910236—Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	56, 560. 00
9910237—Department of Inspections, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	253, 760. 00
9910107—Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	11, 980. 00
9910103—Public convenience stations, maintenance, District of Columbia,	
1941	14, 000. 00
9910240—District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	196, 210. 00
9910241—District buildings, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	95, 730. 00
9910245—Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	293, 940. 00
9910295—Board of Tax Appeals, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	14, 040. 00
9910250—Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	53, 320.00
9910243—Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	159, 640. 00
9910112—Corporation Counsel, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	122, 880. 00
9910102—Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of Columbia, 1941	44, 160, 00
9910255—Coroner, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	13, 180. 00
9910256—Coroner, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	4, 700.00
9910260—Weights, Measures, and Markets, salaries, District of Columbia,	
1941	58, 460. 00
9910261—Weights, Measures, and Markets, expenses, District of Colum-	
bia, 1941	9, 175. 00
9910126—Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, District of Colum-	0,210.00
	32, 340.00
bia, 1941 9910118—Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	64, 880. 00
9910265—Public Utilities Commission, salaries, District of Columbia,	01,000.00
9910203—Fublic Ctintles Commission, Salaries, District of Columbia,	69, 920. 00
1941	00, 020.00
9910266—Public Utilities Commission, expenses, District of Columbia,	1, 500. 00
1941	28, 000. 00
9910122—Department of Insurance, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	80, 820. 00
9910124—Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	15, 280. 00
9910109—Minimum Wage Board, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	10, 860, 00
9910305—Zoning Commission, District of Columbia, 1941	18, 720. 00
9910300—Commission on Mental Health, District of Columbia, 1941	41, 500. 00
99X0220—Employees' compensation fund, District of Columbia	41, 000.00
9910202—Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees in	65, 900. 00
the District of Columbia, 1941	00, 900.00
9912275—Civil Service retirement and disability fund, liability of District	905 110 00
of Columbia, 1941	805, 110. 00
9910270—Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	77, 980. 00
9910271—Register of Wills, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	13, 120. 00
9910280—Record of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	112, 920. 00
9910281—Recorder of Deeds, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	12, 500. 00
9910282—Recorder of Deeds, rent, District of Columbia, 1941	15, 000. 00
9910285—District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	33, 000. 00
9910286—Postage, District of Columbia, 1941	29, 700. 00
9910287—Judicial expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.	1, 500. 00
9910288—General advertising, District of Columbia, 1941	6, 500, 00
9910289—Advertising delinquent taxes, District of Columbia, 1941	3, 000. 00
9910201—Printing and binding, District of Columbia, 1941	48, 125, 00
9910206—Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1941	74, 460, 00
9910207—Allowances for privately owned motor vehicles, District of Co-	
lumbia, 1941	10, 560. 00
9910128—Public Employment Service, District of Columbia, 1941	4, 640. 00
9910208—Emergency fund, District of Columbia, 1941	3, 500. 00
9912223—Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1941	68, 000. 00
9912246—Reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia of Ioan	
from Public Works Administration, 1941	800, 000, 00
ANGENIUS SOURCE OF REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS	

Statement C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE LISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-CON.

PROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE LISTS	CICT OF COLU
9910226—Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941—9910227—Free Public Library, books and periodicals, District of Colum-	\$435, 380. 00
D1a, 1941	72, 500. 00
9910228—Free Public Library, binding, District of Columbia, 1941 9910229—Free Public Library, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	17, 500. 00
9910231—Free Public Library, rent of branches District of Columbia 1041	48, 000. 00 5, 760. 00
99A0232—Free Public Library, new main building District of Columbia	200, 000. 00
9910605—Sewers, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941—9910606—Sewers and basins, cleaning and repairing, District of Columbia, 1941———————————————————————————————————	183, 860. 00
1841	228, 700. 00
9910607—Sewers and basins, construction, District of Columbia, 1941 9910608—Sewers, assessment and permit work, District of Columbia, 1941	300, 000. 00 275, 000. 00
2010000—MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICT OF Columbia 1041	12, 000. 00
9910603—Sewage treatment plant, maintenance, District of Columbia, 1941 9910703—Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	200, 000. 00
9910704—Cleaning streets, District of Columbia, 1941	137, 020. 00
2810700—Collection and disposal of refuse, expanses District of Columbia	445, 160. 00
***************************************	920, 000. 00
9910903—Electrical Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	97, 780. 00
9910904—Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941—9910905—Electrical Department, police-patrol and fire-alarm systems,	35, 700. 00
	30, 000. 00
9910906—Electrical Department, street lighting, District of Columbia,	
9911006-Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia 1041	757, 500. 00
Tuble Schools, expenses District of Columbia 1041	9, 419, 498, 00 1, 095, 483, 00
T UDIC SCHOOLS, TEDRITS and Improvements buildings and green de	1, 090, 400.00
	466, 585. 00
9911007—Public schools, playgrounds and recreation centers, District of Columbia, 1941	05 000 00
9911008—Public schools, salaries and expenses, community centers, District of Columbia, 1941	25, 000. 00
9911110—Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Columbia,	280, 320, 00
9911125-Education of deaf, dumb, and blind, District of Columbia, 1941	609, 000. 00
Dunuings and Profited Differences District of Columbia	58, 000, 00 581, 000. 00
Deliver by and higher the little of Columbia	230, 000. 00
9911204—Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941 9911203—Metropolitan Police, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941 9911210—Policemen and Granulis, 1941	3, 100, 490.00
Tollocation and internet a relief District of Columbia 1041	232, 085. 00 1, 165, 000. 00
The Department, Salaries, District of Columbia 1041	2, 176, 720.00
9911304—Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941—9911408—Health Department, general administration, District of Columbia, 1941———————————————————————————————————	183, 875. 00
9911409—Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1041	77, 180. 00 409, 060. 00
belliful Department, laboratories, District of Columbia 1041	45, 114. 00
9911411—Health Department, inspections, District of Columbia, 1941—9911412—Southwest Health Center, furnishing and equipping, District of	124, 416. 00
of Columbia, 1941	23, 000. 00
9911433—Tuberculosis Sanatoria, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	423, 760.00
9911434—Tuberculosis Sanatoria, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941—9911435—Tuberculosis Sanatoria, repairs and improvements, buildings	213, 000. 00
and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941	5, 500. 00
9911450—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia.	
9911451—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of Columbia,	687, 840. 00
1941	292, 000. 00
9911452—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941	22 000 00
9911453—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, training school for nurses. Dis-	23, 000. 00
trict of Columbia, 1941	600.00
9911454—Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941—9911455—Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Colum-	80,000.00
bia, 1941	80,000.00
9911456—Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941	75, 000. 00
9911457—Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1941	15,000.00
9911445—Columbia Hospital and Lying-in-Asylum, repairs, District of	E 000 00
9911503—Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	5, 000. 00 98, 190. 00
9911504—Juvenile court, jurors, District of Columbia, 1941	1, 500.00
9911506—Juvenile court, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	3,000.00
9911545—Police court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941 9911546—Police court, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	105, 520. 00 3, 582. 00
9911547—Police court, witnesses and jurors, District of Columbia, 1941	27, 500. 00
9911520—Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	87, 620.00
9911521—Municipal court, jurors, District of Columbia, 1941 9911522—Municipal court, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	9,000.00
9911535—Probation system, courts, District of Columbia, 1941	1, 250. 00 17, 680. 00
9911700—Board of Public Welfare, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	149, 900.00
9911725—Division of Child Welfare, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	5, 000. 00
9911726—Division of Child Welfare, Board and care of children, District of Columbia, 1941	316, 000. 00
	010,000.00

STATEMENT C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE LISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-COL

PI	PROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE LIST	CICT OF COLU	MBIA-con.
	9911727—Division of Child Welfare, detention of children District of		
	Columbia, 1941 9911728—Division of Child Welfare, building plans, District of Columbia,	\$39,000.00	
		3, 675. 00	
	9911708—Jail, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	104, 940. 00	
	WHILLIE GOLD CADCUSCS, INSTITUTE OF CONTINUOUS TOWN	72, 700.00	
	99X1709—Jail, addition, District of Columbia 9911730—Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, District of Columbia,	44,000.00	1991
		EE7 700 00	
	9911731-Workhouse and Reformatory, expenses, District of Columbia,	557, 760. 00	
		480,000.00	
	9911732—Workhouse and Reformatory, repairs, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941		
	9911720—Working-capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of	27,000.00	
	Columbia, 1941	20,000,00	
	99X1717—Buildings, Workhouse and Reformatory, Districtof Columbia	30, 000. 00	
	1011	70,000.00	
	9911560—Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1941	120, 730.00	
	9911750—National Training School for Boys, contract, District of Columbia, 1941	01 050 00	
	9911752 - National Training School for Girls District of Columbia 1041	91, 250. 00 41, 920. 00	
	3311020 District Hailing School Salaries Histrict of Columbia 1041	148, 620.00	
	9911021 District I failing School, expenses District of Columbia 1041	107, 500.00	
	9911822—District Training School, repairs, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941		
	9911824—District Training School, purchase of truck, District of Colum-	6,000.00	
	D1a, 1941	750.00	
	9911830—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, salaries, District	100.00	
	of Columbia, 1941	41,005.00	
	9911831—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941		
	9911832—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, repairs, buildings	29, 000. 00	
	and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941	3,000.00	
	9911833—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, purchase of	to Laboration I	
	refrigerator, District of Columbia, 1941	850.00	
	9911835—Industrial Home School, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941—9911836—Industrial Home School, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941—	37, 530. 00	
	9911837—Industrial Home School, repairs, buildings and grounds, District	25, 600. 00	PALEMENT
	of Columbia, 1941	6, 500.00	
	9911840—Home for Aged and Infirm, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.	89, 560.00	
	9911841—Home for Aged and Infirm, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	82, 100.00	
	9911844—Home for Aged and Infirm, purchase of station wagon, District of Columbia, 1941	750.00	
	9911842—Home for Aged and Infirm, repairs, buildings and grounds, Dis-	100.00	
	trict of Columbia, 1941	12, 350.00	
	9911764—Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia, 1941	7, 660.00	
	9911780 — Emergency relief of residents, District of Columbia, 1941———————————————————————————————————	900, 000. 00 163, 000. 00	
	9911850—Assistance against old-age want, District of Columbia, 1941	582, 500, 00	
	9911851—Aid for needy blind persons, District of Columbia, 1941	50,000.00	月 —1040000
	9911860—Sponsors' contributions to Work Projects Administration, non-		
	construction projects, District of Columbia, 1941	177, 500. 00 15, 000. 00	
	9911781—Temporary home for former soldiers and sailors, District of	10,000.00	
	Columbia, 1941	17, 370.00	
	9911713—Florence Crittenton Home and Saint Anns Infant Asylum and	0.000.00	
	Maternity Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941	8, 000. 00 10, 000. 00	
	9911716—Southern Relief Society, District of Columbia, 1941 9911718—National Library for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1941	5,000 00	
	9911719—Columbia Polytechnic Institute, District of Columbia, 1941	3, 000. 00	
	9911855—St. Elizabeths Hospital, support of insane, District of Columbia,		
	1941	2, 792, 250.00	
	9911856—Deportation of nonresident insane, District of Columbia, 1941—9911787—Burial of indigent soldiers, District of Columbia, 1941———————————————————————————————————	12, 000. 00 270. 00	
	9911789—Transportation of nonresident and indigent persons, District of		
	Columbia, 1941	20, 000.00	
	9911792—Vocational rehabilitation, District of Columbia, 1941	25, 000. 00 48, 940. 00	
	9912260—Militia, District of Columbia, 1941———————————————————————————————————	1, 100, 000. 00	
	9912240—Reclamation of Anacostia River flats, District of Columbia, 1941.	65, 000. 00	
	99X2205—Improvement of Washington Channel, District of Columbia	64,000.00	
	9912001—Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	350. 990. 00	
	9912003—Public parks, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941———————————————————————————————————	384, 822. 00 176, 230. 00	
	9912005—Park police, uniforms and equipment, District of Columbia,	2, 3, 230, 00	
	1941	13, 400. 00	
	9912011—National Capital Park and Planning Commission, salaries and	41 220 00	
	expenses, District of Columbia, 1941 9912030—National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1941	41, 230. 00 239, 910. 00	
	9912010—National Capital Park and Planning Commission, reimburse-		
	ment to United States by District of Columbia, 1941	300, 000. 00	\$41 976 000 00
			\$41, 276, 920.00

18 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Statement C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE LISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-COL.

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE LIST	RICT OF COL	UMBIA COL.
Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved May 24, 1941;		
9910281—Recorder of Deeds, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	\$3,000.00	
9910705—Collection and disposal of refuse, expenses, District of Columbia,	100, 000. 00	
	15, 000. 00	
99X1150—Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia	190, 000. 00	
	30, 000. 00 4, 000. 00	
9911434—Tuberculosis Sanatoria, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941—9911451—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	1,000.00	
	52, 600. 00	
99X2215—Settlement of claims and suits, District of Columbia	450.00	\$395, 050. 00
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940: 9910238—Department of Inspections, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1941	15, 000. 00	4000,000.00
9912223—Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1941——9911225—To maintain public of	170, 000. 00	
9911225—To maintain public order, inaugural ceremonies, District of Columbia, 1941	25, 000.00	
	No. of the last of	210, 000. 00
99X2225—Judgments, District of Columbia (interest)		15.17
The state of the s	15, 000. 00	
99X0220—Employees' Compensation fund, District of Columbia	3, 970. 00	
9910280—Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941	2, 750.00	
	1, 500.00	
9910608—Sewers, assessment and permit work, District of Columbia, 1941.	160, 000. 00	
	180, 000. 00 65, 000. 00	
9911821—District Training School armona, District of Columbia 1041	7, 000. 00	
	10, 297. 75	
Audited claims: 99c2002—General expenses, public parks, District of Columbia (certified claims)	14.15	
		445, 531. 90
9, 1940: Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, approved Oct.		12. 26
9912277—Potomac River pollution control, District of Columbia, 1941	3, 600.00	
Trumbia 1041	945.00	
Occupation of claims and enite Dietriot of Columbia	2011 1111	
99X2225—Judgments, District of Columbia	4, 275. 99	9, 320. 99
District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 12, 1940: 9910235—Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 12, 1940:		1, 800. 00
Telegraphy A Differentiation A of 1040 approved 1000 97 1040		1,000.00
9940404—Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia,	TO OUR DIES	
9950404—Extension at a of start and Division City	6. 24	
1935	69, 60	
Private Act, No. 606, approved Oct. 9, 1940: 99X2230—Relief of Fetalla M. Corbett	State	75.84
99X2230—Relief of Estelle M. Corbett Private Act No. 617, approved Oct. 9, 1940: 99X2230—Relief of Anthony Borsellino Interior Department Act, approved June 18, 1940:		1,850.00
99X2230—Relief of Anthony Borsellino		3, 500. 00
9911815—Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941—amount charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia		
9902276—District of Columbia share of expenses of United States District		
obat and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, 1940	•••••	536, 650. 00
Appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941		43, 166, 688. 66

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

falo's leavel Lator Balack	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Executive office:			
Commissioners:	A COLUMN TO A COLU		
Salaries. Contingent expenses.	\$20, 625. 00		ALTO DESC
The state of the s	555. 69	\$01 100 60	Gilland Co.
Secretary's office:		\$21, 180. 69	Secretaria D.A.
Salaries Contingent expenses	29, 585. 52		
o outside a caponico	719.97	20 205 40	1145
The second secon		30, 305. 49	\$51, 486. 18
Finance offices: Auditor's office:			401, 100.10
Salaries	177 700 40		610001000
Contingent expenses	155, 796. 12 3, 105. 06		COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE
Disbursing office, contingent expenses	309. 03		College Street
Assessor's office:		159, 210. 21	District.
Salaries	288, 848. 47		to paligns Gran
EXDENSES	1, 082, 50		TO SHEET AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Contingent expenses Bookkeeping machines	5, 694. 69		
	1, 345. 00	000 070 00	of the well
Collector of Taxes:		296, 970. 66	NOTE OF PERSONS IN
Salaries Contingent expenses	53, 279. 56		9-11/2
Contingent expenses Advertising delinquent taxes	1,821.99		Sales and the sales are the sa
Dog tags	2, 030. 50 37. 00		and Smoth
	37.00	57, 169. 05	IS THE STATE OF
Purchasing office: Salaries	70 000 40		ARPA
Contingent expenses	56, 333. 90 1, 539, 27		
- Teny me	1,009.21	57, 873. 17	Septiment 1
Law offices, Corporation Counsel:	_		571, 223. 09
Salaries		101 404 40	STREET,
Contingent expenses		121, 424. 48 1, 369. 95	Come auditoli
Indicial expenses		2, 604. 50	and the same of th
Lawbooks and books of reference		422.10	107 001 00
Miscellaneous executive offices:			125, 821, 03
Municipal garage:			Buddhad
Salaries Contingent expenses	5, 080. 00		an allery time
Motor vehicles, maintenance and repair	45. 26 53, 158. 78		
Motor vehicles, purchase and exchange	9, 999. 50		
Dhambing board calleder		68, 283. 54	
Plumbing board, salaries		300,00	- Company of the Comp
Permit division, contingent expenses Board of Examiners, steam engineers, salaries		295. 00	
Municipal Architect's office:			SUPER.
Salaries Construction services	63, 443. 06		
Contingent expenses.	50, 408. 62 546. 34		The state of the s
	0.0.01	114, 398. 02	See all or
Chief clerk's office and record division of Engineer			
Department: Salaries	32, 020. 02		the submittee
Contingent expenses	448.03		
		32, 468. 05	September 1932
Public Utilities Commission: Salaries	62, 434. 29		
Expenses	1, 379. 93		
		63, 814. 22	hine a straight
Public Employment Service: Salaries	1, 312. 50		
Expenses	3, 085. 74		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4, 398. 24	(and beat of
Department of Insurance: Salaries	26 662 70		NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE
Contingent expenses.	26, 663. 79 858, 25		
-	300120	27, 522. 04	
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board: Services and expenses	95 504 05	anunimie les	in Jose T
Services and expenses	35, 504. 95 607. 71		
Witness fees	45.00		
Beverage tax stamps	8, 614. 04		THE REAL PROPERTY.
		44, 771. 70	

Statement D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT-Continued

Text for the latest and the same of the latest and the lates	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Miscellaneous executive offices—Continued Board of Tax Appeals: Salaries Contingent expenses	\$13, 863. 76 43. 09	\$13, 906. 8 5	percent y contract y
Minimum Wage Board: Salaries Contingent expenses	15, 098. 59 499. 37	15, 597. 96	
District Building		1900	\$385, 759. 02
Services		185, 521. 66 75, 704. 06 255. 67	261, 481. 39
Courts:			201, 101.00
District of Columbia share of expenses: United States Court of Appeals District Court of the United States	54, 183. 00 482, 467. 00	536, 650. 00	Urahis as updasi piaso)
Fees of jurors and witnesses, District Court of the United States		755. 60	
Probation system: Salaries Expenses	17, 352. 91 801. 28	18, 154. 19	
Register of Wills: Salaries Expenses	77, 797. 67 13, 120. 78	90, 918. 45	
Recorder of Deeds: Salaries Expenses Rent	116, 890. 00 18, 104. 79 15, 000. 00	149, 994. 79	Law office, C. Selectes
Police court: Salaries Expenses Witnesses and jurors	107, 504. 03 3, 407. 86 21, 416. 25	132, 328. 14	are stated or the ball or the
Building, police court Juvenile court: Salaries Expenses Jurors	101, 333. 69 3, 086. 14 1, 644. 00	164. 90	
Municipal court: Salaries Expenses	91, 263. 97 1, 547, 29	106, 063. 83	
Jurors Coroner's office:	9, 376. 00	102, 187. 26	
Salaries Expenses	13, 577. 75 4, 585. 10	18, 162. 85	min hide
Employees compensation fund		61, 631, 76	1, 155, 380. 01
Civil-service retirement and disability fund, liability of the District of Columbia. National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State		805, 110. 00	Public Du
Laws National Safety Council Zoning Commission, salaries and expenses Improvement of Washington Channel Reimbursement to United States of loan from Public		250. 00 294. 71 10, 765. 66 64, 000. 00	Public From
Works Administration: Principal Interest	700, 668. 67 99, 331. 33	800, 000. 00	1, 742, 052. 13
Total, general government	al Bosett	ares) (Senso	4, 293, 202. 85

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

	Total	Grand Total
Metropolitan Police: Salaries: Officers and members	s, 218, 501. 10	Contractor (
Fuel Repairs to buildings and grounds	69, 823. 78 4, 316. 10 8, 388. 77	
House of Detention 9, 603. 50 Salaries 9, 603. 50 Maintenance 9, 032. 19	18, 635. 69	
Motor vehicles Uniforms Alterations, Women's Bureau building Cell block, No. 13 precinct	61, 091. 62 46, 752. 23 7, 332. 81 3, 880. 69	PORDERS TO SE
Buildings, Metropolitan Police: Station house, square south of 482	ered dere	\$3, 438, 722. 79 63, 899. 87
Militia—Armory building: Plans and specifications————————————————————————————————————	45, 308. 50	ACTION OF THE PERSON OF T
	1, 224, 267. 76	1, 269, 576. 26
Policemen and firemens relief: Policemen Firemen	743, 058. 38 452, 468. 66	1, 195, 527. 04
Fire Department: Salaries: Officers and members	0 050 730 00	Manual A
Contingent expenses	2, 252, 738. 82 20, 671. 55 20, 113. 01 23, 524. 19	O TOTAL
Repairs to buildings and grounds Repairs to apparatus Uniforms and equipment	33, 085. 79 35, 362. 17 21, 816. 32 48, 452. 60	and topas of
Three passenger automobiles	1, 582. 89 2, 716. 16	2, 460, 063. 50
Miscellaneous inspection: 250, 180. 57 Department of Inspections: 7, 540. 45 Expenses 7, 540. 45 Contingent expenses 1, 986. 93		n colongazil stooblik navasta W
Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets: Salaries Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets: 56, 513. 39 902. 28	259, 707. 95	creations.
Maintenance and repair of markets 7,912.02 Purchase and exchange of one motor vehicle 615.50 Contingent expenses 500.94 Electrical work, Municipal Fish Wharf 6,545.74		
Office of Poundmaster: 9,639.84	72, 989, 87	Studies was
Expenses 2, 382. 23	12, 022. 07	344, 719. 89
Miscellaneous: Surveyor's office: Salaries Contingent expenses Rebinding and repairing records 100.00	79, 904. 26	Shel cl too'll di seacH
Electrical Department: Salaries General supplies Police patrol and fire alarm systems 95, 773. 08 36, 730. 74 49, 707. 54	militarios militarios moltarios de los	
Department of Vehicles and Traffic salaries—renav-	182, 211. 36	
ment in excess of expenditures	-3. 40 11, 633. 94 23, 751. 01 478. 25	
Total, protection of life and property	Control Indian	9, 070, 484, 77

Statement D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

III. HEALTH AND SANITATION

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Health Department: General administration: Personal services. Contract investigational services. Contingent expenses.	\$75, 083. 79 955. 32 1, 501. 24	\$77, 540. 35	CHICAGO M
Medical services Maintenance of laboratories		421, 657. 84 43, 268. 62	
Inspections: Services and expenses Services, Food and Drug Act	TO THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	121, 473. 16	
Purchase of ambulance		1, 930. 17	
and of mphilip		42, 795. 33	\$708, 665. 47
Sewers and sewage disposal: Salaries Contingent expenses Cleaning and repairing		177, 914. 05 373. 54 238, 204. 43	Control of the Contro
Assessment and permit work		329, 458. 56 366, 176. 37 13. 80	
Rights-of-way Sewage treatment plant, maintenance Shop building, construction		195, 937. 85 9, 407. 07	1, 317, 485. 67
Street cleaning and city refuse: Salaries Contingent expenses Cleaning streets Street cleaning equipment Collection and disposal of refuse		135, 573. 57 298. 83 408, 419. 96 39, 646. 56 866, 447. 87	THE CHARLES
Public convencience stations maintenance		65, 290. 06	1, 515, 676. 85 13, 393. 35
Mosquito control			10, 272. 50
Total, health and sanitation			3, 565, 493. 84
IV. HIGHWA	YS	-	A months
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street Widening Huidekopper Place Extension of alley, square 1046		\$61. 05 8. 55 6. 24	\$75.84
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street Widening Huidekopper Place Extension of alley, square 1046 Street lighting		0.24	757, 386. 98
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street Widening Huidekopper Place Extension of alley, square 1046		0.24	
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street Widening Huidekopper Place Extension of alley, square 1046 Street lighting		0.24	757, 386. 98
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street. Widening Huidekopper Place. Extension of alley, square 1046. Street lighting. Total, highways. V. PUBLIC WEL General supervision: Salaries. Contract investigational services	FARE	\$150, 061. 22 5, 226. 71	757, 386. 98
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street. Widening Huidekopper Place. Extension of alley, square 1046. Street lighting. Total, highways. V. PUBLIC WEL General supervision: Salaries. Contract investigational services. Contingent expenses. Poor in institutions: Home for the Aged and Infirm:	FARE	\$150, 061, 22	757, 386. 98
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street. Widening Huidekopper Place. Extension of alley, square 1046. Street lighting. Total, highways. V. PUBLIC WEL General supervision: Salaries. Contract investigational services. Contingent expenses. Coor in institutions: Home for the Aged and Infirm: Salaries. Temporary labor. Maintenance. Repairs to buildings	\$79, 813. 29 2, 056. 07 78, 543. 36 12, 442, 91	\$150, 061. 22 5, 226. 71	757, 386. 98 757, 462. 82
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street Widening Huidekopper Place Extension of alley, square 1046 Street lighting Total, highways V. PUBLIC WEL General supervision: Salaries Contract investigational services Contingent expenses Poor in institutions: Home for the Aged and Infirm: Salaries Temporary labor Maintenance Repairs to buildings Purchase of station wagon Buildings, Home for the Aged and Infirm:	\$79, 813. 29 2, 056. 07 78, 543. 36 12, 442. 91 697. 50	\$150, 061. 22 5, 226. 71 701. 67	757, 386. 98 757, 462. 82 \$155, 989. 60
Extension, etc., streets and avenues: Widening Ordway Street Widening Huidekopper Place Extension of alley, square 1046 Street lighting Total, highways V. PUBLIC WEL General supervision: Salaries Contract investigational services Contingent expenses Poor in institutions: Home for the Aged and Infirm: Salaries Temporary labor Maintenance Repairs to buildings Purchase of station wagon	\$79, 813. 29 2, 056. 07 78, 543. 36 12, 442. 91 697. 50	\$150, 061. 22 5, 226. 71 701. 67	757, 386. 98 757, 462. 82 \$155, 989. 60

Statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

V. PUBLIC WELFARE-Continued

Date C. Court Section Section	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Poor in institutions—Continued District Training School: Salaries Temporary labor Maintenance Repairs to buildings Books and periodicals Consulting physicians Repairs to bridge Dormitory building Milk house and barn Purchase of truck	\$141, 778. 45 2, 421. 70 110, 108. 79 6, 260. 15 128. 98 435. 00 45. 00 135, 163. 26 5, 964. 50 677. 01	A VALUE OF THE PARTY OF T	POLICIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY
Care of children:		\$402, 982. 84	\$609, 790. 94
Contingent expenses Board and care Books and periodicals Two foster homes Burial expenses	4, 142, 06 283, 524, 77 8, 00 518, 00 100, 00	er bungs to a fire to a series of the series	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE
Florence Crittenton Home and St. Ann's Infant		288, 292, 83	
Reception and detention of children: Services Maintenance	21, 280. 29 16, 117. 57	7, 986. 80	ensuma.
Industrial Home School:	10,111.07	37, 397. 86	
Salaries Temporary labor Maintenance Repairs to buildings	34, 454, 49 1, 119, 57 25, 048, 03 5, 967, 66	66, 589. 75	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:	assembly net Trace	00, 569. 75	
Salaries	38, 814. 08 510. 88 27, 456. 95 3, 896. 60 1, 003. 40 15, 250. 92	Andrews Control of the Control of th	Land
National Training School for Boys (contract) National Training School for Girls: Salaries Maintenance Medical care Dental care Repairs to building damaged by fire	22, 489, 68 17, 813, 30 798, 00 368, 00 717, 95	86, 932. 83 83, 912. 85	
Home care for dependent children; Salaries Home care Burial of children	10, 116, 50 145, 622, 53 400, 00	42, 186. 93 156, 139. 03	Lange
Miscellaneous charities:	-	100, 100. 00	769, 438. 88
Transportation of indigent and nonresident persons: Salaries Expenses	6, 915, 92 10, 959, 13	17, 875. 05	n mas suspin ?
Temporary Home for former Soldiers and Sailors: Salaries Maintenance Repairs to buildings and grounds	4, 574. 00 12, 183. 64 988. 56	17, 746. 20	
Aid for needy blind persons	56, 634, 01 523, 686, 50	36, 393. 75 580, 320. 51	Applituded of the control of the con
Emergency relief of residents: Administrative services and expenses Relief Surplus commodities: Services	102, 854. 66 686, 746. 29	20,020,01	
Services Expenses Work relief	5, 140. 26 25, 077. 95 49, 960. 00	869, 779. 16	

24 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Statement D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

V. PUBLIC WELFARE-Continued

the part the Take	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Administrative expenses compensation to injured	9, 117. 44	\$169, 197. 90 225. 00 25, 000. 00 65, 900. 00	Story at roost and and and and and and and an
employees		65, 900.00	\$1, 782, 437. 57
Hospitals: Providence Hospital, repairs and improvements Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum, repairs Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital Freedmen's Hospital Children's Hospital:		27, 719. 32 47, 243. 40 5, 078. 32 89, 177. 85 558, 789. 42	
Dispensary cases	11, 094. 00		CONTROL OF THE CONTRO
Ward cases	69, 328. 10	80, 422. 10	all the sa
Emergency—George Washington Clinic: Services Miscellaneous expenses	18, 275. 04 4, 998. 60	23, 273, 64	iting hat
Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Personal services. Temporary labor Maintenance Books and periodicals. Expenses, training school for nurses. Out-patient relief Repairs to buildings and grounds. Equipment Elevator, crippled children's building.	683, 934, 38 2, 028, 23 318, 586, 02 110, 94 646, 50 26, 968, 87 5, 618, 53 1, 113, 05 6, 177, 31	1, 045, 183. 83	
Tuberculosis Sanatoria: Salaries Consulting physicians Chief visiting consultant Maintenance Books and periodicals Repairs to buildings and grounds	430, 464, 55 2, 985, 00 3, 250, 00 214, 738, 61 143, 01 6, 480, 94	658, 062, 11	
Care of insane:		000, 002, 11	2, 534, 949. 99
Commission on Mental Health: Salaries and expenses Contingent expenses	19, 055. 97 676. 35	10.700.00	
Hospital for the Insane: Support Deportation	2, 845, 578. 60 10, 630. 82	19, 732. 32	
Price and a few	AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF	2, 856, 209. 42	2, 875, 941. 74
Prisons and reformatories: Jail:			204
Salaries Maintenance Uniforms Newspapers, etc Construction of addition	103, 219, 79 70, 685, 85 519, 60 83, 93 154, 802, 16	o) of scale, p	
Workhouse and Reformatory: Salaries Maintenance Repairs to buildings Moving-picture machine Replacing dredge	539, 586, 98 473, 270, 83 29, 306, 05 1, 496, 00 7, 835, 75	329, 311. 33	TEPUL

Statement D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

V. PUBLIC WELFARE	-Continued		
Settle Total Control Control	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Prisons and reformatories—Continued. Workhouse and reformatory—Continued. Permanent construction: Building for women Walled enclosure, furniture and equipment Warehouse and service building, construction Equipment and utilities Enclosed reservoir Bakery and equipment Working capital fund, workhouse and reformatory repayment in excess of expenditure Support of convicts Total, public welfare	\$43, 482. 77 16, 628. 66 121. 97 23, 157. 71 '9, 378. 88 8, 160. 71	\$1, 152, 426. 31 -189. 21 107, 463. 29	\$1, 589, 011. 72 10, 317, 560. 44
VI. EDUCATI	ON		All the state of
Public schools: Salaries: Officers Clerks School attendance Teachers and librarians	\$750, 827, 94 199, 952, 00 40, 836, 13 7, 301, 942, 79	Taski Lario of the state of the	A CORPORAL A CORPORAT

VI. EDUCATION	ON	
Public schools:		A contract of the second
Salaries:		
Salaries: Officers	\$750, 827. 94	
Clerks	199, 952.00	
School attendance	40, 836. 13	
Teachers and librarians	7, 301, 942. 79	
Vacation schools	30, 391. 50	TOTAL LY SUCCES
Night schools	100, 080. 24	
Americanization work	8, 699. 20	
Janitors	1, 008, 651. 44	
Health and physical education, central area	12, 368. 66	
Vocational education	20, 952. 22	
Lectures on narcotics	. 370.00	
Community centers	286, 910. 13	- white the standard
Education, children of soldiers, sailors, and marines	327.78	
Maintenance of kindergartens	2, 916. 32	
Maintenance of kindergartens Purchase and repair of furniture and machinery	64, 639. 06	
Textbooks and supplies:		
Services	6, 838.00	felica organical book book of the last
Expenses	188, 195, 11	on Homes A
Fuel, gas and electricity	288, 793. 86	Constantination constanting
School gardens	3, 394. 79	timerclass bel
Equipment and maintenance of laboratories.	20, 994. 97	
Contingent expenses:		
Reference books and periodicals	7, 285. 33	to fatell a
Night schools	3, 869. 89	
Americanization work	527.75	
LaborReplacement of pianos	6, 995. 52	
Replacement of pianos	1, 415. 24	
Migoellonoone	139, 327.06	
Repairs to buildings and grounds:		
Replacement of pollers	18, 497. 19	All the same was a first to the same of th
Replace heating plant, Garfield School	1.62	
Replace drinking fountains	2,999.72	
Replace toilet facilities	7, 114. 84	
Improvement of Health School	9, 730. 50	
Miscellaneous	377, 812. 58	etal talefor
Replacement of trucks	941.90	
Replace heating plant, Gage School	8, 104. 33	The fact of the same
School for tubercular and crippled children:		
Maintenance	4, 050. 06	
Transportation of pupils	16, 091. 04	
Equipment for school yards	2, 752, 50	ALTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE
Tabulating school census cards	1,762.82	
Office practice room, Eastern High School	6, 483. 06	turnel from faces or combet?
Purchase of furniture and equipment	277, 947. 17	
Replace worn-out furniture and equipment	7, 670.00	
Replace furniture and equipment, Central High	105.00	tube controlerate
Replace furniture and equipment, Armstrong High.	386.10	stelement of the bar and barries by
Equipment, Margaret Murray Washington School	15, 865. 24	
		11, 255, 818. 60
Construction of buildings:		
Thomas Jefferson Memorial	199, 655. 04	STATE OF THE PARTY
Addition, Randall Junior High	101, 558, 59	Constituted from to vertical day to
Cuno H. Rudolph School	16, 903. 45	
8-room addition Ketcham and remodeling Van		
Buren	207, 706. 33	Total per delign
Addition, Montgomery School	187, 150. 76	
Senior High, 5th and Sheridan	86, 750. 83	

Statement D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

VI. EDUCATION-Continued

fretall Total Crund Total	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Public Schools—Continued	1 April 1	Ci-scoling	to less most
Salaries—Continued 8-room addition, Syphax School Junior High, 17th and Q St. SE 8-room building vicinity Minnesota Ave. and Ely	\$1,404.45 555.87		MATERIAL STATES
Junior High, Banneker playground site	45.62 51.34	\$801, 782. 28	251
School building and playground sites: Vicinity Pennsylvania and Alabama Aves. SE. Vicinity Minnesota Ave. and Ely Pl. SE. Land, Syphax School Vicinity Massachusetts Ave. and Macomb St. Elementary school vicinity Brent School Elementary school, 11th and G Sts. SE.	33, 330, 00 20, 636, 00 23, 665, 15 75, 031, 60 34, 818, 60 28, 187, 40	ince base 150 and a confidence for a con	Support
Land west of Rose Lees Hardy School	21, 544. 10 6, 107. 00	243, 319. 85	\$12, 300, 920. 73
Special education: Columbia Institution for the Deaf Instruction of blind children Education of colored deaf mutes National Library for the Blind Columbia Polytechnic Institute Education of handicapped children		36, 500, 00 7, 750, 00 9, 250, 00 5, 000, 00 3, 000, 00 14, 953, 39	76, 453, 39
Free Public Library: Salaries Contingent expenses Books and periodicals Binding Rent of branches	431, 562. 19 53, 946. 12 68, 710. 59 19, 609. 91 6, 060. 00	doubles something the contract of the contract	Variable of Marketon American Janes Line Line Line Line Line Line Line Line
New main building: Plans Construction	50, 125. 65 7, 569. 22	579, 888. 81 57, 694. 87	Lacities of Canta and Udmeston Videosias
Ceachers' retirement appropriated fund:	-	197, 230. 57 231, 178. 58 183, 624. 65	637, 583. 6
Total, education			13, 626, 991. 6
VII. RECREATION	ON	A108 - EXC40-2	sorran A todad
	2 special	\$65, 000. 00	Repairs to
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats National Zoological Park National Capital Park and Planning Commission:		239, 084. 44	numeral numeral
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats National Zoological Park National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses Reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia	\$40, 661. 64 300, 000. 00	340, 661. 64	ested ested rotunt beech
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats National Zoological Park National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses Reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia	\$40,661.64	239, 084. 44 340, 661. 64	restroit verterit verterit timestr verterit verterit verterit
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats National Zoological Park National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses Reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia Public parks: Salaries	\$40, 661. 64 300, 000. 00 337, 885. 22	239, 084. 44	Hegister Heg
National Zoological Park National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses Reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia Public parks: Salaries Expenses Park police: Salaries Uniforms and equipment Public playgrounds: Playgrounds and recreation centers Summer expenses, playgrounds Playgrounds improvements Playgrounds salaries—repayment in excess of expendi-	\$40, 661. 64 300, 000. 00 337, 885. 22 377, 430. 52 171, 396. 30 13, 386. 68	239, 084. 44 340, 661. 64 715, 315. 74	- \$1, 544, 844. 8

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Miscellaneous offices: Repair division, contingent expenses Postage General advertising Traveling expenses Printing and binding Stock	\$572, 99 23, 994, 98 7, 053, 51 2, 438, 84 52, 366, 20 7, 93		Director
Settlement of claims and suits Judgments Refund of erroneous collections Purchase of construction material—repayment in excess of		\$86, 434, 45 3, 865, 49 27, 173, 38 265, 132, 12	
expenditure Refund of assessments Emergency fund Allowances for privately owned motor vehicles Relief of Anthony Borsellino Relief of Estelle M. Corbett Payment to Joseph Sharfsin		-11, 420. 59 963. 65 2, 158. 56 10, 352. 42 3, 500. 00 1, 850. 00 1, 500. 00	
Total, miscellaneous			\$391, 509. 48
I. General government II. Protection of life and property III. Health and sanitation IV. Highways V. Public welfare VI. Education VII. Recreation VIII. Miscellaneous			757, 462. 82 10, 317, 560. 44 13, 626, 991. 60 1, 575, 186. 15 391, 509. 48
Total			43, 597, 891. 95
STATEMENT E.—Showing appropriations and a June 30, 194. Balance of District of Columbia appropriations, subject to re Appropriations for the fiscal year 1941.	1	year 1940	\$4, 274, 041. 37
3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3			47, 726, 692. 53
Total amount of requisition advances and other charges, le	ess repayments,	1941	43, 697, 396, 23
District of Columbia appropriations, during the fiscal year Balances account of lapsed appropriations for the fiscal year Balance of appropriations, subject to requisition, June 30, 194	1941		520, 184. 72

Statement F.—Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balances to the credit of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

10 TH	Total balances	\$515,782,40 235,873,61 40,904,81 601,454,77 62,211.82 1,836,699,11 19,404,16 4,127,67	24, 297. 19 109, 428. 05	3, 250, 344. 38	4, 718.74	21, 071. 75	3, 686. 54	3, 224.95	665. 57	20, 460. 39	35, 646. 96
Balances	To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia	\$28, 629.33 15, 256.61 224, 018.32 31, 155.30 486, 680.63	70, 654. 25	856, 394. 44	672.10		2, 918. 36	Sto Stu		2, 769. 59	3, 451. 74
Bala	Collections made by the District of Columbia but not taken up by the U. S. Tressury until the following fiscal year	\$10, 326, 70 1, 965, 36 43, 351, 75 4, 272, 79 88, 645, 54		148, 562. 14							おいてをは
	In the U.S. Treasury	\$476, 826, 37 218, 651, 64 40, 904, 81 334, 084, 70 26, 783, 73 1, 896, 79 1, 059, 342, 94 19, 404, 16 4, 127, 67	24, 297. 19 38, 773. 80	2, 245, 387.80	4, 718. 74	66, 315. 01	768. 18 305. 53	3, 224. 95	665, 57	17, 690. 80	32, 195. 22
はのかり	Net expenditures during the fiscal year	\$911, 363. 90 418, 430. 66 250, 769. 20 2, 246, 586. 87 4, 891, 611. 51 66, 000. 00 7, 000. 00	69, 316. 34 125, 053. 00	9, 386, 892, 83	1-11.13	2, 620. 67	221, 633. 33 38, 513. 22	540, 659. 66	312, 514. 56	74, 986. 84	76, 300. 72
	Total available for expenditure	\$1, 427, 146.30 654, 304.27 291, 674.01 2, 846, 041.64 471, 513.17 3, 356.79 6, 516, 280.62 85, 404.16	93, 613. 53 234, 481. 05	12, 637, 237. 21	4, 707.61	66, 315. 01	225, 319. 87 38, 818. 75	543, 884. 61	313, 180. 13	95, 447. 23	111, 947. 68
2 70 2 70 4 10 2 7	Collections made during the fiscal year	\$834, 246.18 503, 585.99 274, 250.07 1 2, 570, 807.32 417, 647.07 1, 080.00 2 5, 382, 184.01 63, 792.65	63, 699. 95 180, 758. 00	10, 300, 326. 00	3 13		222, 210. 21 38, 818. 75	543, 827. 11	313, 000. 18	76, 815. 21	81, 973. 97
,700 ,8 500 ,5 500 ,8	Balances, July 1, 1940	\$592, 900.12 150, 718.28 17, 24.3.94 277, 234.32 53, 866.10 2, 276.79 1, 134, 096.61 21, 611.51 2, 852.91	29, 913. 58 53, 723. 05	2, 336, 911. 21	4, 707. 61	66, 315. 01	3, 109. 66	57.50	179.95	18, 632. 02	29, 973. 71
		9924—Miscellaneous trust fund deposits. 9920—Teachers retirement fund, deductions. 9923—Teachers retirement fund, Government reserves. 9730—Water fund. 9926—Washington redemption fund. 9908—Permit fund. 9701—Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees. 9905—Inmates funds. 100 Act.			9925—Emergency relief, grants to the District of Columbia by F. E. R. A	9950—Public Works, District of Columbia, loans by F. E. R. A., sewage disposal	9934—Aid to dependent children, grants by Social Secu- rity Board.	9936—Old-age assistance, grants by Social Security Board	9937—Administrative expenses, District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board	9938—Public health work, Social Security Board, grants by Public Health Service.	9939—Maternal and Child Health Service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau

30, 042, 76 1, 764, 67 2, 516, 30 4, 326, 32 13, 588, 96	7, 678. 72 146, 352. 87	362, 615. 86	\$3, 198, 454.66 272, 346.12 11, 301.68 34, 410.00 3, 654.50 147, 953.50 1, 295, 510.50 1, 296, 50 1, 976, 50 1, 976, 50 2, 450.50 2, 382, 184, 01 2, 382, 184, 01
4, 741. 63 901. 11 249. 82 2, 187. 43 2, 410. 68 8, 504. 74	2, 938. 93 76, 277. 92	107, 351. 95	
			or vehicle fees: 1940 1941 duplicate cards, 1940 duplicate cards, 1941 e.
25, 301. 13 863. 56 328. 87 1, 915. 64 5, 084, 22	4, 739, 79	255, 263, 91	s, duplicates s, reissue of weight taxes weight taxes weight taxes weight taxes weight taxes 1940.
53, 265, 99 19, 219, 97 20, 111, 85 7, 937, 84 5, 822, 35 51, 247, 49	5, 437. 59 182, 381. 81	1, 612, 642. 76	Tax Assessments Assessments Assessments, interest Licenses, importers, etc. Motor vehicles: Operator's permits, duplicates Operator's permits, reissue of Registration and weight taxes, 1940. Registration and weight taxes, duplicate can Registration and weight taxes, duplicates, 1940. Tags, duplicates, 1940. Tags, duplicates, 1941. Titles Inspection, 1940. Inspection, 1940. Inspection, 1940. Inspection, 1941. Direct deposits.
83, 308, 75 20, 984, 64 20, 361, 67 10, 454, 14 10, 148, 67 64, 836, 45	13, 116, 31 328, 734, 68	1, 975, 258. 62	Tax Assess Assess Assess Licens Motor Ol Ol Ol R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R
41, 252, 50 19, 803, 67 18, 768, 33 6, 549, 87 4, 129, 28 48, 500, 00	8, 805, 64 328, 734, 68	1, 753, 189. 40	\$2, 299, 126, 69 159, 430, 89 86, 58, 58 65, 224, 70 46, 007, 50 920, 96 10, 00 2, 570, 807, 32 2, 570, 807, 32 0 1, 836, 621, 57 on acts for the adicated bonds
42, 056, 25 1, 180, 97 1, 593, 34 3, 904, 27 6, 019, 39 16, 336, 45	4, 310, 67	222, 069. 22	\$153,077.48 6,353.41 63 at \$749,110.01 35 at 493,990.31 35 at 103,656.25 35 at 109,656.25 inal appropriation of the above in
9941—Services for crippled children, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau. 9942—Cooperative education, trade and industry. 9943—Cooperative education, teacher training. 9947—Cooperative education, distributive occupations. 69945—Venereal disease control, grants by Public Health. Service. Social Security Act. grants.	HEAD CHOOP: NAME	3	Water fund: Water rents

Statement F.—Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balances to the credit of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

Loans and grants by Public Works Administration, act of June 24, 1938, 52 Stat. 1203 99x9960—Municipal improvements, P. W. A. (master account) Disbursements from the above account of the following projects 99x9951—District Training School, hospital and administration building pysy952—Divorcement and repair of sewers and garage 19x9953—Fire alarm system 19x9955—Juvenile Court Building 19x9955—Juvenile Court Building 19x9955—Municipal Center Building 19x9956—Municipal Center Building 19x9956—Municipal Center Building 19x9958—Penal institutions, water and sewer facilities 19x9958—Penal institutions, water and sewer facilities 19x9958—Penal institutions, water and sewer facilities	Balances, July 1, 1940	Collections made during the fiscal year 5, 293, 231. 20	Total available for expenditure	Net expenditures during the fiscal year year 1,455,630.82 54,624.46 636,162.67 64,279.49 2,552,651.15 142,900.88 24,345.67 51,212.93	In the U. S. Treasury 133, 116. 51 1, 472. 18 69. 84 1, 096. 65 1, 862. 52 1, 862. 52	Collection made by the District of Columbia to not taken upy the U. Treasury un the following fiscal year	Balances To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia officer, District of Col	Total balances 300.00 279, 414.37 69.84 45, 276.35 5, 482.99 540, 364.51 906.44 2, 920.81 4, 056.82
99x9961—Recorder of Deeds building.		\$135,000.00	135, 000. 00	26, 976, 22	4, 976. 63	3	103, 047. 15	108, 023. 78
	700, 485, 51	5, 428, 231, 20	6, 128, 716. 71	5,008,784.29	143, 129. 74	-	976, 802. 68	1, 119, 932. 42

Statement G.—Account of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

DEBITS

PEDITO		
To amount of balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1940:		bed stress of the
Realty taxes	\$2, 386, 499. 73	
Realty taxes Tangible personal taxes	3, 050, 517. 76	
Intangible personal taxes	971, 092, 91	
Franchise taxes	127, 264, 60	
General fund assessments	100, 268. 59	
Water fund assessments	94, 904. 18	
Highway fund assessments	252, 989, 91	CONTROL TO LIBERT
Accounts receivable	219, 864, 39	or ordered
Special reimbursable	6, 359, 29	
	sand farming	
Income taxes: Individual	328, 972. 08	
Corporations	514, 296. 99	
Inheritance tax	40, 425. 57	Special garage
Business privilege tax:	fact the same of t	
Business privilege tax:	69, 203. 91	
1939	227, 559. 59	
Estate taxes	17, 283, 65	
		\$8, 408, 103, 15
To amount of levies based on new assessments:		THE PARTY LINE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN
To amount of levies based on new assessments: Realty taxes.	21, 664, 137, 99	
Tangible personal taxes	1, 623, 408, 44	
Franchise taxes	2, 204, 967, 78	
General fund assessments	188, 355, 86	
Highway fund assessments	206, 884, 25	
Water fund assessments	168, 199. 94	
Individual, 1941	1, 819, 501. 68	
Individual, 1942	1, 068. 85	
Corporation 1941		
Corporation 1942	14 767 72	
Corporation 1942	710, 802. 29	
Inheritance taxes, 1941		
Estate taxes.	102, 940. 00	30, 809, 614. 41
The arm of the control of the contro	1	00,000,011,11
To amount of increases in levies per assessor's certificates on account of	413, 887. 33	
Realty taxes		
Tangible personal taxes		
Intangible personal taxes		
Franchise taxes		
Accounts receivable	402, 125. 85	
Income taxes: Individual, 1940	00 005 40	
Individual, 1940	29, 225. 42	
Corporation, 1940	140, 483. 14	
Business privilege tax, 1938	3, 436. 29	
Business privilege tax, 1939	2, 775. 70	
Estate taxes	15. 18	2 200 070 52
	2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	1, 160, 070. 53
To amount of various adjustments made during the fiscal year:	40 154 05	
Intangible personal taxes	46, 174. 35	
General fund assessments	. 01	
Income taxes: Individual, 1940	- 450 00	
Individual, 1940	7, 458. 69	
Individual 1041	94.12	
Corporation 1040	5, 551, 81	
Corporation, 1941	3, 731. 01	
Business privilege, 1939	16, 660. 02	
	THE PARTY OF	79, 668. 61
To amount of miscellaneous collections:	24. 4 M S. 22	
Insurance taxes	869, 107. 21	
Beer tax	194, 197.77	
Interest etc	279, 788, 13	
Miscellaneous items	3, 563, 114, 13	
Miscellaneous items 60 percent	100. 02	· 开始。2000年1月2日日本
Interest 60 percent	4.41	
Miscellaneous items 50 percent	001.82	
Interest 50 percent	10. 59	
Motor vehicles	1, 247, 896. 01	
Beverage tax	1, 585, 540, 87	
Miscellaneous percentage assessments	40, 765, 01	
Miscellaneous percentage assessments, interest	688. 11	
		7, 781, 886. 74
To amount of collections account of District of Columbia trust and special	Apret facerie	d atcheus T
funds:		shinganini
Gasoline tay and motor vehicle fees highway fund. District of Columbia	5, 109, 460, 31	
Water fund	2, 291, 691, 55	
Permit fund	1, 080. 00	in reducement of
Surplus fund, realty tax sales	180 758 00	
Teachers retirement fund, deductions	313, 541, 18	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	834 246 19	
Washington redemption fund	417, 647. 07	
w asimigrou redemption fund	111, 011. 01	9, 148, 424, 29
Ballines are sequent		And hallenged

To United States share of miscellaneous deposits. To repayments made to various District of Columbia appropriations.	water bures.	57, 672, 287. 7
	grad topolate	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, per certificates of deposit issued by	y v	
said Treasurer on account of	\$21, 901, 820. 03	
Realty taxes Tangible personal taxes	1 660 603 35	
Intendible personal toyes		oal autoon f
Franchise taxes		25, 820, 597. 92
Special assessments:	150 107 70	
General lund	0 471 07	
Special reimbursable taxes Accounts receivable		000 010 0
Income taxes:		230, 642. 98
Individual 1040	347, 292, 71	
111011110111111111111111111111111111111		ATTENDED
Individual, 1942		1, 790, 147. 48
Corporations, 1940	651, 147. 33	
Corporations, 1941 Corporations, 1942		
		2, 082, 084. 77
Business privilege taxes, 1938.	6, 496. 88 19, 676. 14	CENTRE STATE
Business privilege taxes, 1939		26, 173. 02
Inheritance taxes, 1939	659. 25	
nheritance taxes, 1940	33, 940, 00	
Inheritance taxes, 1941		642, 005. 51
Estate taxes, 1941	49(15(4050411g)	7 781 886 74
Collections account of miscellaneous items Collections account of various trust and special funds:	Somet fouresther	7, 701, 000. 74
Trust and special funds	\$9, 148, 424. 29	
Special assessments: Highway fund	267, 601. 36	Acutions
Water fund	166, 962, 61	I Proposit
Collections account of United States share of deposits		9, 582, 988, 26 142, 987, 73
Collections account of various repayments made to various District of Colum-	ar sail kontero	142, 301. 10
bia appropriations	10-10110101115	141, 532. 25
By amount of reductions in levies per assessor's certificates on account of: Realty taxes	77, 705. 08	
Tangible personal taxes	1, 516. 98	
Intangible personal taxes General fund assessments	188, 21	
Highway fund assessments	5, 726, 85	
Water fund	5, 658, 58	
Income taxes, individual, 1940 Business privilege taxes, 1938	171. 23 1, 368. 62	
Business privilege taxes, 1929	5, 597, 59	
Inheritance tax, 1940 Inheritance tax, 1941	1, 877. 48 329, 36	
Estate taxes, 1941	1 530 24	To amount of
By amount of adjustments account of various levies; Real estate levies Tangible personal property		109, 757. 82
Real estate levies.	334.75	
angroto personal property	00, 204, 09	The second second second
Individual, 1940	27 99	
Corporations, 1940	A 455 51	Missollian Missollian
Inheritance tax 1940	219. 15	
PASIALE DAYES 1941	040 80	Mutor ve
By amount of balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1941, as follows:	The state of the	57, 053. 40
Realty taxes	2, 484, 665. 19	
Tangible personal taxes Intangible personal taxes Franchise taxes	3, 075, 605. 97	
Franchise taxes	1,018,329.72	
Opecial fellipursable laxes	3, 887, 42	Caseline Current
Income taxes, individual 1942	565, 926. 85	
		Miscollar
Income taxes, corporations, 1941	147.63	mittles #
Income taxes, corporations, 1940 Business privilege tax, 1939	4,729.10	
	221, 721. 58	

Statement G.—Account of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

By amount of balances due District o	f Columbia etc. Continued	E aentpes :
Business privilege tax, 1938 Inheritance taxes, 1941 Inheritance taxes, 1940 Inheritance taxes, 1939 Inheritance taxes, 1939	\$64, 555, 55 103, 067, 32 2, 159, 22 221, 31	
Special assessments, control account	385, 458, 02	\$9, 088, 659. 01
and telephone work at 1 to 1 to 1	the property of the second sec	57, 672, 287. 71
DETAIL OF BALANCES DUE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMB	IA ON ACCOUNT OF UNCOLLECTED	TAXES
Realty taxes: Inta	ngible personal taxes:	besent
1030	1938	15, 268, 80
	1937	1, 307, 80
1025 - 34, 688, 15	1935 and prior	
342, 180. 79		1, 018, 329. 72
	nchise taxes:	200.00
1941 103, 817, 02	1938 1934	438, 82 55, 643, 51 •
1939 70, 387. 76	1933	69, 576. 67
1937	9591 Idomarayası—dege r	
1936 1935 and prior 2, 773, 135. 51	regularithm	
3,075,605.97	ing affect. District of Course	espalai (I
Note.—All balances for the fiscal years 1877 to 1924, in consolidated under act of June 25, 1938, and carried in one missioners of the District of Columbia, dated Oct. 20, 1939. The District of Columbia 1938 Revenue Act, approved Revenue Act approved Aug. 17, 1937, provides in part: "Taxes on property reported in any return filed by a tarfiling of such return; and such taxes may be collected by diafter the date of the assessment of such taxes." Statement of teachers retirement fund, Govern	No. 376061, and June 28, 1940, No. 376061, and June 28, 1940, No. May 16, 1938, amending sec. 8, titlest apayer shall be assessed within 2 istraint or by proceeding in court	o. 384151. e 1, of the 1937 years after the within 3 years
as of June 30.	1941	
Balances July 1, 1940:	975 000 00	aroT D—efolecoli
Balances July 1, 1940: Treasury, United States Government Reserves, District of Columbia Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	17, 423. 94 8, 775. 07	aliferate()
Total balancesReceipts:	on law concern	\$101, 199. 01
Amount made available by appropriation act	\$609, 000, 00	r quanta a
Interest on investmentsBonds sold at premiums	91, 725, 82 2, 050, 94	
Total receipts	shared to stee over a	702, 776 .76
Grand total	Carrier and Carrie	803, 975. 77
Disbursements:	A SECURE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
Accrued interest on bonds purchasedAnnuities paid	\$252, 900. 00 1, 020. 54	ZESOCK.
Annuities paid	396, 695. 11	
Total disbursements during yearBalance June 30, 1941:	A Principal Allertations - with	650, 615, 65
Treasury, United States, 1941	*104, 000. 00	simund
Government reserve	40 004 81	
Total balances June 30, 1941	8, 428. 58	153, 360. 12
Grand total	anisonal on bonds parchasi	803, 975, 77
Balances July 1, 1940:	1 dispursements—deduction	
Balances July 1, 1940: Treasury, United States Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	\$133, 820. 07 8, 822. 59	T'eta
Total balances	\$142, 642. 66	

34 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Statement of teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Receipts: Deductions from salaries of teachers \$313,541	1. 18
Receipts: Deductions from salaries of teachers Bonds sold at premium Interest on investments 190, 987	7. 66
Total receipts	\$020,000
Grand total	\$690, 982, 44
Disbursements: Refunds to teachers	
Annuities paid 100, 22	\$203, 500. 65
Total refunds and annuities Investments made during year Accrued interest on bonds purchased	250, 600. 00 942. 85
Total disbursements during year	
Balances June 30, 1941: Treasury, United States Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	\$2.20 011.00
Total balances	235, 938. 94
Grand total	690, 982, 44
Statement of teachers retirement fund, Government reand teachers retirement fund, deductions, District 30, 1941	serves, District of Columbia, et of Columbia, as of June
Balances July 1, 1940—Government reserves,	
District of Columbia: Treasury, United States Disbursing officer, District of Columbia \$92,423.94	and the seal print to a line of
Total balances	
Balances July 1. 1940—deductions account: Treasury, United States \$133, 820. 07 Disbursing officer, District of Columbia_ 8, 822. 59	missing to the District Local areas
Total balancesInvestments as of July 1, 1940:	142, 642. 66
Government reserves, District of Co- lumbia\$2, 831, 300. 00 Teachers' deductions5, 729, 950. 00	
Teachers' deductions5, 729, 950. 00	
Total investments as of July 1, 1940	8, 561, 250. 00
Total value of both funds July 1, 1940Receipts—Government reserves, District of	
Columbia:	
Amount made available by appropriation act \$609,000.00	
Interest on investments 91, 725. 82 Receipts from sale of bonds 2, 050. 94	Total bulgades.
Receipts during year	
Receipts—deduction account: Deductions from teachers' salaries \$313, 541, 18	
Receipts from sale of bonds 43, 810. 94 Interest on investments 190, 987. 66	sigisor lateT
Receipts during year	
Total receipts during year	
Grand total receipts and balances	10, 056, 208, 21
	======
Disbursements—Government reserves, District of Columbia: Accrued interest on bonds purchased Annuities paid	
Total disbursements—Government reserves—————Disbursements—deductions account:	
Refunds to teachers	
Annuities paidAccrued interest on bonds purchased	942. 85
Total disbursements—deduction account	

5, 980, 550

Statement of teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, Distribia, and teachers retirement fund, deductions, District of Columbia 30, 1941—Continued	ict of Colum- ia, as of June
Cash balances as of June 30, 1941—Government reserves, District of Columbia: Treasury, United States\$144, 931. 54 Disbursing officer, District of Columbia8, 428. 58	
Total balances—Government reserves————————————————————————————————	
Total balance—deduction account 235, 938. 94	
Total balance both funds	\$389, 299. 06
Investments: Government reserve, District of Columbia	
Total investment as of June 30, 1941	9, 064, 750. 00
Total value of both funds	9, 454, 049. 06
Grand total of disbursements, balances, and investments	10, 056, 208. 21
Statement showing investments of teachers' retirement fund, District as of June 30, 1941	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Puerto Rican coupon bonds—4½ percentFederal farm mortgage bonds—3¼ percent	55, 000 23, 000
Total investments—Government reserves, District of Columbia	======
Deduction account:	000 000 000 850 000 000
Total investment in Treasury bonds	4, 997, 050 713, 500 182, 000 16, 000 72, 000
	E 000 550

Total investments—déduction account_____

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FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

	Term expires
FRANK W. BALLOUGEORGE C. HAVENNER	1942
MRS. EUGENE MEYER	1944
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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

THEODORE W. NOYES, President. WENDELL P. STAFFORD, Vice President. CLARA W. HERRERT, Librarian, Secretary, and Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I have the honor to submit the report of the Free Public Library for 1941, including the report of the librarian to the Board of Library Trustees covering in some detail the accomplishments of the year and the condition of the library at the present time.

The statistics of the public use of the library show the number of borrowers registered during the year as 61,972, an increase of 14,981 over the preceding year, bringing the number of cards in force

during the registration period of 3 years to 166,654.

A loss in home use of books amounted to 0.06 percent, the number of volumes being 3,190,583 as against 3,383,927 of the previous year. Since similar losses are being experienced in libraries throughout the country they are thought to be due in large measure to the increase in employment and in the unrest brought about by national conditions. In Washington the loss has been offset by a marked increase in reference and advisory service and heavy demands for material in all subjects dealing with national defense. It is evident that people are turning to the library in ever increasing numbers and with more and more serious purpose.

The trustees recognize the serious and special obligations placed upon the library to meet the requirements of national defense. It is at such times of national crisis that the library may render its most essential service, diffusing necessary knowledge, supplementing with printed material the training of workers in new types of work, assisting in the maintenance of morale. A special opportunity for constructive work was afforded by the arrival in Washington of thousands of new Government employees who come to the library in

ever increasing numbers for required information and helpful

reading.

A major obligation resting upon the trustees is to cooperate vigorously with other forces in the pushing to completion of the new central library. It was a matter of great satisfaction, therefore, that the year saw the contract let for the first unit of the new building on July 11, 1941, with a completion date of November 8, 1942.

Both the building committee and the trustees as a body spent time and thought in considering and approving the librarian's expert recommendations for planning of the first unit and for arrangements

looking toward its maximum use.

The library's building program was further advanced by the opening of the new Southwestern Branch on January 6, 1941. The good response of the community to the opportunities afforded by the new branch has been noted with much satisfaction.

The trustees have been mindful of their responsibility to sustain the librarian in interpreting the library and its needs to committees of Congress, the Commissioners, citizens' associations, and interested

groups and individuals.

The sympathetic interest and helpfulness of Representative Mahon and Senator Overton, chairmen, and of Members of the House and Senate subcommittees of the Committees on Appropriations are keenly appreciated by the trustees. Especially are they gratified by the continued interest in the development of the library service of Representative Ross A. Collins and of other members of our national legislature who have recognized and met their obligation of guardianship of the unrepresented residents of the seat of government.

The library system has been greatly strengthened by forwarding the building of the new central library, increasing the operating funds for books and binding and for securing the appropriation

for the site of the much needed Anacostia Branch.

The trustees feel a landmark has been reached in the construction now under way of the first unit of the new central library building. They are deeply gratified by the notable assistance of Col. Frederic A. Delano and other library-conscious Washingtonians, the Board of Trade and its library committee, the Federation of Citizens Associations, its officials and the many sectional citizens organizations in its membership, the Central Labor Union, the American Federation of Labor and all labor groups, our notably active women's organizations, etc.—all of whom have recognized the value of library service and have given the new building effective backing during the past several years.

In deep satisfaction for all that has already been accomplished, the trustees hope for the continued support of all groups in pushing on to completion the construction of the entire building and in de-

veloping the service of the library to its maximum usefulness.

The trustees note with hearty appreciation the intelligent, faithful, and efficient labors of the librarian and her able staff in maintaining the high standards established by the former librarian, Dr. George F. Bowerman, and in increasing the scope and practical value of the library's community use in a time of great disturbance of public thought and of chaotic conditions in all the world.

EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

THE LIBRARY, 1941

It is doubtful whether any library was ever turned over in a sounder state to a successor than was the Public Library of the District of Columbia by Dr. George F. Bowerman when he retired in October 1940. During his administration of over 30 years he had established principles and policies and set up standards that made the library one of the foremost in the country. He had worked with the United States Civil Service Commission so that classification of library positions enabled him to attract and to hold a personnel of exceptional ability; his tolerant, broad-minded attitude toward reading trends and tastes, coupled with his wide knowledge of books and book markets, resulted in an excellent collection of printed material. He had vision in the development of the library services and in its extension through branches, and had secured the necessary legislation to achieve it.

Moreover, the new librarian was heir to a fine instrument. She started with a well-established children's department, a newly organized but thriving service to young people, an excellent advisory and reference service to adults, a central library and six (within the year to be seven) major branches located in well-populated districts, and five minor branches in less populous areas in which to carry on these services. The constituency to be served also is exceptional. Perhaps nowhere else is the clientele so generally intelligent, so well able to use the library resources advantageously, and so appreciative.

A new administrator is immediately faced with a fundamental question; namely, what is the real function of the institution which he is to direct. In this case, what is the function of the Public Library of the District of Columbia? Out of this question grow two supplementary questions: How is the primary function affected by today's world conditions; and how is it affected by the presence in the same city of the Library of Congress and the fine departmental and university libraries?

A public library is a power house for living. It has the materials with which man can prepare himself for greater economic security and for cultural and spiritual advancement. Each individual must have some knowledge of the past out of which the present was born, much knowledge of the present into which he must fit his life, and a horizon of truth and beauty toward which to grow.

When one looks back on the last 10 years, which included a major depression and a world war, one realizes what enormous social upheavals are taking place. It is the library's peculiar function at this time to help people to adjust themselves to these changes, to furnish the basis for sounder public opinion, and to engender, through reading of the great literature of the past, stability and high morale. The library must, therefore, so build up its collections and services as to relate them vitally to community needs. In so doing, it renders a service essential to the maintenance of democracy.

In comparison with the other libraries of Washington, the Public Library is primarily a center for the circulation of books for home reading and for personal help to readers less advanced than those whose wants are better met by the scholarly resources of the great national libraries.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR

During the past year, the library has endeavored to strengthen its service, to understand more exactly what readers are seeking (often they are quite indefinite or inarticulate as to their real wants), to furnish the best material for each case, to keep in touch with group interests and community developments; to establish in the children a love of good reading; to aid youth on the problems they face in coming into maturity in the present chaotic state of the world; and to encourage self-education among adults.

The year witnessed the substantial increase in registration of 14,981. The total number of cards in force June 30, 1941, was 166,654. The increase was due to the growth of Washington's population. ulation resulting from government expansion. At the same time, the circulation for the year totaling 3,190,583 decreased by 193,344 from that of the previous year. Similar drops in circulation are reported in the cities generally throughout the country and are thought to result from increase in employment and the unsettled state of world affairs which makes it difficult for people to concentrate on the usual kinds of reading and which sends them to papers, periodicals, and the radio for up-to-the-minute news. Added to these conditions, Washington faced a shortage of standard popular books, due to a cut in the book appropriation and to serious arrearages in binding. Nevertheless, the demand on the central and branch libraries for reference and advisory help has more than offset in usefulness the loss in numbers of books borrowed for home reading.

The library has made every effort to make its service as far reaching as possible by giving competent aid to inquirers at the library, by reaching more and more persons by public addresses to groups, by loans of collections to Parent-Teacher Associations and other meetings, by booklists for individual or for general use. More and more the library's influence is penetrating the community, as shown by the numbers of groups turning to it for specific information, for book reviews, for help in planning club programs, and for bibliographic aid. The Government departments, too, are making heavy demands on the library to meet their urgent needs of material in connection with national defense. Individuals in increasing numbers come to the library for books on technical subjects, for aid in preparing for civil service examinations, and for practical books on home management. Many newcomers to Washington find in the library solace against the loneliness and strangeness of their new

Nor are cultural interests neglected. The art reading room was thronged with readers interested in the history of art and in the various schools represented at the National Gallery and by students and lecturers throughout the school year. Over 205,000 pictures were circulated to teachers in the elementary and other schools, and approximately 4,000 prints in color were loaned for lectures on art. Eleven exhibitions were shown in the central library, among which,

American Indian Art, loaned by Mr. Renee d'Harnoncourt, proved exceedingly popular. In the music division over 15,000 volumes of books about music and bound volumes of music and over 47,000 pieces of sheet music were loaned; 20 evenings with the victrola were held, with an average attendance of 50. In all, over 1,800 persons listened to records.

SERVING THE CHILDREN OF WASHINGTON

The future of a library's service depends in large measure upon its work with children. The purpose of the children's department is to supplement and amplify the class work of the schools, to develop the habit of using books, and, above all, to create and foster the love of reading as a life-long possession. During the year 1,394,931 volumes were circulated among children—728,119 through the central and branch children's rooms, 653,620 through loans to 1,372 classrooms in 193 schools and 13,192 through loans to child-serving agencies. Over 16,000 boys and girls in 553 classes visited children's rooms and 4,000 attended story hours.

A good children's room is compounded of things of the spirit, of the mind, and of the character. There are knowledge and patience, faithfulness and enthusiasm, personality and neatness, love of the beautiful and industry. The flower of these qualities is the happiness

and profit of children.

The greatest need of the children of Washington is for branches in populous neighborhoods. The next greatest need is for work in the many pocket neighborhoods where branches could scarcely be afforded. These needs are greatly accentuated in the summer when children have leisure time and no service from the schools division. The third need is to make books available to handicapped children. One has a better realization of what this third development would mean in seeing the benefit the library has been to the crippled children at Gallinger Hospital. Books should be available to deaf and blind boys and girls and to those confined to bed with cardiac troubles. A well-organized service also to delinquent children would undoubtedly result in the reduction of crime in later years, so influential may the right book at the right time be.

WORK WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

The special problems and needs of youth recognized by all educational and social workers are given careful consideration in the library. A committee of 11 staff members, made a special study of the needs and tastes of these young people, to evaluate appropriate titles and to stimulate the reading of worth while books. The second year's work of the committee included the following accomplishments: Revision of last year's list of basic books; compilation of an annotated list entitled "All Americans," and its distribution to the graduating classes of the senior high schools; the reading of 523 books and composing annotations for them (most of this done on the personal time of members); preparation of a number of subject lists; book talks to young people both inside and outside the library; representation at the Reading Forum of the Annual Convention of the Boy Scouts of America; and attendance at 12 meet-

ings with representatives from the English departments of senior high schools to compile a list of books for students intending to go to college.

THE LIBRARY AND THE COMMUNITY

The consultant in adult education, has worked with 61 groups The consultant in adult education, has book talks or talks about the both within and without the library. Book talks or talks about the various functions of the library were made to 25 organizations with various functions of the library were made an attendance of over 1,000 persons. Members of these groups, previously non-users, who come to the library as a result, make these

talks rewarding.

The number of individuals interviewed by the consultant, in the library, numbered 420. They came with requests as to the availability of certain courses, particularly in the vocational field, advice on what to do in their leisure time, and requests for reading suggestions; 114 lists were prepared in response. The greatest number of inquiries were for reading in the field of economics, political science, and sociology; next for those which would develop appreciation of good literature; books on history, improvement of vocabulary and speech; followed closely by those in the fields of philosophy, psychology, and religion. History, science and biography were runners

A new undertaking of the consultant this year has been a weekly radio broadcast on station WINX entitled "Your Library" in which a subject of current interest is discussed with reference to interest-

ing, pertinent books.

Besides the work carried on personally, the consultant has been responsible for scheduling speakers in response to invitations throughout the system, and for supervision of the library articles appearing in each issue of the Sunday Star. The number of local associations served by the entire staff was 427, including art and musical, educational, religious, and sociological groups, recreational clubs, business, the press and labor; District of Columbia Government offices to the number of 61, and United States Government agencies to 87, and 3 foreign offices have called upon the library for assist-Twenty members of the staff gave 76 talks to audiences totaling approximately 3,500 persons.

Branch auditoriums have been in constant use for classes and meetings of general public interest, and the staff lunch room at the central library and the conference room of the Southwestern Branch

have been used for concerts of recorded music.

CENTRAL LIBRARY SERVICE

The librarian in charge of the central library, calls attention to a 28 percent rise in registration, a 27 percent cut in book fund and a 6 percent drop in the circulation. Natural science, technology, political science, and military science had the greatest gains in circulation; fiction, history, and art the greatest losses. Civil service books were asked for most frequently at the information desk and material on the war was most in demand at the reference desk. American biography was popular. National defense has been in evidence in all subjects and divisions from cooperative lists published by the American Library Association to songs for the Navy; from

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England.

Through the adult extension service, 9,475 books were loaned to senior high schools, and 1,618 to 14 other adult agencies, and 14,761 to the branches of the library. Demands upon the division grow, but hindered by its physical boundaries, book stock, and staff, it reached capacity of output more than a year ago.

Services Through Branches

During the fiscal year 1,552,538 books were borrowed from the 7 major and 288,503 from the 5 minor branches. The latter are open to the public only 32 hours a week as against 72 hours maintained at the larger ones. It is important that Chevy Chase with its population of over 18,000 and Woodridge with its population of over 35,000 each circulating around 100,000 volumes a year should each have additions to its staff sufficient to keep open the 72 hours weekly. The subbranch at Tenleytown, housed in an abandoned police station has entirely outgrown its building and sorely needs another to serve this rapidly growing neighborhood. Conduit Road will require a new branch in the near future, since Fort Drive, approaching completion, will run directly through the site of the present building, a former one room school house over 60 years old. The Eastern High School, in spite of its need of space for classrooms, generously continues to house a library subbranch, which serves the pocketed community in addition to the school. Takoma Park, the oldest of all the branches, requires a substantial addition in order to accommodate the increase in the population and serve satisfactorily the students of the Calvin Coolidge High School.

The other main branches, Mt. Pleasant, Northeastern, Southeastern, Georgetown, and Petworth report losses in circulation but gains in registration and heavy demands upon the reference and advisory service. All, but especially Southeastern, in the immediate neighborhood of the navy yard, record phenomenal demand for material bearing on defense subjects. The following questions reported from the Northeastern Branch are typical and indicate the range of sub-

jects on which readers seek information from the library.

Congressional districts. Numerous requests by voters from States. Presidential election returns for 1932 by State.

On what date did election day fall in 1903? Living conditions in Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad Island, and Panama for men going on defense jobs.

Use of aluminum and other industrial products in the national defense program.

Air raid shelters.

Life in Greece today. Reader's interest aroused by the war. How to tell personal signatures apart. For a bank employee checking cheque

Negro boy asked often for information on growing orchids. Where is air-conditioning taught in the District of Columbia?

How to make water gas, requested by employee of Washington Gas Co.

Chronometers, the history and development, for a Swiss man with a chance to work at the Naval Observatory. He had worked on them as a boy.

What has happened to Countess Sapieha since the close of her "Polish Profile"? How to sell poetry and what magazines buy poetry. What does "mall" mean or come from?

Does a foreign-born woman automatically become a United States citizen when she marries a naturalized citizen?

To which court should one go for adoption papers for a child? To which bureau should one go for a birth certificate when there are no local records?

Poems for the Jewish feast of Purim.

Does a terrapin want to live in water or not? For someone who has a pet

and conflicting advice. Wood carving for a boy confined to a hospital bed.

Furniture made from boxes.

Cost of trailer travel, for a Government employee.

How to eradicate crab grass.

Among the chief events of the year was the opening January 6 of the Southwestern Branch situated at H and Seventh Streets SW. Attached as a wing to the Jefferson Junior High School, it functions entirely independently; with its separate entrance, heating plant, and janitor service.

This branch The neighborhood needed a library and appreciates it. is filling a real and vital need in the community. This opinion is shared not only by the branch staff and the community leaders but by the many persons who are obviously surprised and delighted to find so good a library within walking distance from their homes. a constant demand now for more books, and technical books on radio, electricity, steam engineering, boilers, foundry work. Books on religion are popular. Cookery, home making, and first aid are well used by those women deeply interested in local community classes given in these subjects. From night school students comes the most earnest high school demand. The Negro students have proved to be the most The latest innovation has been the inauguration of an evening with the victrola held every other Monday in the branch auditorium from 7:30 to 9 p. m. It has been a worthwhile experiment and one which fills a need in the neighborhood. Library and community react mutually on one another, not always on expected lines, Teachers from several schools have assured us that certain serious behavior problems have become of minor concern since those pupils had many books made easily available to them,

Among the other major events of the year were the completion of the working plans for the first unit of the new central library and the letting of the contract for its construction; the appropriation for 1942 of \$30,000 for a site for a branch library in Anacostia; the turning over by the Commissioners of an abandoned fire house on Maryland Avenue NE., for storage purposes; and an increase of the appropriations for 1942 over the previous year of \$2,500 for books and

periodicals and of \$12,500 for binding.

The library was the grateful recipient of several gifts which, supplementing appropriated funds, provided much needed services

and added valuable material to the collections.

The trustees of the Miner fund gave \$3,000, a portion of which was used to have compiled the biographies of the persons for whom the Negro schools of Washington were named, a subject of perennial interest to the student and teaching bodies of these schools. sketches were mimeographed and circulated as separates and had large use during the school year. Books and music relating to the Negro were also purchased. A substantial sum remains for later acquisitions.

As formerly, the Women's Board of the George Washington University Hospital contributed \$366 enabling the library to make semi-

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weekly distribution of books throughout the hospital. This service means much to patients and staff alike.

The Twentieth Century Club again gave funds for the children's

library at Gallinger Hospital.

The library is deeply appreciative of the gifts of over 600 review copies of books from the Evening Star and over 300 from the Wash-

ington Post.

The Washingtoniana Division received many valuable gifts, among them 19 bound volumes of programs of the Belasco Theater from Mr. L. Stoddard Taylor and, from Mr. Edmund Plohn, 45 bound volumes of programs of the National Theater. All of the daily newspapers of Washington presented photographs of films of local interest. Biological Society of Washington, through its secretary, Mr. Joseph S. Wade, presented 30 volumes of proceedings of the society and will continue to send the proceedings currently hereafter.

The Music Division received from an anonymous donor the complete revised album of records for giving the Seashore Musical Talent Tests with necessary directions and forms. Mr. Frank Rizzo presented some sheet music, including some valuable Riccordi editions which would be impossible to obtain during the present war. music division of the Library of Congress transferred over 1,600 pieces

of music from its duplicate collection.

The Chevy Chase Women's Club and the Georgetown Garden Club presented gifts of money for purchase of desired books at their respective branches. The chairman of the Young People's Committee received an anonymous check for \$50 for the printing of the list "All Americans." The Petworth Branch received from Miss Mary Anderson of Madison, Wis., \$15 for garden supplies and the Petworth Citizens Association sent a load of wood so that the open fireplaces

might burn brightly on stormy and wintry days.

Happily, the list could be extended were space available. Such gifts are extremely helpful. It is hoped that more and more citizens of Washington will interest themselves in the library to the extent of turning over to the Washingtoniana Division for the benefit of later historians material on the District of Columbia or of giving small or large amounts, perhaps as memorials, to enable the library to buy important books too expensive for purchase with present funds or to carry on such appealing activities as service to handicapped children or to provide books to persons living far from any library agency.

SERVICES THAT LIE BACK OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The library's public service is coordinated throughout the system by a director of work with children; a reader's adviser to young people, a consultant in adult education and a coordinator of adult work. Also, the librarian in charge of the central building endeavors to assist as needed the branch librarians from the larger resources of the central library, and the librarian in charge of the central circulation desk revises and unifies, with the heads of the branch desks, the procedure connected with the registration of readers and the loans of books.

Some idea of the work involved in making the service run smoothly may be gathered from the report of the coordinator of adult work.

She records 121 visits to branches and many conferences and meetings of staff for the purpose of unifying the service, eliminating duplications and improving book collections, including especially reference books, pamphlets, Government documents and maps. The coordinator acts as executive secretary for the meetings of branch librarians and prepares the minutes. Discussion of bindery problems, circulation procedure, functions of the central library and branches and their relation to each other and book selection problems of branches were the outstanding subjects treated during the year.

The time of the coordinator and of the director of work with children was heavily drawn upon in preparation for the opening of the new Southwestern Branch; for planning technical furniture; original stocking of books and material, selection and training of staff, and

general standing by to help during the first weeks of opening.

Book selection is a major activity of reader's advisers and branch librarians. Hours of overtime have been given by reader's advisers to books on approval and the reevaluation of present holdings; for example, the chairman of the Young People's Committee reports 2,500 hours of personal time given by members of this group alone to critical reading of books to be purchased for use with youth and in the anno-

tating of titles on lists.

The central library not only has its own clientele to select for but a city-wide demand which comes through the branches. Branch reserves on recent books add to the problem. The adviser in any subject is faced with the decision of buying duplicates of important new titles or of the older back-log books. New books which the adviser in sociology or art, for instance, is embarrassed not to have, must be passed up in the attempt to strike the balance between the new and the It is the consideration that goes into these daily decisions in a score of divisional subjects which, in part, makes book selection

the essential, difficult, and absorbing job it is.

The acquisitions department had the responsibility of placing orders most advantageously for all books and periodicals bought last year from the congressional appropriation of \$72,500, a total of over 63,000 This involves checking of book-bills, accessioning of material, including gifts, the countless records, and multitudinous correspondence necessary to buy advantageously and to maintain accurate accounting. The work grows with each new branch, aside from the completion of the expenditure of the fund for the basic stock of the new branch, a new agency adds in many ways to the routine of the department; two additional book funds to be kept; two additional copies of each mimeo to be prepared and forwarded, together with additional work when they are returned, letters to be written for gifts, etc. During the year, arrangement was made for certain new books to be set aside in the department for examination on Wednesdays by branch librarians, which has proved most successful and seems to be a better plan than the formal book meetings held in so many libraries.

The average cost per volume for the books purchased during the year was \$1.17 as against \$1.31 in 1939-40. Although this enabled the library to acquire more books, it is doubtful if it represents any real economy since the saving was largely due to buying fewer books in reconstructed publishers' binding and in prebound buckram. What is saved in the book fund is lost in the greater drain on the bindery

money, since the number of books requiring repairs and binding is

increased.

Books purchased should be cataloged promptly so as to reach the shelves as quickly as possible. However, the catalog department is so understaffed that work as hard as ever the members could they were unable to close the year without recording 3,000 books remaining to be

The catalog, which is the index to the whole library's resources, is not a static thing. Not only are new titles handled, but transfers of books from one agency to another must be effected in order to secure their greatest usefulness, obsolete books and those beyond binding must be withdrawn. All records include enormous numbers of necessary minutiae that must be kept accurately and should be up to date, since a catalog in serious arrears is most misleading. It does not indicate books already received and it records books worn out and no longer available. Statistically, 65,936 books were added to the system, 138,297 catalog or shelflist cards were prepared, and, despite the fact that the branches did their own filing, 219,739 cards were filed by department members. In comparison with the output of other cities, Washington's record shows the terrific strain on the staff and the impossibility, without a substantial increase in its numbers, of ever keeping the work up to date. Washington's catalog department adds annually per staff member 6,239 volumes as against 3,152 volumes, the average of 10 comparable cities.

Another serious arrearage which has grown gradually worse from year to year is in the binding division. Here the books worn from much public use pour in from all the agencies, requiring examination, repair, to be sent out for contract binding or to be rebound in the library's own shop. The library is equipped to handle with an appropriation of \$20,000 about 40,000 volumes. At present, the superintendent of binding reports that about 55,000 volumes need treatment each year. Fortunately, the Commissioners turned over to the library an abandoned fire house where over 30,000 volumes are now stored, and the binding fund was increased to \$30,000 which will permit during the coming year the salvaging of 16,000 important and much needed books from this collection. Unfortunately, even this help will not keep down the arrearages, as other books will rapidly fill up the vacancies. Since rebound books outlive the usefulness of those in publishers' bindings, it is important to get them rebound as soon as needed before pages are lost or other damage is done which would prevent

One other time consuming and often disheartening work is the retrieval of books kept overtime. The majority of readers are punctilious in the use of library property, but the minority require the sending of thousands of overdue postcards, letters, bills, telephone messages, and personal calls at homes. It sometimes takes months

of repeated efforts to recover one valuable book.

The library carries its service on in seven major branch buildings which combine administrative efficiency with beauty and homelikeness. But, as every householder knows, wear and tear require constant care, repairs, and frequent painting. This is especially true of buildings which the public frequent in numbers of 1,000 to 3,000 daily. The library is fortunate in its Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. A larger maintenance fund, however, is required if the buildings are to be kept in good condition and repairs made at the moment at which they can be effected most economically. Shabby buildings are not

good civic examples and do not do credit to the Capital City.

But of all the factors in library administration the most important is that of personnel. Here the standards of recruitment are kept high, with consideration of potentialities for the future, as well as competency for the immediate position. Continuity of service is advantage-ous and the turnover of the professional and subprofessional staffs is kept to the minimum. The pages, however, come and go with extreme rapidity, partly to take advantage of better positions, partly because. having finished school and college during their employment, they must seek work holding out promise of greater advancement. This year the situation became most critical because of the Selective Service Act which took away the older and more experienced boys.

All subprofessional and professional workers are college graduates. Of these staffs 89, or more than 51 percent, have already acquired degrees from accredited library schools, the remainder plan for attendance within a year or two after appointment. National Youth Administration students to the number of 10 were assigned to the various agencies of the library where they have rendered good service.

The personnel officer conducted last year an orientation course for new members of the staff, at which heads of departments gave brief description of their services. It is proposed to give such instruction whenever the opening of a new agency brings in a sufficient number of

new workers to require it.

The senior members of the staff have been called upon to contribute time and thought to local and national undertakings. The librarian participated in a panel discussion and conducted a section meeting at the American Library Association Conference in Boston. assistant librarian made addresses at the Conferences of the American Association for Adult Education and at the American Library Association; he is also the co-author of the "Literature of Adult Education," published during the year by the American Association for Adult Education. The consultant in adult education represents the library on the research committee of the District of Columbia Guidance and Personnel Association and was a delegate to represent the American Library Association at the 3-day National Nutrition Conference for Defense called by the President of the United States. She has continued work on the subcomittee on readable books of the American Library Association, and both she and the assistant director of work with children have been on the book selection for Braille committee of the American Red Cross and the Library of Congress. The librarian of the Mt. Pleasant Branch planned and conducted the Community Center program on reading for recreational workers. The central children's librarian served as a member of the American Library Association publicity committee of the section for library work with children, and, also, as a member of the section's professional training committee.

The following articles were contributed to professional journals: By Dr. Bowerman, "Washington's central library," Library Journal, August 1940; by Miss Latimer, "Surveyitis," Library Journal, October 1940; by Miss Swift, "A. L. A. conference," D. C. Libraries, July

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1940; by Mrs. Steinbarger, "The democratic way—an educational process," D. C. Libraries, July 1940; by Mr. Moreland, "What young people want to read about," Library Quarterly, October 1940.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The most important work that lies ahead is the further strengthening of the service by more complete understanding of the requirements of individual readers, with more expert knowledge of available material, and more adequate response to community needs and those

that come out of the national crisis.

Coupled with these demands on the present establishment is the necessity for careful study of plans for the first unit of the new central building. This is the more complicated problem since for at least 5 years the service of the central library will function in two buildings a mile apart; in the new and in the present one on Mt. Vernon Square. The studies throw an additional heavy burden on the administrative heads of departments and on the readers' advisers whose reading rooms will be transferred to the new building. However, the prospect of being able to accommodate readers comfortably, and of carrying on at least the transferred services and the new ones to be undertaken in a way more nearly adequate to these critical times puts zest and enthusiasm into every additional hour spent on the planning.

LIBRARY STATISTICS—AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FORM

City or town: Washington, D. C.

Name of library: Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Date of founding: 1896.

REPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1941

Name of librarian: Clara W. Herbert; date appointed October 1, 1940. Population served; 663,091 (census July 1, 1941). Term of use: Free for lending and reference.

Number of staff: 321 (29 are half time, 11 are hour persons); library service, 190 (7 are half time); messengers and pages 82 (20 are half time, 5 are hour persons); janitor service, 43 (2 are half time,

6 are hour persons) bookbinders, 6.

Total number of agencies, 278; consisting of: Central library, 1; branches, 7 (in their own buildings); subbranches, 5 (2 in their own buildings, 1 in a school building, and 2 in rented quarters); colleges, 6; schools, 231 (3,594 collections sent to 1,372 classrooms in 193 schools); stations, 9; summer camps, 16; miscellaneous, 3.

Number of days open during the year (central library): 339 (closed Saturday 4 p. m. June 1 through September 28, 1940; Sundays, June 2 through September 29, 1940, and June 1941; open Sundays 2 to 6 p. m. October 1, 1940 through May 1941; closed all holidays).

Hours open each week (central library): for lending, 72; for

reading and study, 76. Hours of service per week required of staff: 39 of library staff; 44 of building force.

BOOK STOCK

BOOK STOCK	GERMAN STORY		No. of the last of
The same of the sa	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Number of volumes at beginning of year Number of volumes added during year Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year Total number at end of year Total number of reference volumes (included in above)	377, 701 30, 439 8, 223 399, 917 26, 478	236, 055 35, 497 12, 909 258, 643 9, 556	613, 756 65, 936 21, 132 658, 560 36, 034
Number of volumes per capita_ Number of volumes per registered borrower_ Miscellaneous stock: Number of pamphlets Number of photographs, pictures, and prints Number of sheet music { Number of newspapers currently received { Number of periodicals (exclusive of newspapers) currently received			
USE			
Circulation per registered borrower Circulation per library employee Turnover of book stock Period of loan for majority of books Additional circulation: Pictures, photographs and prints Sheet music	tal)sluded above	weeks	1, 394, 931 3, 190, 583 653, 620 4, 81 19, 14 10, 128 4, 84 2 205, 141 47, 786
		To mario	
Percent of population registered as borrowers	le, 17,561)	years_	_ 100,004
STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION			
Gross registration June 30, 1941 Total number of cards in force June 30, 1941 Average registration per day Teachers' cards in force June 30, 1941 Grand total registration Expired during year Gross registration June 30, 1940 Total number of cards in force June 30, 1940 1 Not recorded. 2 Large but not recorded.		20.3 (610.3) (6.3 (610.3)	- 166, 654 - 182, 80 - 2, 114 - 61, 972 - 46, 991 - 946, 736 - 151, 673

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BOARD OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL CALENDAR

1941—Opening day of school for teachers, Friday, September 19.
Opening day of school for pupils, Monday, September 22.
Armistice Day, Tuesday, November 11.
Thanksgiving vacation, Thursday, November 20, and Friday, November 21.
Christmas vacation, Wednesday, December 24, to Wednesday, December

31, inclusive.

1942—New Year Holiday, Thursday, January 1, and Friday, January 2.
Closing day of school, first semester, Friday, January 30.
Opening day of school, second semester, Monday, February 2.

Western's Birthday observance, Monday, February 23. Washington's Birthday observance, Monday, February 23. Easter vacation, Friday, April 3, to Friday, April 10, inclusive. Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30.
Closing day of school for pupils, Wednesday, June 17.
Closing day of school for teachers, Friday, June 19.
Opening day of school for teachers, Friday, September 18.
Opening day of school for pupils, Monday, September 21.

DIRECTORY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1940-41

Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, President. Mr. Robert A. Mauser, Vice President. Mrs. Elise Z. Watkins, Secretary. Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools.

Name	Expira- tion of term June 30—	Address
Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle Mr. Robert A. Maurer Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith Mr. John H. Wilson Mr. Gratz E. Dunkum Mr. Charles D. Drayton Col. West A. Hamilton Mr. C. Melvin Sharpe Mrs. James W. Williams Dr. James A. Gannon (succeeded Mr. Gratz E. Dunkum, deceased July 24, 1940).	1943 1941 1942 1942 1941 1943 1943 1942 1941 1941	5500 33d St. NW. 2029 Park Rd. NW. 3249 Newark St. NW. 503 D St. NW. 5322 Colorado Ave. NW. Suite 60, 1001 15th St. NW. 1353 U St. NW. Potomac Electric Power Co., 10th and E Sts. NW. 2700 Georgia Ave. NW. 1915 Biltmore St. NW.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

The Board of Education, in accordance with the Organic Act of 1906, is composed of nine members, who shall have been for 5 years preceding their appointments bona fide residents of the District of Columbia. Three of them shall be women. They are appointed in rotation for a 3-year term, three each year, by the justices of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. It has been the practice to appoint three of the colored race.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD

The Board of Education organizes each year at the first meeting in

the month of July.

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 3:30 p. m., in the Franklin Administration Building, Thirteenth and K Streets NW.

I. PERSONNEL

The following tables cover a 5-year period and show the number of officers, clerks, custodians, teachers, and librarians, school attendance officers, and community center employees for each year of the period specified. A table showing the teacher turn-over also is included included.

T Product The last Posters T		Year ended June 30—			
Personnel	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1. Superintendent 2. First assistant superintendent 3. Teachers college president 4. Assistant superintendent 5. Chief examiner 6. Supervising principal, class 12 7. Head of department, class 11 8. Assistant principal, class 11 9. Director of special subject, class 10 10. Senior high school principal, class 9 11. Junior high school principal, class 8 12. Vocational school principal, class 8 13. Administrative principal, 16 or more rooms, class 7 14. Americanization school principal, class 7 15. Teaching principal, 8 to 15 rooms, class 6 16. Teaching principal, 4 to 7 rooms, class 5	5 1 8 15 15 14 10 17 5	1 3 2 5 1 8 22 15 7 10 17 5 72 1	1 3 2 5 1 8 24 15 7 10 17. 5 74 1	1 3 2 5 1 8 24 15 7 10 18 5 77 1 1 16 5	1 3 2 5 1 8 27 26 6 11 18 5 80 1 13 5
Total	195	195	197	198	212
1. Statistician (associate economic analyst), P-3 2. Secretary to the Board of Education (junior administrative officer), CAF-10 3. Accountant and auditor, CAF-9 4. Director of procurement of supplies and equipment, CAF-9 5. Property clerk, CAF-6 6. Senior clerk-stenographer, CAF-5 7. Senior accounting and auditing assistant, CAF-5 8. Senior clerk, CAF-5 9. Clerk-stenographer, CAF-4 10. Clerk, CAF-4 11. Accounting and auditing assistant, CAF-4 12. Assistant clerk-stenographer, CAF-3 13. Assistant clerk, CAF-3 14. Senior stenographer, CAF-3 15. Clerk-typist, CAF-3 16. Junior clerk-stenographer, CAF-2 17. Junior clerk, CAF-2 18. Telephone operator (junior clerk), CAF-2 19. Clerk-typist, CAF-1 20. Under clerk-typist, CAF-1 21. Under clerk-typist, CAF-1 22. Under operator, CAF-1 23. Cabinetmaker (mechanic), custodian 7 24. Messenger, custodian 3 25. Messenger, custodian 2	1 3 1 1 12 4 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 3 2 1 3 1 1 1 3 5 1 0 60 3 1 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 3 2 1 4 1 1 222 5 1 3 50 3 1 0 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 5 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	109	112	112	117	11

Personnel		Year ended June 30—			
1 - Control of the co	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
CUSTODIANS					
1. Superintendent of custodians (administrative assistant),		SPENCE	Banne !	SEC.	
CAT-9	1	1	1	1	1
2. Assistant gardener, SP-3 3. Assistant superintendent of custodians (principal mechanic) quetodians	8	8	8	8	8
Chamel, customan a	2	2	2	2	2
4. Engineer (principal mechanic), custodian 8 5. Engineer (senior mechanic), custodian 7	2	2	2	2	3 6
6. Engineer; engineer-custodian electrician (mechanic)	6	6	6	6	0
custodian 6	65	65	65	66	71
7. Custodian (general foreman of laborers), custodian 6. 8. Assistant custodian; assistant engineer; engineer custodian	29	29	29	30	32
(junior mechanic), custodian 5	53	55	57	56	53
9. Storehouse foreman (foreman of laborers), custodian 5	1	1	1	1	1
10. Engineer-custodian; fireman (under mechanic), custodian 4	129	131	130	133	127
11. Custodian (assistant foreman of laborers) custodian A	2	2	2	3	7
12. Custodian, assistant custodian (senior laborer), custodian 3 13. Engineer-custodian; fireman (minor mechanic), custodian 3	36	36 10	37 8	36	33 15
14. Night Watchman (guard), custodian 3	10 15	15	15	15	32
15. Matron (junior domestic attendant) custodian 3	34	35	35	36	37
16. Junior laborer, custodian 217. Coal passer (subordinate mechanic), custodian 2	320	323	329	336	342 8
	8	8	8	8	
Total18. Caretakers	721	729	735	748	778
	6	6	6	6	6
Grand total	727	735	741	754	784
TEACHERS AND LIBRARIANS					A
1. Professor, teachers college, class 12	8	8	8	8	8
2. Assistant professor, class 11	6	6	6	6	6
3. Teacher, teachers college and senior high school, class 3B 4. Teacher, teachers college and senior high school, class 3A	133	148	157	174 542	172 581
5. Teacher, junior high school, class 2D	556	558 13	555 19	23	27
6. Teacher, junior high school, class 2C	253	0	0	0	0
7. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2C	0	239	236	242	238
8. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2B	18	18	21	23	24 572
9. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2A	470 65	495 76	497 82	531 82	84
11. Teacher, elementary and vocational school, class 1A	1,474	1, 478	1, 482	1, 466	1, 448
12. Librarian, class 4A	15	16	16	16	17
Annual substitutes: 13. Teacher, senior high school, class 3A	8	8	8	8	8
13. Teacher, senior high school, class 3A. 14. Teacher, junior high school, class 2C.	2	2	2	2	2
15. Teacher, elementary school, class 1A	14	14	14	14	14
Total	3,025	3,079	3, 103	3, 137	3, 201

pioto occurs of children between the ages of 5 and 18 vehics, the subscription of the net required the emphasized of chimbis, the subscription of all places of emphasized in the District of Columbia in which

resched the age of the Administering the provisions of the comput-

unous are employed are the responsibilities of this office.

translation editory

Teacher turn-over table

[This table does not include teaching principals or annual substitutes]

AND SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF T	1936-37	1937–38	1938-39	1939–40	1940-41
Entering the service: Probationary appointments Reinstatements	142 35 0	178 39 0	125 63 0	143 57 0	134
Suspension lifted	177	217	188	200	20
Total entering the service	N GOOD CO.	7, 16	6. 15	6. 47	6. 38
Percent entering	5. 93				STATE OF THE PARTY
Leaving the service: Leave of absence (not including extensions): Educational purposes Educational purposes with part pay Ill health Maternity Military service Summer employment	16 0 11 31 0 0	14 0 13 53 0 0	14 0 17 67 0 0	6 0 11 47 0 0	/ 11 12 11 63 18 11
Total	58	80	98		110
Resignation: Permanent employees Temporary employees Retirement	39 3 3 31	54 4 34	30 2 32	27 2 32 11	41 0 28
Death: Permanent employees Temporary employees Suspension	11	7 1 1	9		1 1
Termination of permanent employee (alien) Leave of absence to serve Louisiana State Department of Education		1			
	84	102	73	72	80
Total Total leaving the service Temporary employees leaving the service	142	182	171	136	193 0
Total permanent employees leaving the service	139	177	169	134	193
	4. 66	5, 84	5. 52	4. 34	6. 12
Percent leaving		1.32	. 63	2, 13	. 26
Net difference	1. 27	1.32	.05	2.10	

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WORK PERMITS

Children from 7 to 16 years of age must attend school unless they are regularly employed, have finished the eighth grade, and have reached the age of 14. Administering the provisions of the compulsory school attendance law, the taking and maintaining of a complete census of children between the ages of 3 and 18 years, the enforcement of the act regulating the employment of minors, the issuance of all necessary work or vacation permits, and the inspection of all places of employment in the District of Columbia in which minors are employed are the responsibilities of this office.

	Year ended June 30—				
Personnel	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1. Director	1 15 5	1 15 5	1 15 5	1 15 5	1 15 5
Total	21	21	21	21	21

COMMUNITY CENTER DEPARTMENT

The Community Center Department was established under the Board of Education in 1915, and is a very vital part of the school system. It provided for the ever-increasing demands for community-center activities in school buildings to meet the civic, educational, social, and recreational needs of the citizens of the neighborhood. This department plans pageants and celebrations in connection with notable civic events. By act of Congress the department is charged with responsibility for the use of school buildings outside of school hours.

Personnel	Year ended June			ie 30—	TOO OF
Totsonnor	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1-time employees:				To the second	
	1	1	1	1	
Lesistant directors	0	0	0	3	
General secretaries	2	2	2	2	1
Community secretaries	7	10	10	10	
de la stanagraphore	0	0	0	6	
Clerks and stenographers Supervisory recreation director	3	4	5	2	
Recreation directors	0	0	0	44	4
Assistants	0	0	0	21	2
Assistants	0	0	0	0	
Mechanic	0	1 0	1	0	
Supervisor	0	1	7	ő	
	0	4	0	ő	
Assistants——————————————————————————————————	0	0	0	Ö	
Total	14	23	26	90	9
t-time employees:			100 11000		
	1	0	0	0	
A ssistant secretaries	7	2	2	1	
Gamentigorg	0	2	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	1
Ticket takers and ticket sellers	0	0	0	3	
G1 lea	0	0	0	53	
Swimming instructors (summer) and attendants	0	0	0	5	
Woodwork shop instructors (summer)	0	0	0	97	Mary Street
Assistants (summer)	134	174	198	62	1
AssistantsSpecialists, dance, etc	0	0	0	11	
	234	252	253	410	2
Custodian Photographer (summer)	0	0	0	1	The second
Maintenance	Ö	0	0	0	
Total	376	430	453	643	4
Grand total	390	453	479	733	5

Note.—Some of these employees are paid on a per diem basis and from funds other than regular appropriations. The Community Center Department and the Playground Department were combined by Congressional action on July 15, 1939.

II. ENROLLMENTS PUPIL ENROLLMENTS DAY Schools

The following represent the maximum number of different public school pupils enrolled in day schools during the year.

of allow beginners annual regal sold		Year e	nded June	30—	
empor finish to obising appointing	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Teachers college: White Colored	463 636	450 655	535 637	540 643	509 622
Total	1,099	1, 105	1, 172	1, 183	1, 131
Senior high: White Colored	12, 803 4, 436	12, 725 4, 412	13, 069 4, 614	13, 087 4, 573	12, 874 4, 712
Total	17, 239	17, 137	17, 683	17, 660	17, 586
Junior-Senior high: Senior: White Junior: White	6 828	484 905	644 924	780 892	793 965
Total	834	1, 389	1, 568	1,672	1,758
Junior high, graded: WhiteColored.	12, 815 6, 688	12, 883 6, 905	12, 783 7, 090	12, 864 7, 429	13, 012 7, 765
Total	19, 503	19, 788	19, 873	20, 293	20, 777
Junior high, ungraded: White Colored	17 60	97 63	62 39	50 50	36 44
Total	77	160	101	100	80
Total junior high: WhiteColored	12, 832 6, 748	12, 980 6, 968	12, 845 7, 129	12, 914 7, 479	13, 048 7, 809
Total	19, 580	19, 948	19, 974	20, 393	20, 857
Vocational: White Colored	977 954	887 995	873 865	978 903	1, 182 834
Total	1, 931	1,882	1,738	1, 881	2,016
Elementary: Kindergarten: White Colored	4, 940 2, 229	4, 962 2, 423	4, 842 2, 500	4, 625 2, 453	4, 893 2, 506
Total	7, 169	7, 385	7, 342	7,076	7, 399
Grades 1–8: WhiteColored	30, 434 21, 130	29, 393 20, 938	28, 003 20, 695	27, 230 21, 433	26, 959 21, 526
Total	51, 564	50, 331	48, 698	48, 663	48, 485
Ungraded: Americanization: White	754	842	776	874	777
Atypical: WhiteColored	627 148	620 170	630 162	643 200	604 226
Total	775	790	792	843	830
Crippled: White Colored	52 38	52 35	50 36	52 35	58
Total	90	87	86	87	98

-10 mentions		Year en	nded June	30—	
that other sunt sees and	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Elementary—Continued. Ungraded:				100	
Incorrigible: White			A Station S	in the sale	
Colored	123 126	114	122 122	97 95	26 100
Total	249	258	244	192	126
Opportunity:		208	244	192	120
Tuberculosis:	376	433	571	(1)	(1)
White Colored Colored	43 39	52 72	60 59	34 46	
Total	82	124	119	2 80	-دادالفالودا
Sight conservation: White	titud as	and set g		in the little h	THE CASE !
Colored	36 22	40 26	44 27	44 30	45 29
Total	58	66	71	74	74
Occupational:	Hannel	mile sud	E	To add to	D.,
Colored	0	0	108	204 51	293 74
Total	0	0	108	255	367
Total ungraded: White	44 3441	131.07 3 -37 1	16891	17.1 -11.2	AG SILI
Colored	1, 635 749	1,720 880	1, 790 977	1, 948 457	1,803 469
Total	2, 384	2,600	2, 767	2, 405	2, 272
Total elementary:					
WhiteColored	37, 009 24, 108	36, 075 24, 241	34, 635 24, 172	33, 801 24, 343	33, 655 24, 501
Total	61, 117	60, 316	58, 807	58, 144	58, 156
Grand total:			1715070300		
WhiteColored	64, 918 36, 882	64, 506 37, 271	63, 525 37, 417	62, 992 37, 941	63, 026 38, 478
Total	101,800	101, 777	100, 942	100, 933	101, 504

AMERICANIZATION SCHOOLS

The objectives of the Americanization School are the teaching of the English language to foreigners, the development of American ideals, the preparation for naturalization, and the supplementing of a neglected school education.

on beworks od & Personnel	Year ended June 30—							
verse enrolled in special classes providing	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941			
Winter: Teachers and principal: Day Night	7 2 13	7 2 13	8 2 13	8 2 14	8 3 14			
TotalTeaching centers 3	20 1	20 1	21 1	22 1	22			
Pupils: Day Night	754 1,037	842 716	776 926	874 865	777 767			
Total	1,791	1, 558	1,702	1,739	1, 544			

¹ Now included in "grades 1-8." 2 First semester only, transferred to regular classes in February, 1940.

- Ac amin to be a real of the	Summer of—					
Personnel	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	
Summer: Teachers and principal: 1 Day Night	3 5	3 7	3 7	3 7	8 8	
Total Teaching centers 3	8	10	10	10	16 1	
Pupils: Day Night	88 157	168 237	156 231	85 208	118 186	
Total	245	405	387	293	304	

Americanization principal serves both day and night, in winter and in summer. Includes assistant to principal, who serves day and night, winter and summer. Day and night classes are held in the same building.

DEAF AND BLIND PUPILS

Provision is made by the Board of Education for the maintenance and tuition of deaf, dumb, and blind children in the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington, D. C., the Maryland School for the Blind, Overlea, Md., and the Royer-Greaves School for the Blind, King of Prussia, Pa. The Royer-Greaves School, however, was not used since 1937.

		Year ended June 30-						
M. A. W. W. W.	and thing or other than	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941		
Deaf pupils: White Colored		71. 0 10. 0	71. 0 14. 5	71. 0 16. 0	71. 0 19. 0	72. 75 18. 25		
Total		81.0	85. 5	87. 0	90.0	91.00		
Blind pupils: WhiteColored		13. 50 6. 25	12. 5 10. 0	14. 0 9. 0	12. 00 5. 25	8. 00 6. 00		
Total	AT DECA POSITION	19.75	22. 5	23. 0	17. 25	14.00		

Note.—Decimals denote pupils who received instruction for a part of the year.

TUBERCULAR PUPILS

The Health Schools were started during the school year of 1916-17. On recommendation of the Health Department undernourished pupils who reacted positively to the tuberculin test, but who showed no signs of active tuberculosis, were enrolled in special classes providing a regimen for such pupils. Bus transportation was provided for children to these schools which were especially equipped to meet their physical needs. These classes were discontinued on February 2, 1940.



stood a out troop remember make not 2.	Year ended June 30—						
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941		
Number of pupils: White Colored	43 39	52 72	60 59	34 46			
otal	82	124	119	1 80			

¹ First semester only.

CRIPPLED PUPILS

Classes for crippled pupils were started during the school year 1929-30. Bus transportation is provided for these pupils to buildings especially equipped to meet their physical needs.

The Property of the Property o		Year e	nded Jur	ded June 30—		
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	
Number of pupils: White	52 38	52 35	50 36	52 35	58 40	
Total	90	87	86	87	98	

SIGHT CONSERVATION

Classes in sight conservation were started for elementary pupils on February 1, 1934, and for junior high school pupils on March 14, 1938. Children are admitted to these classes on the recommendation of the Health Department of the District of Columbia after examination. Rooms are specially lighted and equipped with furniture, books, and other educational materials especially adapted to the needs of these pupils. Primer-print typewriters are used and all books are printed in clear type. Teachers employed have been specially trained for this work.

	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of pupils: White:					n of
Elementary	36	40	44	44	45
Junior high	0	2	16	15	16
Colored: Elementary	22	26	27	30	29
Total	58	68	87	89	90

VACATION SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUNDS

The summer or vacation schools grew out of the school playgrounds movement which the schools took up during the school year 1905–06. During the periods for play the pupils received some informal instruc-

It was not until 1915, however, that these school playgrounds developed into coaching classes and then summer or vacation schools.

		Summer of—						
Personnel ¹	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941			
Marahara and principals					Tr.			
Teachers and principals: WhiteColored	114	114 102	114 100	117 2 104	117 100			
Total	216	216	214	221	217			
Teaching centers: WhiteColored	15	15 11	15 12	15 2 13	16 11			
Total	26	26	27	28	27			
Pupils: WhiteColored	4, 728 4, 106	4, 996 4, 272	4, 883 3, 978	4, 871 2 4, 202	4, 754 3, 596			
Total	8, 834	_9, 268	8, 861	9, 073	8, 350			

Excluding Americanization day and night.
 George-Deen night classes, which were housed in 2 buildings, had a faculty of 4, and an enrollment of 134, are included in this table.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

Under the act of October 15, 1860, night schools were made a permanent portion of the public-school system. They have been in continuous operation since 1886, constantly growing in number and power, and gradually developing in scope until, in 1932, a reorganization established a standardization of the program to enable students to earn a standard accredited diploma in 5½ years. The night schools are open 3 nights a week, operating concurrently with day schools from September to June.

are alood the bas been see any	3(1)73(12) 3	Year	ended June	30—	
Personnel 1	1937	1938	1939 2	1940 ²	1941 2
Teachers and principals: White Colored	121 84	140 90	155 114	167 111	169 119
Total	205	230	269	278	288
Teaching centers: White	5 7	6 7	³ 6 8	3 7 8	3 7 8
Total	12	13	, 14	15	15
Pupils: WhiteColored	10, 119 4, 473	10, 713 4, 176	10, 081 5, 282	12, 992 5, 793	13, 759 5, 601
Total	14, 592	14, 889	15, 363	18, 785	19, 360
A verage number of nights open: White	96. 5 96. 3	100. 9 96. 4	100. 4 95. 3	98. 7 102. 3	89. 9 99. 2
Total	96. 4	99.0	97.5	100. 2	99.8

Excluding Americanization.
 The number of teachers includes the George-Deen salaries.
 Miscellaneous George-Deen classes were held irregularly in various centers which are not tabulated here.

NONRESIDENT PUPILS

Nonresident pupils may be admitted to and taught in the public schools of the District of Columbia on payment of such tuition rates, fixed by the Board of Education with the approval of the Commissioners, as will cover the expense of the tuition and cost of textbooks and school supplies used by such pupils.

All nonresidents whose parents are employed officially or otherwise in the District of Columbia may be admitted and shall be taught free of charge as well as children of officers and men of the United States Army and Navy and children of other employees of the United States

stationed outside of the District of Columbia.

The number and percent of nonresident pupils in day schools for the years ending June 30 are shown in the following table:

Year Year	Number of pupils	Percent	Year ,	Number of pupils	Percent
1937 1938 1939	2, 189 2, 246 2, 482	2. 15 2. 21 2. 46	1940	2, 793 2, 642	2. 77 2. 60

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

		01 (82 M) 28 1		100.1	Year ended June 30—				
					1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Teachers colle Buildings	ge: Att And	10,391,869	919, 855, 29	1,12, 8	pts, o		SAVE N	0.00	7
UnitsSenior high:					2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Buildings. Units	1901,0006,18	100.011.481	1 60 JB6 JB1	01.10	9	9	9	9 9	10 10
Junior-senior l Buildings Units	high:	10 YES JEEC 1	80 kg 08t (50 de	1 1	1 1	1	1	1
Junior high: Buildings. Units	-00-000-000	110 100 100		100000	19 17	19 17	18 17	19 18	19 18
Vocational: Buildings Units Elementary:	10074117156				6 5	6 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
Buildings. Units Total:					138 103	138 99	138 100	136 99	136 97
Buildings_ Units	490, 526, 00	i jan 200 989	tot are aux	5.00	175 137	175 133	173 134	172 134	173 133

Note.-A unit is one or more buildings under the direction of the same principal.

IV. COSTS

Cost of operation by fiscal years—current expense

ursenditures as reconnected by	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Administration (general control): Salaries Supplies Other objects Total Percentage	\$198, 947. 02	\$207, 705. 85	\$202, 413. 17	\$203, 696. 37	\$203, 352, 05
	4, 567. 25	3, 989. 40	5, 536. 32	5, 183. 94	7, 502, 93
	10, 197. 90	10, 265. 35	6, 531. 16	9, 675. 63	8, 620, 29
	213, 712. 17	221, 960. 60	214, 480. 65	218, 555. 94	219, 475, 27
	2. 02	2. 07	1. 95	1. 92	1, 91

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Instruction (general supervision):	us of ha	nimbir or	Maria Elic	in Agoliba	rao/i
Salaries of supervisors	282, 667. 90	1 104, 496, 12	1 105, 624. 82	108, 333. 12	110, 800. 87
Supervisory clerical service	12, 360. 00	1 219 80	1 219. 80	219. 80	219. 80
Other expenses of super- vision	2, 960. 52	3, 540. 47	3, 539. 28	3, 536. 69	4, 090. 00
Total	297, 988. 42	108, 256. 39	109, 383. 90	112, 089. 62	115, 110. 67
Percentage	2. 82	1. 01	1. 00	. 98	1. 00
Instruction proper: Administration Clerical service Teachers' salaries Educational supplies Books Other expenses	345, 860, 57	466, 349, 50	473, 380, 04	489, 023. 13	504, 366. 95
	91, 393, 66	105, 333, 19	106, 617, 36	115, 043. 82	121, 827. 92
	7, 012, 992, 03	7, 193, 237, 05	7, 254, 413, 96	7, 354, 421. 03	7, 445, 294. 96
	157, 917, 93	152, 611, 72	159, 017, 98	151, 378. 63	157, 208. 91
	95, 708, 28	102, 914, 18	101, 703, 97	107, 804. 62	109, 903. 71
	60, 086, 00	71, 020, 94	67, 632, 95	63, 884. 00	61, 491. 00
Total	7, 763, 958. 47	8, 091, 466. 58	8, 162, 766. 26	8, 281, 555. 23	8, 400, 093. 45
Percentage	73. 37	75. 34	74. 33	72. 74	72. 97
Coordinate activities: 2 Compulsory education	35, 422. 56	35, 529. 73	35, 910. 18	35, 174. 57	35, 719. 53
Percentage	. 33	. 33	. 33	.31	. 31
Auxiliary agencies: Education of World War orphans Transportation of children (physically defective) Community centers Playgrounds School gardens Lectures on narcotics	1, 711. 00 21, 566. 00 75, 263. 00 10, 217. 60 2, 396. 00	2, 603. 36 22, 479. 00 102, 275. 00 6, 997. 00 2, 409. 00	1, 800, 00 19, 981, 00 101, 999, 00 31, 997, 10 2, 353, 30	559. 00 19, 129. 00 254, 924. 06 55, 668. 92 2, 384. 00	278, 00 15, 991, 00 280, 584, 39 23, 391, 67 3, 474, 00 415, 00
TotalPercentage	111, 153. 60	136, 763. 36	158, 130. 40	332, 664. 98	324, 134. 06
	1. 05	1. 27	1. 44	2, 92	2. 82
Operation of school plant: Salaries, custodians and engineers Supplies, custodians and engineers Gas and electricity Fuel Other expenses of operation	914, 678. 61	919, 835. 29	928, 105. 04	946, 177, 81	956, 865. 43
	35, 956. 15	30, 896. 69	30, 263. 00	32, 437, 00	32, 002. 00
	140, 254. 17	146, 279. 00	109, 384. 00	123, 265, 00	139, 304. 00
	183, 231. 10	180, 683. 00	184, 116. 00	185, 966, 00	167, 036. 00
	9, 000. 00	9, 300. 00	8, 569. 00	9, 390, 00	9, 500. 00
TotalPercentage	1, 283, 120. 03	1, 286, 993. 98	1, 260, 437. 04	1, 297, 235. 81	1, 304, 707. 43
	12. 13	11. 98	11. 48	11. 39	11. 33
Fixed charges: Pensions Compensation law	400, 000. 00	400, 000. 00	510, 000. 00	550, 000. 00	609, 000. 00
	7, 826. 76	8, 053. 30	3, 462. 76	1, 115. 80	1, 127. 09
Total	407, 826. 76	408, 053. 30	513, 462. 76	551, 115. 80	610, 127. 09
Percentage	3. 85	3. 80	4. 67	4. 84	5. 30
Maintenance: Repair of buildings and up- keep of grounds Repair and replacement of educational equipment and furniture	442, 975. 00 25, 669. 69	396, 975. 00 53, 818. 95	485, 000. 00 42, 768. 90	490, 525. 00	466, 585. 00 34, 942. 24
TotalPercentage	468, 644. 69 4. 43	450, 793. 95 4, 20	527, 768. 90 4. 80	557, 222. 65	501, 527. 24
Grand total Total percent	10, 581, 826. 70 100. 00	10, 739, 817. 89	10, 982, 340. 09 100. 00	11, 385, 614. 59 100. 00	11, 510, 894. 74

Reduction in this item is due to the revision of the classification of expenditures as recommended by the U.S. Office of Education.
 Medical inspection, dental inspection, and nurse service are furnished by the District of Columbia.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The table below shows capital outlay for the past 5 years:

	1936–37	1937–38	1938-39	1939–40	1940-41	
Purchase of land	\$43, 355. 15 1, 149, 761. 94 126, 356. 30 135, 435. 04	\$33, 202. 17 1, 437, 371. 22 101, 450. 00 39, 649. 35	\$355, 543. 08 1, 186, 974. 13 82, 415. 00 76, 431. 01	\$98, 469. 24 1, 613, 356. 06 66, 762. 00 84, 872. 70	\$278, 557. 05 599, 278. 91 323, 905. 00 111, 196. 92	
Total	1, 454, 908. 43	1, 611, 672. 74	1, 701, 363. 22	1, 863, 460. 00	1, 312, 937. 88	



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CORPORATION COUNSEL

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CONTINUES OF A LONGROUS STATE OR ASSESSMENT OF PROTECTION

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

During the fiscal year, four petitions were filed in the Supreme Court of the United States requesting that writs of certiorari be issued, two being filed by the District of Columbia. In the two cases filed by the District of Columbia which involved tax matters the petitions were granted, and it is expected that arguments in these cases will be heard by the Supreme Court in the early part of the October term, 1941. In the other cases, in which the District of Columbia was named as respondent, this office filed briefs in opposition to the issuance of said writs, and the same are still pending before the court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rendered decisions in 16 cases in which the District of Columbia was a party; 12 such decisions were favorable, and four decisions were adverse to the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year, 59 civil actions were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in which the District of Columbia was named as a party defendant, and 4 civil actions were filed in which the District of Columbia was named as party plaintiff; making a total of 63 cases. The cases in which the District of Columbia was named as a party defendant embraced the following: 19 personal injury suits; 9 injunction proceedings; 4 tax matters; 2 zoning matters; 3 contract actions; 6 declaratory judgment proceedings; 3 attachment proceedings; 1 proceeding involving the construction of a will; 4 proceedings for the appointment of a sequestrator; 1 appeal from an order of the Public Utilities Commission, and 7 other miscellaneous matters.

In this court, 60 cases in which the District of Columbia was a party defendant were disposed of during the fiscal year. Nineteen such cases resulted in judgments in favor of the District of Columbia; 4 cases resulted adversely to the District of Columbia, in one of which an appeal was noted. Ten cases were dismissed before trial; the District of Columbia consented to the judgments in 7 cases; 15 cases were settled and dismissed; 4 cases were settled by codefendants without cost to the District, and in 1 case the plaintiff took a nonsuit.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, holding a District court, six proceedings in condemnation. During the fiscal year, 14 additional condemnation cases were filed. During the fiscal

year, 7 verdicts in condemnation cases were finally ratified and confirmed in whole; 1 verdict was ratified and confirmed in part; 1 case

was discontinued, and 12 cases are now pending.

In addition to the above cases, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year, there were 8 administration cases, in several of which there was possibility of escheat to the District of Columbia under section 388 of the Code; 2 habeas corpus cases, both of which were successfully defended by this office, and I guardianship case. Twenty-five cases were also handled involving claims against estates of lunatics for care and maintenance at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Lunacy proceedings to the number of 1,276 were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia during the fiscal year. There were 31 demands for jury trials, of which number, 26 were found to be of unsound mind and actually committed and 5 were discharged. In all of these cases a representative

of this office appeared and represented the petitioners.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, 100 detinue proceedings were filed against officials of the Metropolitan Police Department and the defendants represented by this office. In all of these cases, satisfactory proof of ownership of the property involved was established by the plaintiffs and the property was restored to them. Thirteen other proceedings were instituted against the District of Columbia in the municipal court during the fiscal year. Twenty-one proceedings in which the District of Columbia was a party plaintiff were filed, 19 of which were for the collection of damages to District property and 2 for the collection of vault rent.

In the general calendar, 7 cases were dismissed prior to trial; 11 cases were decided in favor of the District of Columbia; 2 cases were decided adversely to the District of Columbia; 1 case was settled by the codefendant without cost to the District; the District of Columbia consented to judgments in 5 cases, and in 1 case the plaintiff took a

nonsuit.

POLICE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year, informations to the number of 51,775 were filed in the District branches of the police court and during that period fines and forfeitures aggregating \$657,993.13 were collected. The increase in the number of informations filed in this court over the last fiscal year numbered 965. Of the total 51,775 informations filed, 31,811 were for violations of the traffic regulations and 19,964 were for violations of the police regulations and acts of Congress in the nature of police regulations, including 112 informations filed for violations of the alcoholic beverage control law.

The increase in traffic court informations filed over the last fiscal

year numbered 2,389.

The amount of fines in traffic offenses at police court for the fiscal year of 1940-41 was \$495,206.42 as compared with \$383,830.32 for the fiscal year of 1939-40, or an increase of \$111,376.10.

Fines and forfeitures collected in this court for the fiscal year 1940-41 as compared with 1939-40 are as follows:

delineumer earn of hastant and	Fiscal year 1939-40	Fiscal year 1940-41	Increase
Traffic cases District of Columbia cases	\$383, 830. 32 121, 973. 20	\$495, 206. 42 162, 786. 71	\$111, 376. 10 40, 813. 51
Summary	505, 803. 52	657, 993. 13	152, 189. 61

The total increase in fines and collaterals as compared with the

last fiscal year was \$152,189.61.

A detailed statement, by offenses, of number of cases filed in police and traffic court for the fiscal years 1939-40 and 1940-41 is as follows:

Police court cases

	Fiscal year 1939–40	Fiscal year 1940-41	Increase	Decrease
Intoxication	15, 551	14, 857	-1	69
Disorderly conduct	3, 108	2,769		33
vagrancy	440	334		10
Soliciting alms	600	368		23:
Indecent exposure	78	95	17	
Alcoholic beverage control violations	115	112		Barrier.
rolice regulations		661	73	
Drinking in public	227	169		58
Act of congress	36	30		
False alarm	23	28	5	
False police call	0	0	0	0
Health ordinances	123	144	21	
Building regulations	12	21	9	5
Sign regulations	5	20		13
Plumbing regulations	33	0		4
Electrical regulations	79	14		65
Weights and measuresZoning regulations	2	0		2
Zoning regulationsSteam and smoke regulations	7	3	Tower St	4
Female 8-hour law	16	12		4
Unlicensed vendor	126	102	FACE 15 510	24
Unlicensed restaurant	0	3	3	
Unlicensed pharmacist	35	13		22
Unlicensed fortune teller	8	3		5
Unlicensed electrician	0	0	0	0
Unlicensed second-hand dealer	6	1 1301		5
Unlicensed solicitor	12	15	3 -	
Unlicensed masseuse	3	5	2 -	
Unlicensed barber	1	3	2 -	
Unlicensed food dealer	0	0	0	0
Unlicensed parking lot	12	3 -	002	9
Unlicensed plumber	0	0	0	0
Venereal disease	0	0	0	0
Driving while drunk (horse and wagon)	0	0	0	0
Trespassing on railroad	5	0 -		5
Dog cases	131	178	47 -	
Speeding (horseback)	0	1	1 -	Comments.
Total	21, 388	19, 964	183	1,605

It will be noted that there was a decrease of 694 in the number of intoxication charges; also a decrease of 339 in prosecutions for disorderly conduct; 232 in prosecutions for soliciting alms; 106 in vagrancy violations; 65 in weights and measures violations; 58 in violations for drinking in public; 24 in unlicensed vendor violations; 22 in unlicensed pharmacist violations, and 13 in violations of plumbing

regulations. There was, however, an increase in the number of cases involving violations of the police regulations; dog cases; health ordinances, and indecent exposure charges.

Traffic court cases

The state of the s	Fiscal Year 1939-40	Fiscal year 1940-41	Increase	Decrease
Minor offenses Speeding Speeding, second offense Speeding, third offense Speeding, third offense False statement No permit Loaning permit Suspended permit Revoked permit Obtaining permit by misrepresentation Tags Tags by misrepresentation Citle by misrepresentation Certificate of title Certificate by misrepresentation Loaning car to unlicensed driver Right-of-way Stop sign Passing streetcar Red light Bad brakes Reckless driving Driving while drunk Driving while drunk Colliding Leaving after colliding Tampering Section 48 Expired permit Insurance sticker Driving under influence of narcotics Jay walking Altering permit Leaving permit Leaving permit	24 1, 281 17 21 35 34 413 5 1 2 3 3 135 329 602 0 1, 069 295 281 337 4 215 166 43 13 0 1	15, 352 9, 913 361 19 11 1, 569 24 18 54 35 417 3 0 0 4 128 597 684 45 1, 126 328 209 418 8 208 218 48 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2,400 10 288 7 19 1 4 1 268 82 45 57 33 81 4 52 5 0 0 5	2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Total	29, 422	31, 811	3,362	97

It will be noted that the number of cases charging violations for minor offenses shows a decrease of 832; also a reduction of 72 in the number of reckless driving charges, as well as a reduction of 17 in speeding, second-offense charges. There was also a reduction of 15 in jay walking charges. There was, however, an increase of 2,400 in the number of cases charging violations for speeding; also an increase of 288 in no permit charges, as well as an increase of 268 in the number of right-of-way charges.

Total 51, 775

There were 791 jury trials demanded during the fiscal year 1940-41, as compared with 727 jury trials demanded during the preceding fiscal year—an increase of 64. The number of jury cases pending July 1, 1941, was 241. The number of convictions obtained in jury trials was 506.

Under the weights and measures law, prosecutions resulted in 80 convictions and fines amounting to \$5,282 were assessed during the fiscal year just ended.

JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year, proceedings in the number of 1,943 were filed in the juvenile court resulting in approximately 3,500 court hearings. Of these, 1,113 related to delinquent children, also 7 contributing to delinquency cases; 261 bastardy cases were tried, resulting in 239 verdicts of guilty and 22 verdicts of not guilty; 307 nonsupport cases were presented, in 219 of which verdicts of guilty were reported. Child labor cases numbered 2; compulsory education law cases numbered 6, and destitute and dependent cases resulted in 241 commitments.

Recapitulation

Supreme Court of the United StatesUnited States Court of Appeals for the District of Galanchia	Number of cases 4
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia	16 114
Police Court of the District of Columbia	134 51, 775
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia	1,943
Total	55, 282

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The Corporation Counsel as general counsel for the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, or the Special Assistant Corporation Counsel for public utility matters as counsel, participated in all formal hearings before the Commission and prosecuted all litigation involving the Public Utilities Commission.

During the fiscal year, the general counsel or counsel conducted numerous conferences with representatives of the various utilities, and attended conferences with members of the Commission and with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia regarding public utility and related municipal matters.

In addition to the formal written opinions addressed to the Commissioners, hereinafter referred to in this report, 23 written opinions were rendered by the general counsel or counsel to the Public Utilities Commission, as well as many informal opinions. Frequent advice as to administrative and minor matters was requested by the Commission, particularly during the latter half of the fiscal year, when it lacked full membership.

One of the most important accomplishments during the fiscal year was the formulation of a plan for settlement of existing claims against the Capital Transit Co. for the cost of repaving abandoned track areas, including a method for future determination of the street railway's liability for repaving abandoned areas. This plan was authorized by Congress in a provision of the appropriation act of July 1, 1941 (Public, No. 148, 77th Cong.).

During the fiscal year, the special assistant sat, on a number of occasions, as a member of joint boards established under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935.

A detailed account of the activities of the Corporation Counsel as general counsel to the Public Utilities Commission for the fiscal year may be found in the annual reports of the Commission for the calendar years 1940 and 1941.

TAXATION ACTIVITIES

During the past fiscal year the tax division of this office represented the District in hearings before the Board of Tax Appeals, District of Columbia, in cases involving claims for refund of taxes in the approximate amount of \$95,000. It also successfully defended or prosecuted 6 cases in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia involving total taxes and penalties in an amount exceeding \$55,000. In one of such cases the taxpayer has petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. Two cases, namely, District of Columbia v. Paul M. DeHart, and District of Columbia v. Henry C. Murphy, were decided adversely to the District by the Court of Appeals. These two latter cases involve the domicile of individuals employed by the Federal Government, for purposes of taxation under the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, and while the amounts involved in the individual cases are small, the decisions probably affect between 15,000 and 25,000 local taxpayers. The District's petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases have been granted by the United States Supreme Court and it is expected that arguments will be heard by the Supreme Court in the early part of the October 1941 term.

Six cases are now pending in the United States Court of Appeals

for the District of Columbia.

The Tax Division has received many requests for interpretation of the various sections of the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, and has rendered opinions and advice on questions arising under that act as well as the inheritance and estate tax laws, the personal property tax law, and other tax laws in force in the District of Columbia.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

The Corporation Counsel, personally and through his assistants, devotes a great deal of time and effort to legislation affecting the District of Columbia. When Congress is in session the Corporation Counsel attends meetings of the Senate and House District Committees, and he, or a representative of his office, is present at each of the frequent hearings on District legislation. The Corporation Counsel's report, rendered through the Commissioners, is usually a prerequisite to final action by the District Committees on any bill; and he endeavors to cooperate in every possible way to insure prompt enactment of necessary legislation, even drafting committee reports at the request of the chairman. During the period of adjournment the Corporation Counsel prepares new legislation, rewrites antiquated statutes, and gives consideration to legislation proposed by the various departments of the District Government and the public.

As the fiscal year 1940-41 includes the last half of the third session of the Seventy-sixth Congress and the first half of the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, this report deals with the fiscal

year's legislative activities in two parts.

During the last portion of the Seventy-sixth Congress, a total of 11 public acts, 3 private acts, and 3 public resolutions relating to the District of Columbia were enacted into law. Among the im-

¹76th Cong., 3d sess., January 3, 1940, to January 3, 1941. 77th Cong., 1st sess., began January 3, 1941.

portant enactments were laws regulating the practice of dentistry and fire and casualty insurance companies doing business in the District, provision for accreditation by the Board of Education of innion college and of Education of innion college and of Education of an office. junior colleges in the District of Columbia, establishment of an office of Doods by of automobile liens, authorization of a new Recorder of Deeds building, strengthening of the statute relating to pandering, clarification of the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, reduction of interest and leave the particular to the of interest on loans by the Public Works Administration to the District for construction of public works, and establishment of an interestate D. interstate Potomac Conservancy District to abate pollution of the Potomac River. Four of the bills enacted were drafted by the Corporation Counsel. In addition to drafting of bills which originated in this office, the Corporation Counsel prepared for the Commissioners' signature 11 reports to various congressional committees, in which the Commissioners urged or opposed enactment of, or suggested amendments to, Seventy-sixth Congress bills relating to or affecting the District of Columbia. In some instances this office collaborated with Members of the Congress in preparation of drafts suggested by the latter.

During the first part of the Seventy-seventh Congress, seven public acts relating to the District were passed and approved, providing, among other things, for amendment of the Financial Responsibility Act to include reckless driving, furnishing of steam from the Central Heating Plant to certain District buildings, authorization of construction of an underpass across New York Avenue NE., by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., amendment of the Union Station Act in relation to grade crossings on switching or side tracks, and enlargement of the powers of the property clerk of the Police Department to dispose of property coming into his possession. Four of the

bills enacted were drafted by the Corporation Counsel.

Thirty-five different drafts of bills were prepared for submission to the Seventy-seventh Congress, 7 of which were disapproved by the Budget Bureau or held by that agency for further study. Twenty-six of the bills presented to the Congress were introduced in the House, and 16 in the Senate. On many occasions during this session the Corporation Counsel's office has prepared additional drafts of bills at the request of Members of Congress and collaborated with the District committees in preparing amendments to proposed legislation. A total of 56 reports to congressional committees on Seventy-seventh Congress bills were prepared during the fiscal year by this office for the Commissioners' signature. Of these, 54 were submitted to Congress and 2 were held because of disapproval by the Budget Bureau.

In addition to handling all bills relating solely to the District of Columbia, the Corporation Counsel's office endeavors to keep advised on any legislation of interest to the District, in order to be prepared to answer inquiries regarding such legislation. Approximately 450 current bills were included in the legislation files during the fiscal year.

GENERAL WORK OF THE OFFICE

The general work of the office consisted in the examination and approval as to form of 475 bonds, 490 contracts, 233 tax deeds, 30

leases, 18 right-of-way deeds, 4 deeds, and 15 special agreements, making a grand total of 1,265.

OPINIONS

During the fiscal year, 849 written opinions were rendered to the Commissioners by this office. A large number of consultations and conferences were held, the number of which is not recorded.

In addition to the opinions above, 23 written opinions were rendered to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia by this office in its capacity as general counsel for the Commission.

Likewise, many other opinions were rendered to such boards as the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Minimum Wage Board, Real Estate Commission, Cosmetology Board, etc., the number of which is not recorded.

COLLECTIONS

During the year just closed, this office, in conjunction with the Board of Public Welfare, secured from the estates of persons adjudged to be of unsound mind and committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital reimbursement to the District of Columbia in the sum of \$186,965.45, which amount represented payments on account of the cost of care and treatment of such persons in that institution. This sum is larger than any sum heretofore collected. For the prior fiscal year, \$162,948.49 was collected. It will thus be noted that the amount collected during the fiscal year 1940–41 exceeds the amount collected during the prior fiscal year in the sum of \$24,016.96.

Summary of collections made by this office

Reimbursements from estates of lunatics	\$186, 965, 45
Damage to lamp posts and other District of Columbia property	5, 237, 80
Total	192, 203. 25

DAMAGE CLAIMS

During the fiscal year, this office received 157 claims for damages in which the District of Columbia might have been involved; the inspector of claims of this office investigated each of these claims and made reports to the Corporation Counsel, which were filed for future reference.

During the fiscal year, 1,447 complaints and reports of accidents were received by this office, through the Police Department and various other departments of the District government, and investigated by the inspector of claims of this office.

In addition to the above, 21 damage suits were filed in court, which were also investigated and reported upon by the inspector of claims of this office. In this connection, the inspector of claims, in addition to investigating and reporting upon these cases, appears in court at the trial of these suits and assists the Assistant Corporation Counsel assigned to defend the municipality.

Administration of Employees Compensation Law With Respect to DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

During the fiscal year, 889 reports of injuries to municipal employees were received by this office. A record of each report was made by the inspector of claims of this office and filed for future reference, and the original reports were forwarded to the United

States Employees Compensation Commission.

During the fiscal year, for medical attention, hospitals, etc., there was expended the sum of \$29,161.75; and for compensation in behalf of widows and minor children of municipal employees injured in line of duty there was expended the sum of \$33,497.76, making a grand total of \$62,659.51 expended under the Employees Compensation Commission Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENT APPEALS

An Assistant Corporation Counsel is chairman of the Committee on Special Assessment Appeals. All protests on special assessments, except those levied by condemnation juries, and all requests for cancelation or waiver in whole or in part of interest, penalties, or unpaid taxes and special assessments, come to this committee.

The committee, composed of four members, holds meetings each week, takes evidence, makes findings, and submits reports of such

findings to the Commissioners for their approval.

ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

Many questions have arisen with respect to the interpretation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and regulations, calling for careful preparation of written opinions to be submitted to the Board of Com-

missioners for consideration.

Further duties devolving upon the Board's legal advisor call upon him daily to appear as prosecutor in all revocation hearings before the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. He also represents the Board before the Commissioners in cases where appeal is taken by licensees to the Board of Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The office of the Corporation Counsel provided the chairman for the Police and Fireman's Retiring and Relief Board. An Assistant Corporation Counsel acted as prosecutor at all hearings of the Police Trial Board and another acted as prosecutor for the Fire Department Trial Board, and others attended all inquests where fatalities occurred in which the District of Columbia may possibly have been involved. An Assistant Corporation Counsel acts as chairman of the Police Trial

The Corporation Counsel, personally, sits as a member of the special board appointed by the Commissioners to acquire land for the District of Columbia. The Corporation Counsel acts as general counsel for the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia and, in addition, under his supervision, there is a Special Assistant Corpora-

tion Counsel who specializes in public-utility matters.

Additionally, an Assistant Corporation Counsel acts as chairman of the Board of Revocation of Licenses relating to licensee issued under the license law of July 1, 1932; also chairman of the license committee which considers all matters arising under the same act. An Assistant Corporation Counsel also serves as a member of the sign committee, and also as a member of the coordinating committee relating to traffic and public utility matters. Also an Assistant Corporation Counsel sits as a member of the board of revocation and review of hackers' licenses, as well as another on the board of motor vehicle permit restorations and revocations.

During the fiscal year, an Assistant Corporation Counsel served as a member of a committee supervising the revision of all municipal regulations, also as a member of the Wage and Labor Relations Board

An Assistant Corporation (Stones) is chairman of the Committee on especial Assistantial parameters of process of the Committee on especial assistantial parameters on assistant assistantial parameters and parameters for each experience to the content of parameters and parameters for each

of the District of Columbia.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

Department of Construction, Lt. Col. Beverly C. Snow.

epartment of Inspections (Office of the Building Inspec-tor), Robert H. Davis, Build-Department ing inspector and director of inspection.

Zoning Office, S. G. Lindholm, zoning engineer.

Department of Highways, Herbert C. Whitehurst, director.

Department of Sanitary Engineering, John B. Gordon, di. rector.

Office of Surveyor, D. C., Fran cis F. Healy, surveyor.

Office of Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Porter Lumpkins, chief clerk.

Municipal Architect's Office. District of Columbia Repair Shop Design and Construction of Buildings at Workhouse and Reformatory. Operation and Maintenance of District Buildings Purchase of land for the District of Columbia.
P. W. A. building projects.
(Buildings, Elevators, Fire Escapes, and Signs. Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Refrigeration.
Electrical Inspection. Plumbing Board. Smoke Regulation and Boiler Inspection. Board, Examiners for Steam Engineers. Zoning Commission. Board of Zoning Adjustment. Street Division. Bridge Division.
Electrical Division (exclusive of inspection).
Trees and Parkings Division.
District of Columbia Auto Repair Shop and Municipal Garage. Coordination of Surface and Underground

Sewer Division. Underground Construction, Public Service Corporations. Sewage Treatment Plant. Water Division. City Refuse Division. Public Convenience Stations.

P. W. A. sewer projects. Surveys Land Subdivisions. City Planning. Land Condemnations. Land Records.

Construction.

Correspondence, Records and Office Procedure, Engineer Department. Construction Proposals, Contracts, Bonds, and Vouchers.

Wharves Administration. Safety Section.

Administration of Wage Scale, Per Diem Employees. Permit Office.

P. W. A. Central Office, D. W. Contact and Administrative Office. Dis-Auld, P. W. A. director, D.C. trict government public works projects.

Engineer Commissioner, assisted by three! offi-cers assigned by War De-partment, Col. C. W. Kutz, Engineer Com-missioner, Lt. Col. Bev-erly C. Snow Assistant

erly C. Snow, Assistant, Corps of Engineers, U.S.

Army.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION

Construction of municipal buildings.—The work of the Municipal Architect's Office consists of the preparation of plans and specifications, and the superintendence and inspection of the construction of all buildings erected by the District of Columbia, consisting chiefly of schools, fire enginehouses, police stations, hospitals, libraries, training schools, reformatories, etc., and also the preparation of preliminary drawings and estimates for construction work for the various departments of the District of Columbia government. Plans for all buildings are submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for approval

¹ Two vacancies.

before work on contract plans is begun. Plans for certain of these buildings are also submitted to the National Capital Park and Plan-

ning Commission for approval.

During the fiscal year work was completed on 7 building contracts entered into before the beginning of the fiscal year. The contract value of these buildings was \$1,244,312.05. Likewise work was completed on 11 miscellaneous contracts the contract value of which was \$67,034.76.

Contracts were entered into during the fiscal year for the constructions of 6 buildings at a total cost of \$1,163,257; also for 12 miscel-

laneous projects at a contract value of \$63,709.66.

Three of the contracts for construction of buildings entered into during the fiscal year were completed within the year at a contract cost of \$297,735. Likewise of the miscellaneous contracts entered into during the fiscal year nine were completed within the year, the contract

cost of which was \$49,539.50.

Public Works Administration dockets.—In addition to the foregoing and pursuant to act of Congress approved June 25, 1938, work to the extent of \$5,409,075.01 was completed during the fiscal year, bringing to a total of \$11,250,849.76 the work completed under the allotment of \$12,377,300. Furniture and equipment to the extent of \$237,289.30 was purchased and installed during the year, making a total of furniture and equipment of \$277,926.87. Likewise under an allotment of \$450,000, pursuant to act of Congress approved July 11, 1940, two contracts for the construction of a building to house the Recorder of Deeds have been entered into at a cost of \$402,343.

Repairs to municipal buildings.—It is the function of the District of Columbia Repair Shop to repair and maintain school buildings, police stations, fire houses, institutions of the Board of Public Welfare, markets, convenience stations and all other buildings operated by the District of Columbia. School building repairs amounted to approximately 82 percent of all the work performed by the Repair Shop during the fiscal year. The sum of \$466,585, including \$11,000 for converting the Health School at Thirteenth and Allison Streets NW. into a School for Crippled Children, was appropriated for this purpose. All of this amount was expended except \$1,718.65, which is to be used for the heating plant at the Garfield School.

There was also expended by the Repair Shop during the fiscal year the sum of \$27,600 for repairs and improvements to buildings and

grounds of the Police and Fire Departments.

In addition to the above the Repair Shop also expended \$70,981.76 of funds allotted to it by various departments, and directed one W. P. A. project for improvement of school grounds and recreation centers, the expenditures on which amounted to \$53,554.80. Total expenditures of the Repair Shop during the year from regular appropriated funds for repairs and improvements were \$563,448.

District of Columbia Reformatory and Workhouse—Construction division.—The construction engineer at the D. C. Reformatory and Workhouse is responsible for general construction and maintenance of buildings at these institutions in cooperation with the Office of the Municipal Architect. The principal work performed during the

fiscal year was as follows:

Workhouse.—Construction was continued of the mess hall and shop building at the Woman's Department, and was 85 percent complete on June 30, 1941. The 1,000,000-gallon filtered-water reservoir was completed and put in service August 13, 1940, and construction

of a sand dredge was completed September 23, 1940.

Reformatory.—Construction was continued of the bakery, which was completed on January 16, 1941, and equipment for it was delivered June 30, 1941. Cell building No. 6 was partially constructed, but was suspended to permit other much-needed construction. Other work at the penitentiary division included completion of wall towers, roads, walks, completion of armory building and equipment therefor, and additional equipment for gates.

Several special projects for the industrial department were carried out, including completion of laundry extension, a heating system for machine shop, an addition to foundry building, and a complete new building for handling materials and supplies, made necessary by abandoning use of supply base at Ninth and Water Streets SW.,

Washington.

The cost of all construction work at the workhouse and the reformatory for the fiscal year 1941 was as follows:

 Regular construction work
 \$75, 589. 04

 Special projects
 16, 200. 00

 Total
 91, 789. 04

MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS

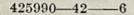
During the past fiscal year this department was charged with the responsibilities of the maintenance, care, repair, and upkeep of the District Building, the Ford Building, the Police Building, the May Building, the New Police Court Building, the New Municipal Court Building, the New Juvenile Court Building, the New Fire Alarm Headquarters, the Southwest Health Center, and on May 5, 1941, the East Administration Building, New Municipal Center, was turned over to this department.

The activities of this department consist of offices, a steam and electric generating power plant; five separate air conditioning plants; a blueprint and photograph division; carpentry and paint division, cleaning, laboring, and guard forces, and a mail-meter and postage

division.

There were consumed in this group of buildings, during the fiscal year, 3,060 short tons of coal. There were 56,000 gallons of fuel oil used in this period. For heating and hot water facilities in the Police Court, Municipal Court, and Juvenile Court, this department purchased 11,317,000 pounds of steam from the Central Heating Plant. The cost of air conditioning at the three court buildings, during the summer months, or a total of 2,515 hours in operation for the three plants, averaged \$5.50 per hour. The unit cost was 0.51 less than the cost of operating the Police Court Building only during the summer months of the fiscal year 1940.

There were generated for use in the District Building 690,410 kilowatt hours of electric current at a cost of \$0.019 per kilowatt. The



amount generated shows an increase of 945 kilowatt hours over the year 1940.

The mail division handled 1,134,639 pieces of outgoing mail dispatched during the past fiscal year, or 11,471 less than were sent out

during the previous year.

The photograph and blueprint division completed blueprints, photographs, photostats, Van Dyke prints, black and white prints, mimeograph work, and mounted District government maps, for most branches of the government, with a total amount of business for the year

amounting to \$20,604.

As previously stated this department took over the East Administration Building on May 5, 1941. The War Department moved some of its agencies into this building on May 10, 1941, and now occupies over one-half of the office space. The Police Department, Fire Department. ment, and the City Refuse Division moved into their quarters in the East Administration Building on May 18, 1941.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS

BUILDING DIVISION

There were 6,671 permits issued for privately owned construction for a value of \$54,700,770, and for 6 District of Columbia projects having a value of \$4,060,850, making a total number of permits issued 6,677 for the total value of \$58,761,620. The total private construction valuation of \$54,700,770 is divided between new buildings at \$48,616,-445 and repairs at \$6,084,325. Four thousand, one hundred and nine buildings were erected during the year; 505 buildings were razed, either under permit or condemnation. The distribution of improvements by sections is as follows: Northeast \$9,351,525, Southeast \$9,820,755, Northwest \$28,579,315, Southwest \$64,850. Types of residential buildings erected were: 1,480 detached dwellings, 382 semidetached dwellings, 519 community houses, 512 row houses, and 956 apartment houses.

Comparative statement for past 6 years

Year	Dwellings	Apartments	Business buildings	Garages, sheds, and miscella- neous buildings	Repairs	Number of building operations	Value
1936	1, 892	558	136	1, 242	4, 412	8, 240	\$29, 522, 856
	2, 073	552	216	1, 303	4, 344	8, 488	37, 240, 747
	1, 588	234	190	1, 514	3, 156	6, 673	26, 220, 925
	2, 654	308	142	1, 471	3, 242	7, 818	42, 517, 792
	2, 327	439	130	1, 450	3, 144	7, 361	41, 496, 085
	2, 893	956	137	1, 664	3, 618	9, 268	58, 761, 620

All permit applications and plans in connection with construction permits issued during the year were checked and approved for compliance with the building and zoning regulations by the Engineering Section. The value of building construction increased 41.68 percent over 1940.

There were approximately 71,400 inspections made during the year of work on new buildings and repairs to existing buildings. Of this number 64,500 were made by field inspectors of general building operations, and 6,900 by steel and reinforced concrete inspectors of special construction operations on the larger buildings.

Permits issued and inspections made amounted to \$198,121, an

increase of \$51,528 as compared with the total revenue for 1940.

Elevator inspection.—The elevator regulations require the inspection of all passenger and power freight elevators in the District of Columbia at least once every 4 months, and a safety test is to be provided at least once each year. All other freight elevators and dumbwaiters are to be inspected at least one every 6 months in order to insure safe operations.

Plans for 104 elevator installations in privately owned buildings

were checked and permits for same issued during the year.

At the close of the fiscal year, there were under the supervision of the Elevator Bureau a total of 2,937 elevators, escalators, and dumbwaiters.

There were 176 safety tests made on passenger and freight elevators, taking about 4 hours each, which is equivalent to about 352 regular

inspections.

During the fiscal year, 6,379 elevator maintenance inspections were made, and 3,012 reinspections involving examination of new equipment, examination for compliance with notices served, and examina-

tion following up complaints.

Elevator operators' licenses were issued for 1931 applicants after examination to demonstrate fitness to operate. Recent prosecutions in Police Court of a number of cases where elevators were allowed to be operated by unlicensed operators has brought the necessity of obtaining licenses to the attention of building owners, and there has been a marked increase in the number of applicants in recent months.

During the fiscal year, 4 elevators were condemned and 6 were sealed against operation. There were 5 elevator accidents, 1 fatal and

4 minor.

Condemnation of building.—Condemnation proceedings to secure the repair or demolition of approximately 1,500 dangerous and unsafe buildings under the act of March 1, 1899, as amended April 5, 1935, were instituted during the year resulting in the razing of 110 buildings (80 brick and 30 frame) and the repair of 900 buildings (400 brick and 500 frame). This work involved the serving of approximately 3,000 notices to property owners.

At the end of the fiscal year there were approximately 290 buildings against which condemnation proceedings had been initiated. The proceedings were in various stages of completion at the close of

the fiscal year.

It is to be noted that this department obtained very favorable results during the past year. Activities as regards the condemnation of buildings during the past 4 or 5 years have educated the real estate man and the home owner to a point where they realize the advantage of repairing or razing a building upon receipt of notice from this office without the necessity of referring the matter to a board of survey.

License and fire escape inspections.—The License Act of July 1, 1932, requires an annual inspection of theaters, public halls, clubs,

hotels, apartment houses, lodging houses, by the Building Inspection Division and a certificate of the Inspector of Buildings that the applicant for a license has complied with the laws and regulations for the protection.

the protection of life and property.

During the fiscal year approximately 8,828 inspections were made of such buildings in connection with license applications and of other buildings in connection with the provisions of the Fire Escape Act, applications for occupancy permits, and references from the Fire Department, Health Department, Electrical and Plumbing Inspection Division. This total is approximately the same as that of the previous year.

Commissioners' Orders and letters to provide fire equipment required by the Fire Escape Act were served in 458 cases, resulting in 732 buildings being brought into compliance with the act. Approximately 4,027 buildings have been brought into compliance since enactment of the license law in July 1932. Included in the above total were 125 buildings occupied as schools, colleges, hospitals,

dormitories, etc.

Approximately 6,600 buildings now require annual inspection, under the Fire Escape and License Acts, of which approximately 6,027 are now equipped with fire escapes and other appliances required by the regulations. It is to be noted that reference from the Fire Marshal's Office and other departments are constantly increasing and that it is necessary to give preference to orders already issued, in which work ordered has not been completed.

During the fiscal year, 810 plans showing fire escapes and other appliances required by the regulations were approved and over 210 new fire escapes were erected as a result of Commissioners' notices.

License and fire escape inspections also involved the writing of

approximately 1,500 letters and 3,700 telephone calls.

Signs.—The administration of the act of March 3, 1931, regulating the use of advertising signs is an important function of this office. An inspection of the premises or building involved in a sign application must be made before the permit is issued and the area of existing signs determined to insure that the sign applied for will not exceed the sign area allowed. After the permit is issued, another inspection must be made to insure that the sign is erected in accordance with the terms of the permit and is structurally safe.

Permits were issued for 2,533 signs during the fiscal year. Of this total 30 were for signs over 100 square feet in area; 266 for signs between 50 and 100 square feet, and 2,237 for signs less than 50 square

feet in area.

Occupancy permits.—In connection with the administration of the zoning act of March 1, 1920, which required that the use of buildings and premises must be one permitted by the zoning classification, applications were verified, approved, and 2,909 certifications of occupancy issued in respect to commercial businesses.

There were also investigated, approved, and authorized by letter 25 "home occupations" in respect to the use of residential property.

Complaint service.—Approximately 5,000 complaints, made by letter, telephone, or personal interview in reference to the condition of buildings or premises were investigated during the year. Notices

were prepared and served in cases where the inspection disclosed violations of the law or regulations, and reinspections were made to insure that corrective measures were taken. In but few cases was it necessary to resort to court action.

Recommendation.—With a view to controlling the activities of builders it is believed that some regulation should be adopted to provide that each and every builder obtain a license, and it is recommended that some immediate action looking thereto be taken by the

Under the present regulations the only redress in the event of code violations is against a property owner. During recent years there have been hundreds of cases where a builder has violated the terms of his permit, in one way or another, or has done work without a permit and the only recourse has been against the property owners. Had the builders in question been licensed, their licenses could have been suspended and further permits refused them until the illegal conditions had been rectified.

PLUMBING DIVISION

The Plumbing Inspection Division made a total of 54,273 inspections on new plumbing installations, and additions or alterations in existing systems, on refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery, in restaurants, barber shops, beauty parlors, and investigating com-

plaints.

There were 45,473 inspections of plumbing in new buildings, and on extensions, remodelling, and repairs to existing plumbing systems; 4,464 complaints of defective plumbing were investigated and the defects corrected; 2,207 inspections made at restaurants and other establishments where food or beverages are prepared or sold for human consumption; 2,129 inspections of installations of refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery and equipment and 8 inspections on complaints, 125 inspections were made by the head of the office and his deputy, principally investigations of illegal plumbing work and cases on appeal; 5,864 plans for new and remodeling plumbing were approved.

It is estimated the cost of plumbing work done in the District of Columbia during the year totaled \$5,352,997.41. The estimated cost of refrigeration and air-conditioning apparatus and equipment was

The 2,207 inspections of plumbing in restaurants, and places where food and beverages are dispensed, are handled by one full-time inspector, who can make on an average of one inspection of each licensee

annually.

There were 10 cases of compulsory drainage or abatement of nuisances enforced by this office. While several cases were pending, there was not sufficient funds in the Health Department appropriation for drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances to order this work done.

The refrigeration inspector and his assistant made 2,129 inspections on refrigeration or air conditioning in addition to computing plans

and approving permits.

At the present time, there are no fees derived from plumbing permits and inspections. The proposed revised plumbing code will

return approximately \$50,000 yearly.

Plumbing installation costs were slightly above that of the costs of refrigeration. There were 12 full-time assistant plumbing inspectors and 1 full-time assistant and 1 half-time inspector on refrigeration and air conditioning.

Investigations were made of 8 refrigeration machinery accidents

involving release of toxic gases; there were no fatalities.

It is approximately 9 years since installation of air conditioning became a fact and as the installations have increased yearly, it was recognized that usage of large quantities of Potomac water over the normal domestic usage, will have a tendency to increase the flow in public sewers and have a serious affect on future water supply. Approximately 97,860 gallons of potable water are consumed hourly by the existing air-conditioning units now in service.

Twelve cases were prosecuted in police court for violations of the plumbing law. Ten for failure to have plumbing work done. The

assessed fines amounted to \$85.

The plumbing examining board for licensing master plumbers and gas fitters examined 22 candidates, of whom 6 passed and 16 failed.

SMOKE REGULATIONS AND BOILER DIVISION

This is the fourth full year of operation of the Division of Smoke Regulation and Boiler Inspection, the work of smoke regulations having been started on October 15, 1936, and boiler inspection on January 16, 1937.

Smoke Inspection work is divided into two separate categories; (1) checking existing buildings for excessive emissions of smoke, odors, and flyash, and taking appropriate steps to correct them; as well as the investigation of complaints about alleged nuisances; and (2) examination of building plans and the issuance of permits for all installations of fuel-burning equipment, with inspection after completion to see that they are installed in conformity with the regulations, and thus can be operated without causing any violations of the law.

Field inspections show that there were 556 stack observations resulting in 345 violations, or 62 percent; 2,038 railroad locomotive observations with 59 violations, or 2.8 percent; 66 railroad roundhouse observations with 16 violations, or 24 percent. As before, apartments constitute the largest single class of violator with 40 percent of the total. Hand-fired boilers accounted for 52 percent of all violations, but stoker violations remain 30 percent which seems unduly

high.

Forty-nine court summonses were issued for hearings, all of which resulted in obtaining compliance with the law; nine court cases were instituted. In most cases it has been possible to obtain compliance with the law by means of advice as to changes in equipment or improved operation, coupled with persistence in following up complaints and violations. More could be accomplished if more men were available. The installation of flyash collection equipment

at the Benning plant of the Potomac Electric Power Co. was com-

pleted and has greatly improved conditions in that vicinity.

Permits were issued for 723 installations to replace or install equipment in existing buildings. There were also 120 changes made to a nonsmoking fuel, 36 stack extensions made, 131 instructions to firemen given; 500 complaints were made to the office and each one was carefully investigated with a definite record of correction being obtained in 268 cases.

A total of 795 building plans were checked, 1,341 permits were issued covering 2,576 separate pieces of equipment. Each one of these installations was checked, which required 3,744 calls by smoke inspectors. This constituted 56 percent of the total of all calls, which

were 6,662 not including railroad inspections.

Boiler inspectors made a total of 2,907 calls resulting in the inspection of 1,658 boilers and 706 unfired pressure vessels; of these 617 were District government objects. One boiler and one unfired pressure vessel were condemned; 242 orders were issued for repairs or changes to boilers and 75 to unfired pressure vessels, all of which were followed up for compliance. There were 2,946 certificates of inspection issued for approved objects.

Insurance companies filed reports on 1,141 objects, 310 being for unfired pressure vessels and 831 for boilers. Certificates of inspection were issued for these, a fee of \$1 being collected for each

certificate issued.

Permit fees totaled \$7,945; boiler-inspections fees \$4,163; fees for certificates for insured objects \$165; welding-test fees \$80; engineer license fees and renewals, \$3,652; a total of \$17,141.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR STEAM ENGINEERS

The Board of Examiners for Steam Engineers, of which the Boiler Inspector is chairman, held 45 meetings and examined 974 applicants, of whom 631 were found competent and 343 incompetent. Of the 631 licenses issued, there were 13 first-class, 20 second-class, 68 third-class, 23 fourth-class, 198 fifth-class, 210 sixth-class, 99 seventhclass and 2 special. There were 1,066 renewals. All of the records and office work are handled by the Division of Smoke Regulation and Boiler Inspection.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION DIVISION

The Electrical Inspection Division is charged with the following

functions and responsibilities:

1. Issue permits for the installation of electric wiring and apparatus for light, heat, and power purposes. The inspection and reinspection of electrical installations, fixtures and apparatus for light, heat, and power purposes, to require conformity with minimum standards for safety to life and property, and the enforcement of laws and regulations relating thereto in the District of Columbia.

2. Inspection of electric equipment and appliances purchased by the District of Columbia for conformity with electrical specifications

and code requirements.

3. Render consultation and advisory service in electrical matters to Federal Government offices, other District of Columbia departments, public utility companies, and the public.

4. Representing the District of Columbia and inspection interests on the Procurement Division Federal Specifications Committee, Committee mittee of Awards, Federal Fire Council, and other committees.

Electrical installations in Federally owned buildings and the electrical equipment, control, and signal wiring of elevators in any building are not inspected by this division.

The total number of inspections made was 68,433, as compared with 51,301, 43,426, and 44,259 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of approved installations was 15,281, as compared with 13,231, 13,833, and 12,212 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of permits issued was 27,415, as compared with 23,557, 21,817, and 16,731 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of defective-wiring notices served was 8,529 as compared with 4,281, 5,628, and 5,307 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of licenses approved was 6,834 as compared with

974, 560, and 593 in the 3 preceding years.

The total amount of inspection fees collected at the time permits were issued was \$64,683, as compared with \$51,474, \$50,282, and

\$43,076 in the 3 preceding years.

The pro rata share of license fees credited to this division for the pro rata share of license fees credited to this division for the pro rata share of license fees credited to this division for the property of the prop making license inspections was \$13,405 as compared with \$12,435,

\$15,370, and \$15,650 in the 3 preceding years.

This division has passed on 2,496 applicants for motion-picture

operators' licenses.

The increase in population together with the general accelerated use of electricity for light, heat, refrigeration, and other purposes and the program of the utility company in changing their distribution system to the alternating current 4-wire network system reflects on the resources of this division as installations are becoming more numerous, larger, and more complex. The changes in the distribution system of the utility company involve an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000 per year.

The press of work to inspect installations to authorize the use of current has been given priority. It has been impossible to follow up many small installations where inspections have not been requested and comparatively few license reinspections have been made.

BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT

Rapidly increasing population in the District of Columbia and the growing demand for housing facilities for this new population reflected itself to the extent of a 13-percent increase in the amount of business before the Board during the fiscal year. That this increase was not more is in part due to an amendment to the zoning regulations approved on October 21, 1940, which permitted certain additions to single family dwellings to be made without reference to the Board, as had been the practice prior to that time.

During the past fiscal year the Board held 13 public hearings and

heard 227 appeals. The Board also decided 10 appeals pending

on July 1, 1940, which had been heard during the preceding fiscal year. Of all appeals decided 106 were granted in full, 67 granted year. Of an appeals decided 106 were granted in full, 67 granted conditionally, and 49 denied. Four appeals were withdrawn and the decisions on 7 are pending. The Board sustained the decision of the Inspector of Buildings in 2 appeals from his administrative rulings and reversed his decision in 2 other appeals.

The following tables show the number of hearings, number of appeals heard, and the type of cases considered by the Board:

Table 1.—Appeals heard July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

Month	Number of hear- ings	Appeals heard	Month	Number of hear- ings	Appeals heard
July 1940_ August 1940_ September 1940_ October 1940_ November 1940_ December 1940_	1 1 3 1 2 1 2 2 1	22 14 36 15 32 6	February 1941 March 1941 April 1941 May 1941 June 1941	1 2 1 2 1 1 1	13 19 17 15 20
January 1941	41	18	SHOULD IN CONTACT OF SERVING	13	1 227

1 1 appeal reheard: 2 Required 1 adjourned meeting. 3 Required 2 adjourned meetings. 4 Required 3 adjourned meetings.

Table 2.—Summary of decisions on appeals considered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

Type of case	Granted	Granted condi- tionally ¹	Denied	Inspec- tor of build- ings sus- tained	Inspector of buildings reversed	With-drawn	Decision pending	Total
Appeals from decision of inspec- tor of buildings	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	COT IS	4 94	10		189		4
Tycentions and special questions.	40	40	20	12	2	1	5	106
Variance from use district regula-	5	4	4			1	1	15
Variance from lot occupancy, yard, court or height regulations	41	9	19			2	1	72
Variance from miscellaneous regulations Changes in nonconforming uses	0 20	2 11	1 4		.22.50.0	0	0	3 35
Extension of nonconforming uses.	0	1	î			0	0	2
Total	106	67	49	2	2	4	7	3 237

1 Includes 4 appeals granted in part.
2 Includes 1 appeal dismissed for improper filing.
3 Includes decisions on 10 appeals which were pending July 1, 1940, and decision on 1 appeal heard during fiscal year 1940 and reheard during fiscal year 1941.

Table 3.—Decisions on exceptions and special questions under part 2, section XXIII, zoning regulations

Part 2, paragraphs	Granted	Granted conditionally	Denied	With- drawn	Decision pending	Total
1. Educational institutions		4	2	0	0	11
2. Philanthropic or electronic or electronic	5	1	ī	0	0	3
	0	i	0	0	0	1
	0	11	3	0	0	14
5. Sand, gravel or clay pite	0	3	0	0	0	3
o. Temporary buildings for commones said baild	0		El installa			
	0	3	2	0	0	5
7. Semidetached or community houses in "AR"	0		144 m		THE THE T	
	0	0	1	0	0	1
8. Public utilities in residential district	i	1	0	0	0	2
of December 11 No and Second commondation						
1000 III TESHTEHLISI GISTRIOT	1	1	0	1	0	3
10. Gasoline service stations outo reneir share and	3052,50					
	7	9	7	0	4	27
11. Specific second commercial use of aller late in						Oleman E
	5	1	1	0	0	7
12. Public utilities in first commoncial district	1	1	0	0	0	2
AU DACES HEIPHI IOF OFGIN CLOSES CON CONTRACTOR CON A CONTRACTOR C	Ô	0	0	0	0	0
- 2 TOOL CALCHNIUM INF SHOOME HEA	3	4	1	0	1	9
111 ate accessory garages in excess of son square						
1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Private accessory garage erection of which would						
cause overoccupancy	1	0	0	0	0	1
17. Private stables accessory to dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. I Ofth eliclosures and erections to nonconforming				0		12
dwellings	11	0	1	0	0	12
19. Private accessory garages to dwellings noncon-					0	0
TOTALLE COLOR OVEROCCIDA DOV	0	0	0	0	0	U
20. Bowling alleys located less than 200 feet from a	5 - 5	00103/23		0	0	0
residential district	0	0	0	0	0	U
21. Private garages located less than 20 feet from		0	1	0	0	5
building line	4	0	1	0	0	U
Total	40	40	20	1	5	106

Table 2 indicates a decided increase in the granting of use variances which appears to be a radical departure from the policy of the Board in previous years. During the past year 9 out of 13 cases decided or 69 percent were granted conditionally or in full; while during the previous year only 1 out of 7 was granted. The departure, however, is not real. Of the 9 cases granted in full or conditionally only 2 were variances in a strict sense. One of these cases permitted the construction of an apartment house in the residential district adjacent to a railroad right-of-way under a precedent established by an opinion of the corporation counsel in a similar case granted in 1939. The other appeal permitted in a first commercial district an automobile-repair shop on alley property which was surrounded by similar uses, but prevented by a technicality from qualifying as a special exception under the regulations. The remaining 7 were either border-line cases between first and second commercial uses, or prevented by technicalities from being filed as exceptions and special questions which describe their real character.

There was a decided increase in the number of denials during the past year over 1940, in those variances involving waivers from lot occupancy, yard, court, and height requirements. Of the 69 cases of this type which were heard, 27 percent were denied as against only 16 percent for the preceding year. This larger percentage of denials was unquestionably brought about by the desire of many property owners to utilize more fully old residential structures for the purpose

of housing the new population brought to the District of Columbia by the defense effort. Although the Board was fully cognizant of the necessity for alleviating the housing shortage in the city, it could not in many instances, with due regard to the health, welfare, safety, and comfort of the public, permit these appeals.

A study of the tables in their entirety reveals a striking statistical similarity to the preceding year. Of all appeals granted, 39 percent were conditionally approved, as against 38 percent for the preceding year, and 22 percent of those decided were denied as against 23 percent

for the preceding year.

In line with a previous recommendation of the Board, reducing the \$20 appeal fee in certain cases to \$5, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by amended order of July 16, 1940, reduced the fee for filing of appeals for permission to erect private garages less than 20 feet from street building lines. Under this class of exception, 5 appeals were filed during the past year. Altogether 54 appeals were

accepted for fees of \$5 each.

In the second annual report the Board recommended that the Inspector of Buildings be authorized to issue permits without appeals to the Board for the enclosure of side and rear porches on nonconforming single family dwellings. The zoning commission acted upon this recommendation by revising section 7 of the zoning regulations on October 21, 1940. There is one amendment now pending before the zoning commission which the Board believes will be helpful in providing parking lots in the District of Columbia. As this regulation is more restrictive than the one in force and effect, the Board recommends its passage. The proposed amendment to paragraph 4, part 2, section XXIII, reads as follows:

4. Permit, in a residential district, except as hereinafter provided, the use of an unimproved lot for the temporary parking of motor vehicles, subject to such restrictions and safeguards as may, in the opinion of the Board, be necessary to protect the residential property in the vicinity, when such use is found to be reasonably necessary or convenient to the neighborhood, and not to interfere unreasonably with the most appropriate use of neighboring property under the zone plan. The use of an unimproved lot in an A Restricted, A Semirestricted, or B Restricted Area District, for the temporary parking of motor vehicles shall not be permitted unless such lot is located adjacent to or is separated only by an alley from property of a zoning classification other than residential.

There were no changes in the Board's personnel during the past year. The 2-year term of the chairman, Mr. Theodore I. Coe, which expired in September 1940, was extended by order of the Commissioners for a 3-year period. Mr. S. G. Lindholm, Zoning Engineer. whose appointment in January 1940 as alternate to serve on the Board during the illness of Capt. Hugh P. Oram, was extended on Captain Oram's retirement on July 1, 1940.

On January 22, 1941, Theodore I. Coe and S. G. Lindholm were unanimously reelected as chairman and vice chairman, respectively.

During the past fiscal year there was received into the revenues of the District of Columbia a total of \$3,650 in fees for the filing of appeals before the Board of Zoning Adjustment. Of the 227 appeals filed, 170 required filing of fees of \$20 each, while the remaining 54 appeals required fees of \$5.00 each. One appeal filed by a citizens' association was accepted without fee, while fees of \$40 were returned to appellants on reversal of administrative decisions of the

the Inspector of Buildings. Salaries to Board members during this period amounted to \$1,458.10.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF STREETS

This office controls the planning and designing and prepares specifications for all types of highway work and supervises the execution of grading, construction, and maintenance of all public roadways,

alleys, and sidewalks in the District of Columbia.

The total funds appropriated by Congress and deposited by private individuals and corporations for work done by the Street Division during the year amounted to \$4,641,741.09 of which \$455,901.09 was expended in repairing pavements disturbed by other branches of the District government and by various corporations and private parties, at the cost of these agencies.

Summary of work done under appropriations from Congress for the fiscal year

Combination coment con	linear foot	55, 582. 47
Combination cement concrete curbing and gutter	mear reet	
Asphaltic concrete pavement on various bases		143, 580. 15
Low cost roadway	do	40, 415. 52
Standard asphalt pavement	do 1	161, 169. 13
Cement concrete pavements covered with asphalt	do	22, 826. 54
Vitrified block gutter	do	6, 180. 93
Cement concrete gutter	do	7, 782. 00
Cement concrete roadway pavement	do :	246, 175, 20
Cement concrete roadway pavement laid by private	parties under	ATT STATES
District of Columbia supervision	do	11, 206, 00
Old cobble and block removed	do	12, 901. 57
Granite and bluestone curbing set	linear foot	43 064 82
Granite and bluestone curbing recet	mear reet	30, 055. 32
Granite and bluestone curbing reset	uo	
Cement concrete curbing constructed	ao	
Old granite, bluestone, and cement curb removed	do	28, 310. 63
Grading	_cubic yards°;	330, 453. 64
Cement sidewalk assessment and permit work	_square yards	25, 365. 89
Cement sidewalks laid by private parties under Distr	ict of Columbia	
supervision	do	70, 601. 00
Cement sidewalks around Government Reservations.	do	2, 138. 25
Cement concrete alleys, assessment and permit work.	do	37, 751. 05
Cement concrete alleys laid by private parties un	der District of	
Columbia supervision	do	13, 949. 00
		10, 010. 00
¹ 8,518.00 linear feet granite curb set (whole cost work) ² 54,877.00 linear feet cement curb set (whole cost work)	included in total.	Language of the
* 205,559.34 cubic yards grading (paving streets); 124,894		ding (nom
lar grading work).	too cubic yarus gra	ding (regu-

Detailed tables of the above work are on file in the office of the

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

The following roadways were resurfaced under the replacement method:

Fourteenth Street NW., Florida Avenue to Monroe Street.

Maine Avenue SW., between M Street and P Street and P Street, Maine Avenue to Fourth Street.

Virginia Avenue SW. between Second Street and Third Street. Fourth Street NW., 250 feet north of P Street to Florida Avenue. Eye Street NW., from Thirteenth Street to Fifteenth Street.

Engineer of Streets.

89

Fourteenth Street NW. from Florida Avenue to Monroe Street, mentioned above, carried car tracks and it was necessary to complete one side at a time so as to keep it open to travel during the entire construction period.

This project was approximately 1 mile long and required the laying of 12,600 square yards of standard asphalt pavement (asphalt topping and binder on 8-inch reinforced cement concrete base). The majority of the original pavement was 38 years old.

Another improvement accomplished during the year, consisted of the paving of Maine Avenue SW. from M Street to P Street and P Street SW. from Maine Avenue to Fourth Street.

Maine Avenue, originally known as Water Street, borders the wharves at this location. There were four sets of car tracks in this roadway, which, prior to the merger, were owned and operated by the two railroad companys, known at that time as the Capital Traction Co. and the Washington Railway & Electric Co. One set of car tracks was removed before highway construction was started.

This street is located in one of the oldest sections of the city and the roadway was among the first to be improved with what was once considered a permanent roadway, namely, granite block. The records of the office show that one section was laid in 1876, the other in 1884, 64 and 56 years old, respectively.

P Street SW. from Maine Avenue to Fourth Street leads to the entrance of the War College. Its recent paving replaces a granite block pavement. There is no record of its age but it was probably constructed by the railroad company when cable cars were first used.

The contractors were required to concentrate all equipment on the paving of these two projects, as well as on M Street from Maine Avenue SW. to Fourth Street SE. (hereinafter described) so as to complete the work within the shortest possible time.

These two projects together with the roadway of Maine Avenue SE. from Fourteenth Street to M Street, which was executed a short while ago, provide the most direct route from the Highway Bridge to the War College.

Eye Street NW. from Thirteenth Street to Fifteenth Street was widened to 56 feet. Prior to this work, the roadway between Thireenth Street and Fourteenth Street was restricted to one-way traffic only, but this restriction was lifted and it is now a two-way roadway. The original roadway was laid in 1874 and consisted of a mixture of gravel, stone, and asphalt cement. In 1910, it was covered with a blanket of asphalt top and binder. The major portion of the old pavement was not removed until it was replaced in 1940.

FEDERAL AID

The following roadways were improved under the Federal Aid Highway Act, approved June 8, 1938:

Thirteenth Street NW., Euclid Street to Spring Road.

M Street NW., New Hampshire Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street.

Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue SW., First Street to Seventh Street.

Massachusetts Avenue NW., California Street to Wisconsin Avenue. Minnesota Avenue, Benning Road NE. to Twenty-seventh Street SE.

M Street, Maine Avenue SW. to Fourth Street SE.
Twelfth Street SW., Maryland Avenue to Maine Avenue.
Concord Avenue NW., Ninth Street to Thirteenth Street.

North Capitol Street, Farragut Place to New Hampshire Avenue.

Naylor Road SE., Texas Avenue to Good Hope Road. Forty-ninth Street NE., Central Avenue to Grant Street.

Eighteenth Street NE., Montana Avenue to Rhode Island Avenue.

North Capitol Street and Blair Road NW., New Hampshire Avenue to Peabody Street.

Utah Avenue NW., Nebraska Avenue to Van Hazen Street.

A portion of the roadway of Thirteenth Street NW. from Euclid Street to Park Road carried a very high crown. This pavement consisted of bituminous concrete on a broken stone base, laid in 1910. The entire project was approximately 1 mile long.

The portion of Thirteenth Street between Park Road and Spring

Road was widened to a width of 38 feet.

M Street NW. from New Hampshire Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street was widened and paved to a 56-foot width. The original pavement was laid in 1882. In 1910 the old surface was removed and new asphalt surface and binder was laid on the old base, which was 58 years old, when replaced.

Another large project executed during the year was the paving and widening of Massachusetts Avenue NW. from California Street to Wisconsin Avenue. This project is approximately 1½ miles long, the original pavement consisted of bituminous surface course laid on

old broken concrete base.

The portion of the roadway from just east of Thirtieth Street eastward to California Street (excluding the floor of the new bridge which was covered with asphalt top and binder) is paved with asphalt topping and binder laid on reinforced cement concrete base.

The remaining portion of the roadway from Thirtieth Street westward to Wisconsin Avenue is paved with darkened reinforced cement concrete pavement. The portion of the project which borders Observatory Circle carries two 25-foot roadways with 4-foot center strip. Eighteenth Street NE. from Montana Avenue to Rhode Island

Avenue constitutes a new project. Heretofore all traffic entering the city through Queens Chapel Road was required to turn one square to the west in order to reach New York Avenue via Seventeenth Street and Montana Avenue. The new project provides a direct route to Maryland.

Forty-ninth Street NE. from Central Avenue to Grant Street was also improved during the year. The original roadway was approximately 30 feet wide and consisted of macadam. The new roadway is 36 feet wide and forms an important arterial highway in the northeast section of the city. Its extension to Sheriff Road, in the future, will

provide a route into Maryland through Sheriff Road.

North Capitol Street and Blair Road from Farragut Place to Peabody Street (executed under separate contracts) were paved with reinforced cement concrete pavement. The new roadways are 50 feet wide, replacing macadam roadway of narrow width. The completion of these projects provides arterial highways from Takoma Park through the northeast and southeast sections of the city to the Maryland State line at Queens Chapel Road, Bladensburg Road, Central

Avenue, and Bowen Road.

Naylor Road SE. from Texas Avenue to Good Hope Road was paved with reinforced cement concrete pavement. This road was narrow with rather sharp curves. The new pavement is 36 feet wide and the curves have been eliminated. This project forms a link from Pennsylvania Avenue through Twenty-fifth Street to Good Hope Road and Alabama Avenue.

M Street from Maine Avenue SW. to Fourth Street SE. was paved with reinforced cement concrete pavement. It was widened from 35 feet to 50 feet and is 1¼ miles long. This roadway carries heavy traffic from the Highway Bridge through Maine Avenue to the navy

vard in the southeast section of the city.

Utah Avenue NW. from Nebraska Avenue to Van Hazen Street was another worth-while project completed during the year. The old roadway was very narrow and it was paved with macadam.

This roadway is a feeder to residential streets in the Barnaby Woods

section of the city.

CURB AND GUTTER

There were 32 curb-and-gutter projects executed during the year. This type of highway work consists, in general, of reclaiming old, narrow macadam roadways, in residential areas and such roadways which form links to arterial highways. Existing widths of approximately 22 feet are widened to 30 feet and cement concrete curbs and gutters or shoulders are placed on the sides and a blanket of bituminous concrete laid on the old macadam.

The paving of these roadways is initiated by heavy majority peti-

tions from owners of abutting property.

The stability of the old roadways is thoroughly inspected prior to new construction for the purpose of determining if it is strong enough to carry the bituminous concrete surface.

Aside from the economy of this type of work it is also a factor in eliminating hazardous curves as well as the old-type deep-barrel

cobblestone gutters.

DIVISION OF MATERIALS

The function of this Division is somewhat unique in that it serves practically all other departments of the District and also many Federal agencies. Its collaboration with other departments as consultant in specialized branches of engineering offers assistance in the improvement of construction procedure carried on by the District of Columbia government, from an economical as well as structural standpoint.

During the past fiscal year the Division has broadened its services and general materials inspection work, particularly for defense projects of the United States Engineers and Navy Department. In addition to the inspection of materials, services rendered included deep soil borings for determination of foundation conditions; shallow borings for analysis of subsoil and highway design work; restoring to proper grades concrete slabs which have settled by means of mudjacking; carrying on tests for controlling and determining the quality of concrete through core drilling and subsequent tests of cores taken from various streets; and analysis of surface drainage problems in the District.

Soil investigation has become an increasingly important factor during the past few years. Modern equipment is maintained for handling all types of problems involving subsurface investigations. During the past year this Division cooperated with the United States Engineers in making important boring determinations in connection with structural designs. Another problem in soil foundation was that of borings made in connection with the proposed Fourteenth Street and Maine Avenue overpass. Of importance in the soil investigations is the study of a fill required on the South Capitol Street project. Grading plans require a considerable fill, a large part of which will be placed over a low marsh land. Investigation, inspection, and subsequent recommendations based on an extensive field survey of soil conditions have been approved. During the year, trained materials inspectors cooperated with the Construction Division in controlling the quality of material and the degree of compaction in miscellaneous highway projects throughout the District. This work is carried on in accordance with the practice endorsed by the Public Roads Administration and many of the States with a view to prolonging the useful life of pavements by insuring adequate foundations upon which they may be constructed.

The mudjack equipment, initiated by this Division a number of years ago, was extensively used during the past fiscal year for restoring pavement slabs and approach slabs to all bridges which showed settlement or change of grade. This high-pressure machine pumps a mixture of selected soil and portland cement to the under side of the slab to obtain restoration to grade, thus saving expense of replacement.

During the past year cooperation was continued with the Public Roads Administration in the study of the effects of the two types of internal tube vibrators which were used on an experimental section, the construction of which was reported last year. Results show that vibration increases the strength, density, and uniformity of pavement concrete and that the cement content of the standard nonvibrated mixture may be reduced if placed by vibration without a reduction in strength. Further study of the results of the use of these vibrators is currently being made to verify the value of these types of machines for improving the quality of concrete and reducing its cost.

A force of plant inspectors has been maintained to insure uniformity in quality of all concrete materials used by the District government. Inspection services were also rendered various Federal departments for a nominal fee. Total of materials inspected compare favorably with those of past years: Cement 461,000 barrels, sand 190,800 tons, gravel 286,800 tons and 278,900 cubic yards of concrete. There were 1,700 concrete test cylinders made on District projects and tested at the Bureau of Standards at the request of this Division. For highway construction work and research over 285 concrete cores were taken from various streets as a check on the quality and thickness of the pavement slabs. Over 90,000 tons of bituminous mixtures were inspected at various plants furnishing bituminous materials.

The personnel in this Division, in addition to its various routine duties, has studied concrete data and prepared engineering reports based on the inspection records and tests obtained during the year.

During the past year the physical data on sand and coarse aggregates used in concrete, have been exhaustively studied. It has been possible through analysis of the normal variation in graduation and moisture content of aggregates used in concrete construction to obtain an accurate picture of its uniformity, thereby affording a basis upon which to recommend improvements.

The Division acts as a liaison for the District departments in consultation with the Bureau of Standards on special problems and as

to the properties of miscellaneous engineering materials.

HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY

All of the field work and the coding of interviews of the study of trans-Washington traffic was completed during this year and preliminary tabulations of the results have been made. It is anticipated that the final tabulations and report will be completed within the next few months.

The study of parking conditions within the city was started during this year with the distribution of questionnaires to motorists parked in downtown Washington to determine the reason for their trip, the length of time they wished to stop and the probable frequency of repetitions so that facilities may be planned to meet the demand.

Maps are now being prepared, which when completed will show the flow of vehicular traffic throughout the entire city. These will be kept current by means of factors derived from periodic machine and manual counts at strategic points, and will be very useful in planning highway and traffic-control work.

Results of preliminary tabulations of answers to the "Travel record" questionnaires turned in by employees were furnished to the Department of Vehicles and Traffic and to the Budget Bureau for use as a guide in staggering the hours of Government employees. Final tabulations of this material will also be completed this year.

During the year the survey supplied the department with much valuable data that was used in connection with the preparation of the recently published report entitled "A Preliminary Report on High-

way, Parking, and Related Traffic Problems."

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Improved roadways.—Repairs, under contract, to permanent types of pavements, were carried on during the year.

All of the downtown roadways are paved with standard asphalt pavement and all precautions are taken to prosecute the work with as

little interference with traffic as possible.

In the repair of street openings or cuts in the business section, a quick setting element is added to the concrete base course, and its surface is laid to the subgrade of the asphaltic topping, the binder course being eliminated. Thus, the repair work is accelerated, not only by the rapid setting of the base course, but also because it is made in two operations, whereas, when the binder course was used, three operations were required.

In connection with the repair of street openings in first-class macadam roadways, it has been found that, from the standpoint of



economy, it is necessary to construct a concrete slab under the asphaltic

material as an insurance against settlement.

Macadam and unimproved roadways.—There were several worthwhile projects completed by the Maintenance Division during the year. The work consisted of constructing second-class roadways on many streets.

The outstanding ones follow:

Forty-ninth Street NW. from Fordham Road to Massachusetts Avenue.—This street was recently acquired by the District and shortly thereafter was filled to grade and treated with roadway as described. The creation of this new roadway forms a direct route to Massachusetts Avenue and to Western Avenue. Prior to improvement of this roadway, through traffic was required to turn east at Van Ness Street, travel east to Massachusetts Avenue and west to Western Avenue or Forty-ninth Street. The new project is a link which forms a direct route from Massachusetts Avenue and Western Avenue to the Spring Valley area.

Bunker Hill Road NE. between Twentieth Street and Twenty-first Place.—This location had been a low area in line with Bunker Hill Road, and considerable efforts had been made in the past to correct a very bad drainage situation. The recent revamping and widening

of this roadway corrected the bad drainage condition.

In addition to major work carried on by the Maintenance Department there were approximately 200 minor repairs made during the year which consisted of correcting drainage conditions, repairing alleys, oiling short areas, cutting of weeds, and road machining.

Low-cost roadway.—A new feature carried on under contract, consisted of improving roadways with "low-cost roadway treatment." This type of pavement consists of a bituminous concrete surface course laid on hot asphalt concrete base. This type of pavement is equal in strength to the general type of pavement heretofore used.

The development of new areas for houses and other buildings of a private and public nature has necessitated the opening up of many streets and roads which in some cases were inadequate to serve the abutting property and in other cases prevented access entirely. The construction of this type of low-cost roadway relieves the condition and is also an aid to the work of the Maintenance Department.

The following streets received low-cost roadway treatment during

the year:

Chesapeake Street SW., Nichols Avenue 600 feet east.
Mississippi Avenue SE., South Capitol Street to First Street.
Halley Terrace SE., Mississippi Avenue to Halley Place.
East Capitol Street, Anacostia Road to 650 feet east.
Burns Place SE., C Street west to the end.
C Street SE., R'dge Road to Burns Place.
Fourth Street SE., Savannah Place to Military Reservation.
Downing Street NE., Montana Avenue to Thirteenth Street.
Thirteenth Place NE., Downing Street to Bryant Street.
Patterson Place NW., Utah Avenue to Thirty-first Place.
Quesada Street NW., Thirty-first Place to Utah Avenue.
Thirty-first Place NW., Patterson Place to Quesada Street.
A Street SE., Minnesota Avenue to Thirty-fifth Street.
Thirty-fifth Street SE., A Street to East Capitol Street.
Twenty-seventh Street SE., Pennsylvania Avenue south to alley.
Forty-second Street NE., Benning Road to Clay Street.

Mississippi Avenue from South Capitol Street to First Street SE. is on a steep grade and it was impossible to keep it in repair with temporary material. The new low-cost roadway not only provides a good surface for travel but has also eliminated constant erosion.

Burns Place SE. in the vicinity of Ridge Road and C Street are new roadways which provide access to the occupants of the low-cost

housing project at this location.

Patterson Place NW. from Utah Avenue to Thirty-first Place and Quesada Street NW: from Thirty-first Place to Utah Avenue serve residents in the Barnaby Woods area.

MECHANICAL DIVISION

This Division is now operating and maintaining 130 trucks and passenger cars, 8 road graders, 5 air compressors, 9 road rollers, 6 trailers, 1 mud jack, 1 core drill, and 1 one-half-yard shovel.

The following new equipment has been received during the year: one 5-ton derrick, four 1½-ton trucks, one heavy duty tractor truck, one 20-ton trailer, two air compressors, one 3/4-ton truck, one station wagon, and have outstanding, ordered, but not delivered, two 5-ton trucks, one 10-ton bulldozer, two road graders, two coupes, two

station wagons, and one sedan.

The additional equipment has helped to solve the many problems encountered during the year. One of the duties of this Division is the removal of large trees in public space in advance of highway improvement. In most all cases, the trees are located near privately improved property, and it is necessary to top the trees to prevent damage. After these large limbs have been lowered to the ground, it has been necessary to load them, as well as the trunks and large stumps, onto trailers by means of rope and block handled by laborers. This method required a lot of time and it was necessary to do the work with the utmost care in order to protect the laborers from harm.

The derrick is now used for this work and it has proved to be very beneficial and economical. It has also eliminated the possibility of accidents to the laborers.

The construction of permanent guard rails at possible hazardous locations, as well as the construction of walls and copings and the correction of drainage conditions has been carried out as in the past. BRIDGE DIVISION

The function of this Division is the design, construction, and maintenance of bridges, retaining walls and municipal wharves, operation of movable bridges and inspection of privately owned wharves, and

bridges over or under District highways.

em at the beginning of the

The total funds directly appropriated by Congress for work done by the Bridge Division during the past year amounted to \$980,000. Work was continued under the allotments of \$342,031 granted to the District in 1939-40 by the Federal Government for elimination of grade crossings and work amounting to \$477,831.50 was begun with funds made available in equal part by the Federal Government under the Federal Aid Highway Act and the District. a superxisten over the i Design.—Plans and specifications were completed for the Scott Circle underpass, retaining wall at Forty-second and Albermarle Streets NW., and for extension of the two bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Fourteenth and Maine Avenue SW. Plans were begun for the Tidal Basin Bridge at Fourteenth Street SW., and bridges in South Capitol Street over Oxon Run and at Southern

Avenue.

Construction.—The Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge over the Anacostia River, the K Street overpass and bridge, widening of the Twelfth Street Bridge SW., over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the retaining wall at Forty-second and Albemarle Streets NW., were completed. Work was continued on the Massachusetts Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek, it being 95 percent complete. Contract was let and work begun on the Scott Circle underpass, 43 percent complete. Contract was let but work not started on extending the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge at Fourteenth and Maine Avenue SW. Construction was begun by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the bridge in line of Ninth Street NE., over New York Avenue.

Maintenance.—Routine maintenance included painting, reflooring of the bridge in line of Twentieth Street NW., over Piney Branch

and minor repairs to bridges, culverts, and wharves.

Operation.—Operation of bridges covers salaries of the custodial force and the necessary supplies, i. e., coal, ice, lubricants, and electric power required in the operation of two movable spans. Operation represented a fixed overhead charge amounting in the past fiscal year to \$21,808.60.

Inspection.—Routine inspection of District, railroad and railway

bridges and District and private wharves was carried out.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

Functions.—The work of this Department includes (a) the street lighting, designation lights and signs indicating location of fire-alarm boxes, etc.; and the supervision of installation of traffic-signal lights (the installation and functioning of the latter being under the jurisdiction of the Director of Vehicles and Traffic); (b) municipal fire-alarm, police-patrol and telephone system; (c) the regulation of poles and overhead wires in public space; (d) consultation and advisory service, in matters electrical, to other divisions and departments of the District government.

Street lighting.—The street lighting system at the beginning of the fiscal year consisted of 32,934 lamps, all incandescent. On June 30, 1941, there were in service 33,312 lamps, all incandescent. There was a total net increase of 378 compared with a net increase of 570 in 1940, a net increase of 582 in 1939, and a net increase of 475 in 1938.

Street-name signs.—The installation of street-name signs has progressed, as in past years, with the opening and improvement of streets. Particular effort has been made to keep street-name signs in a legible condition throughout the entire District of Columbia. Hundreds of glass street-name signs are broken each year by missiles and rifle bullets.

Traffic signal lights.—The Electrical Department has continued its supervision over the installation of traffic-signal lights as in the past.

Signals system.—The signals system comprises (a) the municipal fire-alarm-telegraph system, (b) the police-patrol signal (telephone) system, and (c) the municipal telephone system. It has been main-

tained and has functioned in a satisfactory manner.

The fire-alarm boxes in service June 30, 1941, were 1,233 (1,077 connected underground, 156 connected overhead), compared with 1,213 (1,058 and 155) of 1940, or an increase of 20 over the fiscal year 1940. Maintenance, repair, and inspection service of apparatus and conductors has been continued as in the past. Each fire-alarm box has been periodically tested, mechanism inspected and generally found to be in good order.

The number of fire alarms received and transmitted was 7,967, compared with 6,790, 5,437, and 5,412 in the three next preceding years. The 7,967 alarms comprises 2,593 regular box alarms, 20 telephone station alarms, 7 alarms from the Mutual District Co., 4,581 "local" (by telephone, etc.) alarms, 31 second alarms, 7 third alarms, 4 fourth alarms, 1 fifth alarm, 8 special alarms, and 715 rescue-squad local alarms. There were 852 false alarms, 631 box and

221 telephone, etc.

The police-patrol boxes, serving 13 precincts, were increased by one. The total number in service being 570, of which number 480 are

connected underground and 90 overhead.

The number of telephones connected to the municipal system at the end of the fiscal year was 2,407. Nineteen telephones were added to

the system during the year.

16.10 miles of cable aggregating 2,114.23 miles of conductors were added to the signals system. The total length of cable in service at the end of the fiscal year was 313.594 miles aggregating 13,444.889 miles of conductors.

Poles and overhead wires.—The regulation of the erection of poles, the stringing of overhead wires, and the maintenance of same in safe condition in the streets and other public spaces, has been carried on in accordance with law and regulation applying thereto. The several wire-using companies have, during the year, increased their plants by 1,549 line and guy poles.

TREES AND PARKINGS DIVISION

The Trees and Parkings Division propagates young trees in the nurseries, plants trees along the streets, performs tree surgery, cultivates, trims, sprays, mows weeds on the public parking, and removes dead, decayed, and dangerous trees that stand on public space in the District of Columbia, exclusive of those in the parks.

This Division is also responsible for the care and regulation of the public parking, which involves the uniform planning of the height and grade of the parking in all residential zones, and the height of

retaining walls.

Two nurseries are maintained in connection with the propagation of trees, wherein are raised from seed practically all of the trees

which are planted on the city streets.

Shops are maintained for the purpose of housing rolling stock, equipment, and performing minor repair work. Tree box lumber is stored and tree boxes are constructed in these shops. There is a

storeroom in conjunction with the shops from which supplies, tools, and other equipment used in the shops, in the nurseries, and on

street work are issued.

The Fort Dupont and Poplar Point Nurseries produced a sufficient number of trees to take care of our street planting for the year. There were 331 seedlings transplanted from the seed beds to the nursery rows and in several years these seedlings will be available for street planting.

The sum of \$8,917.26 was expended for labor, teams, fertilizer, etc.,

for nursery work.

There were 2,690 young trees planted in their permanent positions on the streets during the fiscal year. The extension of the tree system along streets improved with curb resulted in 1,864 being planted along many improved thoroughfares. A total of 586 trees were planted in vacant spaces in the established lines, 209 were planted along streets that had been widened, and 31 were planted to replace those trees removed in connection with the construction of driveways.

The cost of digging 2,563 tree holes and planting 2,659 trees was paid from the appropriation for the Trees and Parkings Division, while the cost of planting 31 trees was paid from miscellaneous trust

fund deposits, and other appropriations.

The sum of \$21,851.39 was expended from the appropriation for this Division for the fiscal year for labor and materials for tree.

planting along the streets.

During the fiscal year an effort was made to trim systematically throughout the city, and marked progress was made in trimming the city's trees in this manner. This work greatly decreased the hazard of decayed limbs, improved the appearance of the trees, and forestalled many requests from private individuals.

A total of 12,413 trees were trimmed during the year at a cost of \$14,392.64. The sum of \$857.51 was expended in collecting broken

limbs, removing trees, etc., caused by storms.

A total of 1,961 trees were removed during the fiscal year for various reasons, namely: Inferior specimens, decayed and dangerous condition, destruction by automobiles, mutilated by unknown persons, storm damage, interference with driveway construction, building operations, sidewalk improvements, proper development of curb trees, illuminating gas, transplanting, abnormal moisture conditions, drought, girdled, filled around, root mutilations, sewer gas, oil, and poor soil conditions.

The cost of removing 1,318 trees was paid from the appropriation for this Division, and 36 from whole cost deposits. Permission to remove 607 was granted other departments and private parties. Of

the total trees removed, 1,957 stood at the curb line.

The cost of removing trees paid from the Trees and Parkings

Division's appropriation amounted to \$9,596.47.

The sum of \$238.23 was expended from the 1941 appropriation in connection with spraying 1,236 trees for the extermination of leaf-

eating insects.

Tree surgery work was performed on the following trees standing on public space: 61 American elms, 104 lindens, 25 Norway maples, 7 sycamores, 16 sugar maples, 12 pin oaks, 1 horse chestnut, 11

gingkos, 11 red oaks, 1 tulip poplar, 5 silver maples, 1 red maple, 1 willow oak, and 1 overcup oak.

The treatment of these trees was undertaken at a total cost of

\$2,843.10.

This Division cultivated 41,760 trees during the fiscal year at a

total cost of \$10,616.74.

There were 1,080 tree boxes removed from trees large enough to do without this support at a total cost of \$249.70. The sum of \$348.57 was expended in connection with the replacement of broken tree boxes, repairing, and restaking boxes.

The mowing of weeds in unenclosed public parkings and tree spaces throughout the city was undertaken at a total cost of \$7,421.98.

The sum of \$4,723.98 was expended for storekeeper, watchman, and laborers who were engaged in miscellaneous work in connection with the storeroom and shops. Improvements and repairs to the store-room and shops, coal for heating, telephone service, and electricity

required an expenditure of \$584.

This Division made 1,300 inspections affecting the grades of terraces in connection with building operations in the residential districts during the year. The regulation of parking grades is becoming a duty of major importance. However, the public parking in the recently built-up sections of the city presents a pleasing, uniform appearance. This office inspected 605 locations where permits had been requested to construct retaining walls on public space. Applications for driveways, vaults, and requests for trimming, removing, and planting trees required 1,162 additional inspections.

There were 126,379 trees in the established lines at the close of the fiscal year 1941, which was an increase of 733 trees over the previous

fiscal year.

MUNICIPAL GARAGE AND DISTRICT AUTO REPAIR SHOP

This organization consisting of 28 employees, 3 annual and 25 per diem, which includes 3 commissioners chauffeurs and 3 passengercar drivers, efficiently performed the many and varied duties necessary in the maintenance, care, repair, and operation of 365 pieces of automotive equipment, both passenger-carrying, motorcycles, and trucks, which includes all equipment for the Police Department.

The Municipal Garage with 44 passenger-carrying automobiles, supplied transportation to the departments, officials, and employees of the District government in the performance of their official duties, these cars covering a total distance of 332,784 miles, or an average

of 8,018 miles per car.

The services of 2 pool cars with drivers was utilized by 28 various departments and agencies of the District of Columbia who were without definite assigned transportation. These cars made 1,118 trips and averaged 10.3 miles per trip.

The District Auto Repair Shop serviced and repaired all police cars, ambulances, motorcycles, patrol wagons, radio cars, fire alarm

repair cars and other emergency vehicles.

The Municipal Garage was kept open 24 hours each day in order that spare emergency automobiles, scout cars, police cruisers, motorcycles, patrol wagons, and ambulances would be available to the various departments at all times for any emergency.

Forty-four passenger-carrying automobiles were housed, repaired, washed, and greased, and rendered such services as was found necessary. Ordinary operating expenses for the 44 passenger-carrying automobiles, such as gasoline, oil, greasing, tires, and tubes, repairs, including labor and material, amounted to \$9,168.24, or an average of \$162.47 for each car, or an average of \$0.0277 per mile. Other operating expenses, such as accidents, washing, miscellaneous expenses, etc., amounted to \$4,494.69 or an average of \$0.0164 per mile.

Twenty passenger-carrying automobiles, work cars, field wagons, and ambulances were purchased and exchanged by the Municipal Garage for all departments, except Police, Fire, and Water Depart-

ments.

The appropriation for all maintenance and purchase of passengercarrying automobiles for the District of Columbia was administered

by the Municipal Garage.

All registrations for motor vehicles purchased by the District were obtained and recorded by the Municipal Garage office personnel. This department also issues, stores, and records license plates for all vehicles owned and operated by the District government, except Police and Fire Departments, who have their own license plates.

The District Auto Repair Shop, operating under the Municipal Garage and using the garage appropriation as revolving fund, repaired, reconditioned, and serviced a fleet totaling 365 pieces of automotive equipment, including trucks, passenger cars, tractors, ambulances, patrol wagons, vans, motorcycles, field wagons, cranes, sprayers, and concrete mixers assigned to 22 various departments and institutions, including the Police Department. The total number of repair jobs performed by the District Auto Repair Shop amounted to 6,023, or an average of 24 jobs per day.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

The functions of the Department are to supervise and coordinate those activities of the government of the District of Columbia which have to do with the distribution of water; the collection and disposal of street and household wastes; the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage, and the maintenance of toilet facilities for the general public.

For purposes of administration the Department is divided into six divisions, namely, Water Division, City Refuse Division, Sewer Division, Sewage Treatment Plant, Public Convenience Stations, and Public Works Administration Projects. A synopsis of the

work of these divisions for the fiscal year follows:

WATER DIVISION

The functions of this Division are to plan, construct, operate, and maintain the system of water distribution within the District of Columbia for domestic, commercial, Federal, and municipal uses.

Major projects completed during the year consisted of the laying of 6,200 linear feet of 48-inch steel water main from the Bryant Street pumping station to the new reservoir in the Soldiers' Home grounds, providing a feeder line to the reservoir; the laying of 5,450 linear

feet of 24-inch steel water main from the Anacostia pumping station to the Anacostia second high tank in the Stanton School grounds; the laying of 3,700 linear feet of 30-inch steel water main on the new Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge over the Anacostia River; the relaying of 1,260 linear feet of 12-inch water main in Sixteenth Street, north and south of Scott Circle; the laying of 3,206 linear feet of 8-inch and 1,267 linear feet of 12-inch water main to supply the Frederick Douglas Dwellings being constructed by the Alley Dwelling Authority in the vicinity of Alabama Avenue and Stanton Terrace SE.; the laying of 1,615 linear feet of 8-inch water main to supply the Navy Place housing project being constructed by the Alley Dwelling Authority in the vicinity of Sixth and Eye Streets SE.; the laying of 1,944 linear feet of 8-inch water main in Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, between Alabama Avenue and Suitland Road SE., to supply a new apartment unit under construction; the laying of 1,020 linear feet of 8-inch water main in West Beach Drive, north of Sudbury Lane to supply new houses under construction; the laying of 1,045 linear feet of 8-inch water main in the vicinity of Minnesota Avenue and Nelson Street SE., to supply a new subdivision being developed; the laying of 1,186 linear feet of 8-inch water main in Twenty-ninth Street, south of Texas Avenue SE., to supply new dwellings being erected; the laying of 2,562 linear feet of 8-inch water main to supply a group of apartment buildings; the laying of 1,575 linear feet of water main in the vicinity of Twenty-second and S Streets SE., to service a new subdivision being constructed; the laying of 1,019 linear feet of water main in the vicinity of Fortyfirst Place and Southern Avenue SE., to supply a group of new homes under construction; the laying of 1,504 linear feet of 8-inch water main to supply a new subdivision in the vicinity of Thirty-first and Patterson Streets NW.; and the laying of 1,326 linear feet of 8-inch water main in the vicinity of Eighteenth Street and Savannah Place SE., to supply a new dwelling under construction.

The work of the Division is divided into four sections: Design, construction; water survey and special engineering; revenue and

inspection; and accounts, supply and transportation.

Design, construction, and operation.—The functions of the section of design, construction and operation include the preparation of contract and other drawings, supervision of the laying of all water

mains, and the operation of pumping stations.

During the year there were prepared 30 contract drawings; 174 special drawings and tracings; 360 projects for water mains, private service, fire hydrants and valves; 51 profiles; 70 drawings and profiles were checked; 210 intersection cards were made; 407 intersection cards were posted on projects; 1,050 engineer's notes were posted on 50-, 100-, and 300-foot maps and tracings; fourteen 50- and 100-foot maps were made; eighteen 50-, 100-, and 300-foot tracings were made; 688 cards were forwarded to the Tax Assessor; 81 tap location cards for parcels were forwarded to the Water Registrar; 71 connection cards were forwarded to the Water Registrar; 400 water pressures were computed and given out; 6,500 water-main locations were furnished; 3,600 permits were passed; 76 street grade sheets were approved; 72 alley grade sheets were approved; 117 street and alley closings were ap-

proved; 130 estimates and 915 recommendations and endorsements were made; 60 letters, 14 special reports, and 5 specifications were prepared; 8 vaults were approved, and 600 fire-hydrant elevations were furnished.

Planning preliminary surveys and location lay-outs for the major projects previously listed and for the following routine projects were

completed:

A 12-inch water main, 260 linear feet in length and 1,615 linear feet of 8-inch water main were laid in the area of Ridge Road and C Street SE. to supply the Ridge Road housing project being built by the Alley Dwelling Authority.

An 8-inch water main, 815 linear feet in length was constructed to replace over-age water main in advance of paving in M Street between Twenty-fourth

and Twenty-fifth Streets NW.

An 8-inch water main, 670 linear feet in length was laid in Independence Avenue SW, between Third Street and Maryland Avenue, to replace an old 4-inch main of insufficient capacity.

An 8-inch main 475 linear feet in length was laid in Third Street between Independence Avenue and C Street SW., to permit construction of new street-

railway tracks.

An 8-inch water main, 535 linear feet in length was laid in Thirtieth Street between K Street and the C. & O. Canal NW., to replace an old water main of insufficient size, in advance of paving.

An 8-inch water main, 610 feet in length was laid to replace an old main in unserviceable condition in M Street, between Wisconsin Avenue and Potomac

Avenue NW.

An 8-inch water main, 836 feet in length was laid in Third Street between New York Avenue and New Jersey Avenue NW., in advance of paving.

Including the above projects there were constructed during the year 23.79 miles of mains of all sizes, which, after deducting for fire hydrant leads, building connections, etc., left a total addition to the distribution system of 22.19 miles, the system now totaling 1,001.38 miles.

During the year 544 valves, ranging in size for 3 to 48 inches were installed and 184 removed, making an increase of 360 valves in the

system and bringing the total in service to 17,952.

Two hundred and ten fire hydrants were installed in new locations and 4 such hydrants were removed, making an increase of 206 fire hydrants on the system and bringing the total in service to 6,680.

The usual inspection, repair, and maintenance of fire hydrants, street hydrants, drinking fountains, horse troughs and other appurtenances

were made.

The Reno pumping station supplies all water consumed in the fourth high service, city; the Anacostia pumping station supplies all water consumed in the first and second high services, Anacostia; and the District pumping station is operated to maintain predetermined minimum pressures on the first, second, and third high services, city; and also to take over a portion of the load of one or more of the services

upon the interruption of service at the Dalecarlia plant.

It was necessary to operate the first high service pumps at the District pumping station on 220 different days for a total of 436 hours; the second high service pumps on 95 different days for a total of 858 hours; the third high service pumps on 32 different days for a total of 223 hours, to maintain pressures and upon request from Dalecarlia. There was a total of 472,150,000 gallons, 598,250,000 gallons, and 190,190,000 gallons of water pumped on the first, second, and third high services respectively, at the District pumping station during the year. Spilling from a higher to a lower service was resorted to

when the boosting rate was within the capacity of the interconnecting services. This method of maintaining pressures was used on 107 different days during the year, spilling a total of 200,100,000 gallons from the second to the first high service to maintain pressures on the latter. There was a total of 207,720,000 gallons required on 274 occasions to be spilled from the third high to the second high to maintain pressures.

In addition to general repair work the machine shop at the Bryant Street pumping station made 342 valves of various sizes and types; the blacksmith shop sharpened 14,348 picks, 4,346 hand chisels, 2,191 bull points, 64 steel bars and 6,222 iron stakes, 275 star drills and 57 axes; the carpenter shop made 3,520 concrete rings of various sizes, 1,260 reducers, 2,169 cylinders, and 34 covers; and the brass foundry made castings totaling 22,271 pounds in weight.

During the year work totaling \$99,573.91 was performed for the division under Work Projects Administration projects, including

extensions, replacements, and hydrants.

Water survey and special engineering.—The water survey and special engineering section maintained a complete record of water consumption, made studies of projects concerning improvement in plant equipment, tested flow and pressure conditions, responded to complaints of leaks or unsatisfactory service, and made repairs to leaking water mains.

The total water consumption within the District for the year was some 39,954,165,000 gallons, which, with 73,437,000 gallons furnished Maryland and 1,519,065,000 gallons furnished Arlington County, Va., made a total consumption through the system of 41,546,667,000 gallons.

The average daily consumption was 109,463,465 gallons, the maximum daily being 148,622,000 gallons on May 28, 1941, and the minimum daily being 84,850,000 gallons on November 24, 1940.

Based on a population of 700,000 the average daily per capita

consumption of water in the District was 156 gallons.

Revenue and inspection.—The reading of water meters, computing and mailing of water rent bills, issuance of permits for and recording the location of service pipes, inspection, repair, and installation of water meters, are the major functions of this section.

At the end of the year there were 118,047 services in use of which 114,915 were active and revenue producing, and of these 110,837 were

metered and 4.078 were active flat-rate accounts.

On July 1, 1941, there were 2,050 nonregistering meters, a decrease

of 2,877 from the previous year.

Accounts, supplies, and transportation.—The preparation and maintenance of cost and personnel records, financial, and annual reports, estimates, and pay rolls; the purchase, storage, and accountability of equipment, supplies, and material; and the operation and maintenance of all motor vehicles, are the major functions of this section.

Pay rolls totaling \$816,775.75 were prepared and forwarded to the Auditor. Materials to the value of \$542,751.70 were received and materials to the value of \$521,964.33 were issued, the value of materials remaining on hand being \$182,574.86. Equipment received during the year was valued at \$46,621.64 and equipment valued at

\$23,669.89 was issued, the total value of equipment on hand and in

service being \$775,822.01.

Transportation equipment on hand at the end of the year totaled 69 motor vehicles. The total mileage of this equipment for the year was 492,159 miles at an operating cost of \$6,081.34 and a maintenance cost of \$6,390.90.

CITY REFUSE DIVISION

The functions of this division are to collect and dispose of city refuse, to clean streets and alleys, to remove snow, to collect and dispose of dead animals, and to supervise the collection and disposal

of night soil by contract.

The capacity of the existing incinerators was greatly exceeded by the city's trash production with the result that 21,115 tons of trash were disposed of by burning on an open dump within the city limits. This unavoidable nuisance is directly attributable to the unprecedented increase in population. During the year the entire matter of incineration was the subject of a report by this Division and considerable siderable study by all concerned agencies, with the result that funds were provided in the 1942 appropriation act for the construction of an additional incinerator.

The program for replacement of obsolescent automotive equipment, inaugurated in 1940, was continued with the replacement of 27 trucks

and 2 flushers.

For the first time in many years, an appropriation was made (from gasoline tax funds) for the purchase of snow removal equipment. The following were acquired: 60 snow plows, 7 tractors equipped with plows and bucket loaders, 6 sand spreaders, 110 signal lamps

and 13 hydraulic lifting devices.

Street cleaning.—The large increase in population during the year. both permanent and transient, has added considerably to the problem of maintaining litter-free public space. This branch of the service continued to suffer from a loss of over 300,000 man-hours of labor yearly, as compared to the situation during the late 1920's and early 1930's, a condition brought about principally by reason of wage increases and leave benefits to per diem labor without compensating appropriations. The disposal of street sweepings presents an increasingly serious problem in view of the scarcity of suitable dumps and the lack of sufficient incinerator capacity to reduce the volume of the more combustible sweepings.

The records show that 2,232,955,488 square yards of streets and alleys were cleaned during the year, and 648,835,222 square yards were

flushed.

Garbage collection and reduction.- The amount of garbage collected by the District forces was 64,188 tons, an increase of 51/2 percent over the previous year. The price of pork is variable and the amount of garbage collected by the District will increase greatly should there be any diminution in the activity of the private col-In addition there were some 2,061 tons of garbage hauled to the transfer station by private agencies. It is estimated that some 40,000 tons are being collected by pig feeders, and of the amount collected by the District some 53,000 tons were turned over to the farmers at the transfer station. Grease production at Cherry Hill amounted to 373,875 pounds, extracted from 11,501 tons of garbage. The market price of grease has increased considerably and 500,000 pounds of our 2- to 3-year old grease in storage were sold to the high bidder at \$0.0626 per pound, leaving approximately 700,000 pounds in storage at the end of the fiscal year.

Trash collection and incineration.—Trash (miscellaneous refuse) is collected once each week from all private residences. The law provides that ashes and trash shall not be collected from hotels, places of business, or from apartment houses of four or more apartments in which the landlord furnishes heat to the tenants. However all commercial and governmental refuse may be hauled to the incinerators and disposed of without charge. Forty trucks are used daily in this collection service, each truck manned by a crew of four collectors and a driver. Two incinerator plants were operated, one of 425 tons capacity located at First and O Streets SE., and one of 170 tons capacity, located at Thirty-first and K Streets NW.

The amount of trash collected and disposed of has increased enormously in recent years. The gradual closing of dumps in nearby Maryland and Virginia for mixed refuse has been responsible for some of the increase in commercial trash hauled to the incinerators. The Division has applied for a permit from the United States Engineer's Office for the future filling in of a portion of Oxon Run Bay. This long haul will ultimately justify the establishment of a transfer station for shipment by truck-trailer of large quantities of all types of noncombustile refuse, including incinerator residue, house-

hold ashes, and street sweepings.

The tonnage of trash collected by District forces increased by 8.3 percent over that collected the previous year. The amount of trash from commercial and Federal sources hauled to the incinerators for disposal increased 10.5 percent. The tonnage of trash incinerated was virtually the same as in 1940, indicative of the fact that the two incinerators were operated at capacity during the fiscal year 1940 as well as 1941. The tons of trash burned on an open dump, due to insufficient incinerator capacity, amounted to 21,115 tons, an increase of 432 percent over the amount of 4,897 tons in 1940. The quantity and source of combustible refuse disposed of at the incinerators were as follows:

Household trashStreet sweepingsWaste paper boxesFederal Government	177 478
Commercial trash	62, 918
Total incineratedHousehold trash dumped	
Total trash handled	154, 810

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Ash collection and disposal.—Ashes are disposed of by filling in low ground and are also used by the Highway Department as a temporary surfacing for newly graded streets and alleys. As a means of short-haul disposal a portion of these ashes are also turned over to contractors and other private parties for use as a base material. It is no longer possible to maintain numerous short-haul dumps even for ashes, and the division finds it necessary to maintain

a major ash dump in nearby Maryland.

The number of trucks used in this service varies with the seasons, from 7 in the summertime (used principally for institutional collections) lections) to 32 in the winter. The total collection during the year was 134,411 cubic yards, a decrease of 8 percent, due principally to the relatively mild winter.

Collection of dead animals and night soil.—A total of 68,176 dead animals were collected by the District and disposed of at the garbage

reduction plant.

Privies in the District of Columbia at the close of the year numbered 1,074. A contract was let for the usual 3-year period and a reduction of \$1,960 in the yearly contract price for this work reflects the diminution in the number of privies during recent years. For disposal, the night soil collected under this contract is now being hauled directly to the sewage-treatment plant at Blue Plains, D. C.

Maintenance and repair.—This Division maintains three garages and a repair shop to house, service, and repair its motortrucks and other equipment. It has under its supervision 259 motor vehicles, consisting of thirty-five passenger cars, thirteen ½-ton trucks equipped with slip-on bodies, one 1-ton truck, eleven 1½-ton trucks, thirty-six 2- to 3-ton trucks, seventy-four 3- to 4-ton trucks, twenty-seven 4- to 5-ton trucks, forty 5- to 7-ton trucks, five 10-ton trucks, fifteen tractors. and two trailers. The total mileage on this automotive equipment for the fiscal year was as follows:

Passenger cars and ½-ton trucks 391, 50
193 4
1½-ton trucks 123, 4
2- to 3-ton trucks 111, 5
3- to 4-ton trucks 522, 20
4- to 5-ton trucks 301, 50
5- to 7-ton trucks 163, 99
10-ton trucks 24, 3:
1,638,60

During the year there were purchased, as a part of the regular replacement program, the following trucks: 8 street-cleaning trucks. 2 flushers, 9 garbage-ash trucks, 9 trash trucks, and 1 dead-animal truck. There were no additions to the fleet.

SEWER DIVISION

The functions of this Division are to plan, design, construct, or supervise construction, of sewers and appurtenances; maintain the sewers and operate the appurtenances, and coordinate the location

of all underground construction in public space.

The length of the sewerage system was increased during the fiscal year by 27.80 miles, making the total length of the system as of June 30, 1941, 1,196.28 miles. There were added to the sewagedisposal system 2.05 miles, making the total length of that system as of June 30, 1941, 52.05 miles.

The total pumpage at the main station and 11 substations was 54,150,233,862 gallons. Of this amount 44,653,171,226 gallons were handled through the main station. This figure does not represent an actual flow of sewage as parts are pumped more than once.

The duties of the Division are divided into four sections: Office engineering, clerical, construction, and operation and maintenance. Office engineering.—The section of office engineering is divided into two subsections—designing, drafting, and computing, and under-

ground construction.

The more important items of work in the designing, drafting, and computing subsection included the preparation of drawings and specifications incidental to 33 contracts and 10 contract drawings for future advertising; 45 drawings for special work; 45 prints for 1943 estimates and justification for the work involved; 55 notices with pertinent information were forwarded to the Assessor; 6 working maps on a scale of 100 feet to the inch and 3 record maps on a scale of 50 feet to the inch were completed; 2,521 plumbing slips were issued; 628 completion reports were posted; 1,675 Engineer Department files were handled; 350 letters originated in this office; 675 permits were issued for the installation of area drains; and all record maps kept current.

Under the inspection of the subsection of underground construction, 34.89 miles of conduit and 25.63 miles of gas main were laid; 1,363 manholes were constructed; 227 connecting drains to sewers were laid; 5,702 premises were given underground connections to

public services; and 19 miscellaneous jobs completed.

Two thousand four hundred and sixty maps were posted; 2,987 jobs were posted in field books; 34 maps of a scale of 50 feet to the inch were completed; 2 new 10 feet to the inch scale intersection maps were completed; 2,477 cards were recorded; 2,442 permits for various underground construction were prepared; 9,390 inspections were made in connection with the installation of underground construction; and 4,295 applications for house gas connections were supervised.

Clerical section.—The duties of this section include the preparation of all pay rolls, requisitions, and estimates. The maintenance of all records having to do with personnel and supplies and the accounting records of the Division and of the sewage-treatment plant.

During the year requisitions were prepared for the purchase of supplies, tools, and equipment aggregating \$250,878 and for construction material amounting to \$207,186; pay rolls were prepared aggregating \$860,643; contract construction vouchers were completed totaling \$190,153.

Expenditures for the year, exclusive of Public Works Administration and Work Projects Administration projects, totaled \$1,571,491.

A complete ledger account of expenditures on Public Works Ad-

ministration projects totaling \$5,377,000 was maintained.

Section of construction.—The duties of this section are to survey for work in connection with office studies and design ,procurement of field data incidental to sewer construction, the supervision and inspection of all sewers built under contract, and the construction by day labor of all minor sewers and their appurtenances.

One hundred and forty-four profiles, aggregating a linear distance of 27.38 miles were run and plotted; 31 surveys setting forth in detail the topography, locations, and elevations of sewers, water

mains, and other underground construction were completed; 123 house laterals were located for assessment purposes; 67 test holes were dug to ascertain subsoil conditions, and 90 house laterals were reconnected; 2 snow manholes were constructed and 68.38 linear feet connected; 2 snow manholes were constructed and 68.38 linear feet of the Watts Branch stream improvement were completed; 82 sanitary and stormwater house laterals divorcement were completed, 66 in the Klingle Valley area and 16 in the Good Hope Road area.

During the year 22 projects were placed under contract for sewer

and basin work of which 14 were completed during the year.

The length of sewer constructed and reconstructed by contract was

divided as follows:	Linear feet
Interceptors constructed	None 8, 621. 14 1, 363. 67 None
	14, 967. 78

1 This was the replacement of a failing section of the East Side interceptor.

In addition to the above work, 467 catch basins were constructed, 117 catch basins were abandoned, and 15,168.78 linear feet of basin connections were installed.

The length of sewers constructed and reconstructed by day labor is divided as follows:

Dinear leet
None
None
None 26, 765, 78
1,010.77
108, 392, 86
8, 395. 10
30, 00
226.00
Yasa Tini or
144, 820, 51

In addition to the above work, 196 catch basins were constructed, 48 catch basins were abandoned and 5,900 linear feet of basin connections were installed.

Additions to the sewer system during the year may be summarized as follows:

ministration projects; totaled \$1,571,401.	New and replacement	Abandoned	Net gain
Interceptors Stormwater Service Trunk	125. 00 32, 634. 52 126, 772. 77 256. 00	125. 00 1, 180. 77 11, 474. 18 226. 00	None 31, 453. 75 115, 298. 59 30. 00
Total net gain	Cale A form	DATA STATE	146, 782. 34

A study of 100 Works Projects Administration day-labor-service sewer jobs, totaling 50,256 linear feet and costing \$290,814, indicates

the jobs averaged 502.55 linear feet each and cost \$2,908.14 each or

\$5.79 per linear foot.

The cost of sewer construction work completed by day labor amounted to \$1,128,702.67, of which \$576,322.69 or 51 percent was

financed by the Works Projects Administration.

In the office, in addition to letters and miscellaneous work, 409 record sheets of construction, 300 assessment plats, 19 partial measurements and 15 contract final measurements were prepared and

Operation and maintenance.—The duties of this section are to operate pumping stations, maintain the sewer system, and supervise motor transportation and mosquito-control work.

There were three storms during the year of sufficient intensity to

require the use of six storm-water pumps.

An unexpected occurrence during the year was the power failure on the commercial lines on December 21, 1940, at 6:45 p. m., lasting for 45 minutes. The failure occurred at a period of low flow and the use of the Diesel generator and a storm-water pump was sufficient to handle the flow.

As a protective measure a wire fence was placed around the main station property and flood lights were installed so that the whole

of the main station building is lighted on the outside.

The total electric current used at the main station during the year was 3,728,710 kilowatt-hours and the substations used a total of 648.915 kilowatt-hours.

Wastes removed from the system were as follows: 8,274 cubic yards of silt from storm-water catch basins; 447 cubic yards of silt from substations; 2,829 cubic yards of silt from garage traps; 3,839 cubic yards of silt from 49.3 miles of pipe sewers; 713 cubic yards of sand and gravel from trunk sewers, and 268 cubic yards of silt from the main station.

A total of 2,028 complaints were received and investigated, about 45 percent of which had no connection with the sewerage system.

Pipe sewers totaling 3,024.3 miles and 33,808 manholes were flushed; 78.8 miles of trunk sewers were inspected; and 14,583 inspections of various sewer appurtenances were made.

During the year three storms of sufficient intensity to cause basement and street flooding occurred, on July 23, 1940, June 15, 1941,

and on June 23, 1941, the first being the most severe.

One hundred and thirty-eight minor repair jobs were completed. The auto shop had under its supervision 99 motor vehicles, including 23 passenger cars, 74 trucks, and 2 motorcycles. Other equipment includes 9 air compressors, 2 eductors, 3 loaders, 1 wrecker, 22 gasoline pumps, 10 sump pumps, concrete mixers, tool wagons, water carts, watch boxes, field offices, etc.

During the year replacements were made as follows: 2 passenger

cars, 6 11/2-ton trucks, 3 6-ton trucks, 8 pick-up trucks.

The total mileage on all autos for the year was 786,618 miles, costing \$23,659.57 for maintenance, trucks making a total of 567,405 miles at a cost of \$19,718.84 and passenger cars 214,521 miles at a cost of \$3,913.59, and motorcycles 4,691 miles at a cost of \$27.14.

Articles turned out in First Street yard: 6,542 manhole irons, 8 special basin tops, 661 side basin tops, 1,410 cheek blocks, 1,375 invert blocks, 400 drip stones, 56,912 square concrete pipe blocks, and 102 concrete stands for signs.

The duties of the subsection of mosquito control involve the super-

vision of the work of mosquito abatement.

Oiling operations were carried on from July 1, 1940, to October

8, 1940, and from May 5, 1941, to June 30, 1941.

The eradication of water chestnuts in Oxon Run Bay was taken over by the United States Engineer's Office with a Works Projects Administration project and the spring growth of 1941 had been completely destroyed in the bay by the end of the year.

Sewage-treatment plant.—The function of the sewage-treatment plant is to partially treat the sewage of the District of Columbia and produce an effluent to the Potomac River which will not be harmful to aquatic life in the river or offensive to human senses.

Full and continuous operation of the plant during the year was

possible for the first time since its installation.

Normal operation of the plant involves raising the sewage to a point where it will flow by gravity through the plant, the removal by sedimentation of coarse and heavy materials, preaeration in grease-removal tanks, sedimentation of sludge, the digestion of sludge, the elutriation and dewatering of sludge.

During the year the pumps delivered 39,568,000,000 gallons of sewage to the plant, from which 2,662.2 cubic yards of heavy sedi-

ment were removed.

There were deposited in the sludge-sedimentation tanks 14,997 dry tons of suspended solids, which produced, in digesting, 306,724.465 cubic feet of gas.

Of the total of 23,770 tons of filter cake produced during the year, 20,063 tons were shipped to the penal institutions at Lorton, Va., and the remainder was hauled and used by truck farmers, cemeteries, and a small amount on the sewage treatment plant grounds.

The average result of treatment for the year indicates the removal of 51 percent of solids from the sewage and a 32-percent reduction in the biochemical oxygen demand of the effluent to the

river.

Public convenience stations.—The function of this section is to maintain the stations established to offer toilet facilities to the general public.

Two convenience stations were in operation during the year, one at 131/2 Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., and one at Ninth

Street and New York Avenue NW.

It is estimated that the facilities offered by the two stations served between 3,000 and 3,500 people each day, approximately 1,000,000 persons during the year.

Four temporary convenience stations and 25 troop privies were placed for use of the public in connection with the inaugural ceremonies and toilet facilities were provided for the Soap Box Derby.

Public Works Administration projects.—The Public Works Administration office, to handle the sanitary engineering projects, set up in November 1938, functioned throughout the year.

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During the year record drawings were virtually completed on the following projects:

Rock Creek diversion sewers:

Slash Run lateral.

East side diversion sewer, section 1.

West side diversion sewer.

Piney Branch sewer, section 2, part 1. Piney Branch sewer, section 2, part 2.

Outfall relief sewer, section 1.

The status of such projects as were worked on during the year is as follows:

East side diversion sewer, section 2, 95.56 percent completed.

West side diversion sewer, 100 percent completed. Piney Branch diversion sewer, 100 percent completed.

Septic tanks at penal institutions, 100 percent completed. Laundry waste treatment facilities, 100 percent completed.

Surveyor

During the past fiscal year the volume of work performed by the Surveyor's office greatly exceeded that of the previous year. This increase is reflected by the amount of revenue taken in during the entire year. The total of fees collected and turned over to the Collector of Taxes as revenues of the District of Columbia amounted during the past year to \$87,006.06 as compared to \$70,398.25 during the prior fiscal year. The Surveyor's office during the fiscal year 1941 operated on a salary appropriation of \$80,820, the revenues therefore exceeding the appropriation by over \$6,000.

Following is a summary of the work for the past fiscal year, which

is divided for convenience under three heads:

Work for citizens and taxpayers.
 Work for the District of Columbia.
 Work for the Federal Government.

A report in detail of the work is as follows:

1. WORK FOR CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS

Survey work.—Number of surveys to locate lots, parcels, and existing buildings, 1,766; number of surveys to locate foundation walls as required by building code, 2,125.

Subdivisions.—Subdivision plats prepared, 388; subdivision plats recorded, 319; number of lots created by record in subdivisions, 3,144.

Drafting work.—Number of plats drawn to accompany applica-tions for building permits (building plats), 3,477; miscellaneous plats, which include plats made up under regulations for public garages, gasoline stations, installation of motors, plats showing walls of existing buildings (known as plats of compilation), certified copies of record plats, and plats showing opening and closing of alleys, 807; total number of plats made on order of citizens and taxpayers, 8,592.

Estimates issued and fees collected .- Estimates of cost of work (bills issued in duplicate), 9,497; total of fees paid to Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, (excepting highway map sales),

Map sales.—Number of lithograph maps of the District of Columbia sold (known as map of the permanent system of highways, District of Columbia), 269; amount collected for such map sales, \$201.75.

2. WORK FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Miscellaneous work.—Number of surveys made, 54; miscellaneous plats made, 277; plats recorded (condemnations, dedications, alley changes, etc.), 115; plats recorded showing changes in the highway plan, 10; number of reports to inspector of buildings as to location of foundation walls, as required by building code, 2,125; total number of land descriptions written, 286; assessment and taxation plats recorded, 638; plats recorded showing transfers of jurisdiction between Government agencies affecting public property in the District of Columbia, 18; estimated cost of work for the District of Columbia, \$9,494.50.

Condemnation cases.—Cases on court docket during year, 20; number of cases filed, 14; cases confirmed by court, 7; total amount awarded as damages (plus court costs as shown in verdicts), \$244,587.54; total amount assessed as benefits (as shown in verdicts), \$137,273.91.

3. FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Miscellaneous work.—Number of surveys made, 32; miscellaneous plats drawn, 93; estimated cost of work for Federal Government, \$10,538.

SURVEY WORK

Survey work has enormously increased in this office during recent years, and for the fiscal year just completed the volume of this work has far exceeded that of any previous year.

Survey work is divided into three classes: (1) Survey work for citizens and taxpayers, for which fees are charged, (2) survey work for the District of Columbia, and (3) survey work for the Federal Government.

1. Survey work for citizens and taxpayers.—This class of work provides a greater revenue to the District of Columbia than any other branch of activity in the Surveyor's office, fees being charged for this service, as well as for other classes of work for citizens and taxpayers, in accordance with a schedule of fees prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Survey work consists of marking recorded lots and parcels of land in accordance with legal title holdings of private property owners, and also includes the location of existing buildings and the location of walls of buildings under construction. The total number of surveys made during the past fiscal year, including all three classes of survey work referred to, amounted to 3,891 separate surveys as compared to 3,310 for the previous year.

2. Survey work for the District of Columbia.—The Surveyor's office is called upon to perform, without compensation, all survey work for the District of Columbia upon requests made by various District government agencies. These surveys include the location of street and alley lines when surface improvements are to be made, sewer and water main locations, and surveys of lots and parcels of

land owned by the District of Columbia, such as school sites and land acquired for other municipal purposes. The office is also called upon to make topographic surveys, and large, painstaking and accurate maps are furnished, based on the results of these topographic surveys, showing cross sections and contours over parcels and tracts of land owned by the District of Columbia which are to be utilized for important District projects. During the past year there were five of these topographic surveys made, and detail topographic maps furnished in each case.

Included also in the work performed for the District of Columbia is the establishment of distances along separate routes in the District of Columbia traveled by school busses in transporting children to and from the crippled and health schools located throughout the city. These distances are determined officially by the Surveyor's office and are made to arrive at the compensation to be paid transit operators for this service, settlement being made on a mileage basis. During the past year distances were furnished by the Surveyor's office over 76 bus routes, with a total mileage for all routes of 604.5 miles, this being an average of 7.95 miles for each route.

3. Survey work for the Federal Government.—Survey work is performed by the Surveyor's office for Federal Government agencies making requests for such work, and the work is done free of charge and without diversion from Federal Government appropriations to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

This class of work consists of the laying out on the ground of parcels and tracts of land to be used for Government building construction or other Government activities, including the surveying of land to be acquired by the Government by purchase or condemnation.

The estimated cost of this Government survey work showed a marked increase during the past fiscal year over that of the preceding year, being \$10,538 as compared to \$6,326.50 for the preceding year.

SUBDIVISIONS

Practically all subdivision work is fee work for citizens and taxpayers, and results in a substantial revenue to the District of Columbia. However, some of this work is now performed for the Government, such as subdivisions in connection with projects for the Alley Dwelling Authority, for which, of course, fees are not charged.

The preparation and recording of subdivision plats has always been an important activity of the Surveyor's office, and the record books showing these recorded subdivisions form the basis for deeds of conveyance, contracts of sale of real estate and other matters relating to land development and building operations.

Subdivisions are classed under two heads: (1) Original subdivi-

sions, and (2) resubdivisions.

1. Original subdivisions are those made by property owners of land which has not been previously subdivided, usually referred to as acreage or agricultural land, and in which are created entirely new subdivisional lots and blocks. It is necessary in a majority of cases for the Surveyor's office to survey these tracts of land and to place monuments at the corners of the blocks created by these original subdivisions.

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Eighty-five original subdivisions were recorded during the past year, creating 1,617 new lots.

2. Resubdivisions are those which resubdivide lots or parts of lots

already recorded into new lots of different dimensions.

There were 234 resubdivisions recorded, creating 1,527 lots.

STREET EXTENSIONS

Street extensions, as they relate to the functions of the Surveyor's office, pertain to the acquisition of land for highway purposes, this office having no jurisdiction over the actual physical extension or widening of streets and highways after they are acquired in public

Land for street purposes is acquired (1) By dedication, (2) by condemnation, (3) by transfer from other Government agencies, and

(4) by purchase.

Following is a list of streets acquired by the District of Columbia and recorded in the Surveyor's office during the past fiscal year, each item in the list representing a separate recorded plat in said office:

1. ACQUIRED BY DEDICATION

1. Patterson Street between Utah Avenue and Thirty-second Street NW.; Patterson Place between Utah Avenue and Thirty-first Place NW.; Quesada Street between Utah Avenue and Thirty-second Street NW.; Thirty-first Place between Patterson and Only 1987 Place No.; Thirty-first Place

between Patterson and Quesada Streets NW.

2. Chesapeake Street between South Capital Street and Nichols Avenue SW.;

Proposed Street Street Street Street and Nichols Avenue SW.; Brandywine Street between First Street and Nichols Avenue SW.; First Street between Atlantic and Chesapeake Streets SW.; First Place between Nichols Avenue and Brandywine Street SW.; Atlantic Street (widening) between South Capitol Street and Nichols Avenue SW.

3. Blaine Street between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets NE.

4. Stanton Terrace SE., from Alabama Avenue and Twenty-first Street, curving westerly and southerly, and back to Alabama Avenue; Frederick Place SE., running northwesterly from Stanton Terrace to intersect said Stanton Terrace again near Twentieth Street.

5. West Beach Drive south of Primrose Road NW.; Primrose Road west of

West Beach Drive NW.

6. Kenilworth Avenue southeast of Clay Street NE. 7. Twelfth Street south of Buchanan Street NE.

8. Sheriff Road (widening) east of Forty-ninth Street NE.; Just Street north and northeast of Jay Street NE.; Jay Street east of Forty-ninth Street NE. 9. Thirteenth Street (widening) north of Underwood Street NW. 10. Buchanan Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets NE.; Seventh Street NE.

north of Buchanan Street NE.; Crittenden Street east of Seventh Street NE.

11. Twenty-second Street south of T Street SE.

12. Alabama Avenue (widening) between Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirtyeighth Street SE.

13. Fairlawn Avenue northeast of M Place SE.; K Street west of Thirtieth Street SE.

14. Forty-second Street northwest of Southern Avenue SE.; Southern Avenue running northeasterly from Fort Dupont Street SE.; Forty-first Place between Southern Avenue and Fort Dupont Street SE.; Forty-first Street between Southern Avenue and Fort Dupont Street SE.; Fort Dupont Street (widening) northerly and curving easterly from Southern Avenue SE.

15. Seventeenth Street north of Webster Street NE.; Allison Street between Seventeenth Street and Michigan Avenue NE.; Michigan Avenue northerly from

Eighteenth Street NE.

16. Sixteenth Street SE (widening) between Galen Street and Fort Totten

17. Atlantic Street between Nichols Avenue and First Street SW.; Brandywine Place west of Nichols Avenue SW.

18. Potomac Avenue southeast of Chain Bridge Road NW.; Chain Bridge Road (widening) east of Potomac Avenue NW.

19. H Street west of Eighteenth Street NE.

20. Second Street running northwesterly from Portland Street SE.; Orange Street between Oakwood Terrace and Second Street SE.; Lebaum Street immediately northeast of Orange Street SE.

21. Fort Davis Street south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE.; V Street between

Thirty-eighth Street and Fort Davis Street SE. 22. Forty-second Street at Maine Street NE.

23. Fifteenth Street south of West Virginia Avenue NE.

24. Fitch Place west of Division Avenue NE.25. First Street south of Hawaii Avenue NE.

26. Eastern Avenue southeast of Eads Street NE.

27. Seventeenth Street between Q Street and Fairlawn Avenue SE.; Fairlawn Avenue west of Seventeenth Street SE.

28. Brandywine Street east of Connecticut Avenue NW.

29. Michigan Avenue between Thirteenth Place and Fourteenth Street NE. 30. Ely Place, extension between Thirty-sixth Street and Ridge Road SE. 31. Corey Place south of Rodman Street NW.; Quebec Street between University Avenue and Newman Place NW.

32. Forty-third Street between Yuma and Albemarle Streets NW.; Alton

Place between Fourty-third and Albemarle Streets NW.

33. Thirteenth Street between Hamlin and Irving Streets NE.

34. Fifteenth Street east of Downing Street NE.

35. Riggs Road (widening) east of North Capitol Street.

36. Colorado Avenue, extension west of Eighteenth Street NW.; Blagden Terrace, extension between Eighteenth Street and Colorado Avenue NW.

37. Chestnut Street easterly from Western Avenue NW.; Thirty-third Street

between Chestnut Street and Western Avenue NW.

38. Q Street between Fort Dupont Street and Alabama Avenue SE.; Fort Davis Street easterly from Q Street SE.; Fort Davis Place easterly from Q Street SE.; Fort Dupont Street easterly from Q Street SE.

39. First Street between Brandywine and Albemarle Streets SW.; Brandy-

wine Place between Nichols Avenue and First Street SW.

40. Fenwick Street between Fifteenth Street and West Virginia Avenue NE. 41. Thirty-seventh Street, extension between E Street and Ridge Road SE.; Anacostia Road, widening between Thirty-fifth Street and Ridge Road SE.

Seventeenth Street south of Taylor Street NW.
 Howard Street south of Fessenden Street NW.

44. Upshur Street (widening) west of Eighteenth Street NW.

- 45. Twenty-seventh Street between Northampton Street and Nebraska Avenue NW.
- 46. Thirty-fifth Street south of Blaine Street NE.; Thirty-sixth Street south of Blaine Street NE.; Blaine Street between Thirtieth Street and Minnesota Avenue NE.

47. Fort Davis Street south of Q Street SE.

48. Ninth Street north of New York Avenue NE.

49. Fort Davis Street south of V Street SE.

50. T Street between Brentwood Road and Ninth Street NE.

51. Palisade Lane between Watson Street and Loughboro Road NW.

52. Ames Street (widening) between Burns Street and Fortieth Street NE. 53. Upshur Street (extension) from Shepherd Street to Rock Creek Park NW. 54. Thirty-first Street north of Cleveland Avenue NW.; Woodley Road east of Thirty-first Street NW.

55. Second Street south of Atlantic Street SW.; Brandywine Place east of

Second Street SW.

56. Public space adjoining Union Station NE.

57. Forrester Street between South Capitol Street and Giesboro Road SW.; Giesboro Road (widening) north and south of Forrester Street SW.

58. Twelfth Street north of Alabama Avenue SE.

59. Utah Avenue south of Nebraska Avenue NW.; Oliver Street from Utah Avenue to Moreland Street NW.

60. Savannah Street east of Eleventh Street SE.

- 61. Fordham Road between Massachusetts Avenue and Forty-ninth Street NW.
- 62. Nineteenth Place south of Good Hope Road SE.
 63. Thirteenth Place north of Van Buren Street NW.
 64. Galveston Place south of Forrester Street SW.

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65. Thirty-fifth Street between Blaine Street and Clay Place NE.; Thirty-sixth Street between Blaine Street and Clay Place NE.; Clay Place between Thirty-fifth Street and Clay Place NE.; Clay Place between

Thirty-fifth Street and Minnesota Avenue NE.
66. Alabama Avenue (widening) east of Twelfth Street SE.; Twelfth Street

(widening) south of Alabama Avenue SE.

67. Stoddert Place south of East Capitol Street SE.
68. Thirty-seventh Place cost of Thirty-seventh Street

Thirty-seventh Place east of Thirty-seventh Street SE.

69. First Street south of Hawaii Avenue NE. 70. Clermont Drive south of Hawaii Avenue NE.; First Street south of Hawaii Avenue NE.; Webster Street between First Street and Clermont Drive NE. Drive NE.

71. Patterson Street between Utah Avenue and Thirty-first Street NW. 72. Piney Branch Road (widening) north of Crittenden Street NW.

2. ACQUIRED BY CONDEMNATION

1. Eighteenth Street (extension) between P and Q Streets SE.; P Street (extension) east of Nineteenth Street SE.; Q Street (extension) east of Eighteenth Street SE.; R Street (extension) east and west of Minnesota Avenue SE.; Naylor Road (widening) between Nineteenth and P Streets SE.; Nineteenth Street (widening) at P Street SE. teenth Street (widening) at P Street SE.

2. Sheridan Street (widening) between Eastern Avenue and Sligo Mill Road NE.; Eastern Avenue (extension) between Sheridan Street NE. and Whittier Street NW.; Kansas Avenue (extension) between Nicholson Street NW. and Eastern Avenue NE.; Blair Road (widening) northerly from Sligo Mill Road NW. and at North Capital and Nicholson Street North Dakota Avenue (widen-NW. and at North Capitol and Nicholson Streets; North Dakota Avenue (widening)

ing) southeasterly from Peabody Street NW.

3. Adams Street between Montana Avenue and Lawrence Avenue NE.; Channing Street between Eighteenth Street and Lafayette Avenue NE.; Douglas Street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets NE. and west of Queens Chapel Road NE: Montage And Eighteenth Streets NE. Chapel Road NE.; Montana Avenue northwest of Bryant Street NE.; Eighteenth Street between Montana Avenue and Evarts Street NE.; Twentieth Street north of Channing Street NE.

4. Wisconsin Avenue (widening) from R Street to a point south of Mount

Alto Hospital property.

5. Channing Street west of Seventeenth Street NE.

3. ACQUIRED BY TRANSFER FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

 Bruce Place between Eighteenth Street (proposed) and Stanton Road SE.
 Texas Avenue between Burns Street and Ridge Road SE.; Burns Street northwest of Texas Avenue SE.

3. Fort Totten Drive north of Allison Street NE.

4. Alabama Avenue SE. (widening) between Pennsylvania Avenue and Square 5668.

5. South Capitol Street through United States Reservation No. 501.

6. Bruce Place east of Stanton Road SE.

7. Anacostia Road north of B Street SE.; B Street west of Anacostia

Burns Street north of Hillside Road SE.

9. Q Street (extension) between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets SE.; Seventeenth Street (extension) between P and Q Streets SE.

Howard Street south of Fessenden Street NW.

11. West Beach Drive between Yorktown Road and Western Avenue NW.

12. Fly Place (widening) between Anacostia Road and Ridge Road SE.
13. South Capitol Street (extension) in the south section of the District of Columbia.

14. Second Street (widening) south of Atlantic Street SW.

4. ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE

1. Eighteenth Place (extension) to Alabama Avenue and Hamilton Road SE. 2. Blaine Street, Anacostia Road, and Minnesota Avenue NE. at their intersection.

3. Park Road and Thirteenth Street NW. at their intersection.

In further consideration of matters pertaining to street extensions, a report is made of cases where land is acquired for street purposes

under condemnation proceedings. In this connection the Surveyor's office operates under a program of the Commissioners in which is listed condemnation cases in the order of their importance or urgency for early action. Unforeseen circumstances sometimes arise which render street acquisitions urgent for immediate action which are not listed on this program, but the program is usually a reliable guide in the preparation of condemnation cases for filing in court.

Under the head of street extensions where land is acquired by condemnation proceedings, attention is called to the following cases:

1. CASES FILED IN COURT DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR

There were eight street-extension cases in which the necessary surveys, plats, and descriptions were completed and the cases filed in court during the past fiscal year, listed in the order of filing as

(1) Aberfoyle Place, widening between Thirty-first Place and Barnaby Street NW. Barnaby Street, extension northeast of Aberfoyle Place NW .- This case was necessary for the establishment of better grade conditions in this locality and also to provide through passage where streets were blocked by privately owned property.

This case was filed, prosecuted, and completed in court during the

past fiscal year. (2) Kalmia Road, widening east of Sixteenth Street NW.—This case was filed for the purpose of acquiring a small parcel of land on the north side of Kalmia Road immediately east of Sixteenth Street which was needed for street and sidewalk purposes at this location. However, the case was dismissed after it was filed in court, as it was found possible for the District to acquire the necessary land by

purchase. (3) Southern Avenue, extension between East Capitol Street and the northeasterly boundary of the District of Columbia; Eastern Avenue, extension between Sixty-third Street and the southeasterly boundary of the District of Columbia; Sixty-third Street, extension between Eastern Avenue and Southern Avenue; Clay Street, extension between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets; all in the Northeast section of the District of Columbia.—The purpose of this condemnation case was to provide street connections through property where it was impracticable to acquire the streets by dedication. Sixty-third Street is especially desirable for service to the property owners in this section, as indicated by many urgent requests. The additional street area was included in the condemnation case in the interest of economy, according to the usual custom of consolidating, where practicable, adjacent street acquisitions in the same case. This is done to avoid expense of several condemnation cases to acquire property in the same locality.

(4) Extension of a minor street known as "Meigs Place" from its western terminus in Square 4055 to Montello Avenue NE.—This was a blind street at its western end, and its extension became increasingly desirable on account of building activity at this location, there being a probability of substantial improvements being erected in the line of the street extension to replace existing improvements which in some

cases were old and not of a substantial nature.

(5) Brentwood Road, widening from T Street to Bryant Street, NE.; Bryant Street, extension at Thirteenth Street NE.; T Street, extension between Ninth Street and Brentwood Road NE.; Ninth Street, extension between T Street and Brentwood Road NE.; Thirteenth Street, extension south of the intersection of Bryant Street and Brentwood Road NE. (also providing for excess condemnation).—This was one of the important condemnations listed on the program for filing during the past fiscal year. In addition to providing for the much needed widening of Brentwood Road, its purpose was also to provide for the extension of Ninth Street northerly from the bridge at New York Avenue. Ninth Street had already been dedicated by the railroad companies through their properties beyond the bridge, and the acquisition of the streets under this condemnation proceeding will open up the streets in this section and facilitate the flow of traffic passing over the new bridge.

(6) Extension of Taylor Street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth Street NE.—This was one of the condemnation cases listed on the program for filing during the past fiscal year. There was a probability of improvements being constructed within the lines of the street extension as laid down on the highway plan, which rendered its

acquisition urgent at this time.

(7) Widening of Tunlaw Road from Forty-second Street easterly to the angle in said road east of Thirty-ninth Street; widening New Mexico Avenue between Forty-second and Newark Streets; and widening Newark Street between New Mexico Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; all in the Northwest section of the District of Columbia.—This was also one of the important cases listed on the program for street condemnations and has long been a desirable improvement for this section of the city.

(8) Extension of Fairlawn Avenue between Seventeenth and Twenty-second Streets SE.—This condemnation case was urgent in order that provision could be made for sewer- and water-main service for new houses in this section, and also to permit construction of storm-water sewer for the new Anacostia Junior High School.

(9) Widening Sheriff Road between Minnesota Avenue and Fiftieth Street NE.; and widening Minnesota Avenue from Sheriff Road to the northerly boundary of United States Reservation No. 523.—The widening of Sheriff Road has long been an urgent case. This is an important and heavily traveled highway in the Northeast section, leading into some principal roads in Maryland. The widening of Minnesota Avenue was included in the case in order to complete its width south of Sheriff Road in accordance with the highway plan.

2. CASES LISTED FOR PREPARATION AND FILING IN COURT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1942

The following condemnation cases are listed on the program of the Commissioners for preparation by the Surveyor's office and filing in court as early as practicable after the beginning of the fiscal year 1942:

(1) Alabama Avenue, extension and widening from Nichols Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue SE.—This case will provide a connection between Nichols Avenue and the part of Alabama Avenue which has

already been widened. Its early acquisition is urgent in order to facilitate the flow of traffic along this important thoroughfare.

(2) Utah Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, extension and widening in the section north of Military Road and between Nebraska Avenue and Rock Creek Park, including the acquisition of Military Road from Twenty-seventh Street to Oregon Avenue, all in the Northwest section.—This street acquisition will provide a connection into Rock Creek Park at this location, and the case is important in connection with contemplated street improvements in this section.

(3) Widening Rock Creek Church Road from Harewood Road NW., to Hawaii Avenue NE.—This thoroughfare has already been widened north of Hawaii Avenue, and it is desirable to provide a uniform width in the interest of traffic convenience and safety.

(4) Widening and extension of Mount Olivet Road from Bladensburg Road to New York Avenue NE.—This street acquisition is needed in connection with the Ninth Street overpass project at New York Avenue, and it will provide a connection from Bladensburg Road to the Ninth Street Bridge.

(5) Harewood Road, widening from Michigan Avenue to Taylor Street NE.—This is a heavily traveled highway, and its widening in accordance with the highway plan at this location will provide an important and much needed improvement for this section of the

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR ALLEYS

Land is acquired for alley purposes;

1. By dedication: (a) As shown on subdivision record plats. (b) As shown on independent dedication plats.

2. By condemnation.

3. By transfer from other Government agencies.

4. By purchase.

1. Acquired by dedication.—(a) Property was acquired by dedication for alley purposes, during the past fiscal year, as shown on subdivision record plats, in the following squares: 545, 601, 1301, 1366, 1477, 1505, 1679, 1992, 2330, 2500, 2695, W-2723, 2947, 3643, 3650, 3674, 3698, 3707, 3722, 3794, 3894, 3895, 3913, 3970, 4118, 4121, 4128, 4184, 4189, 4190, 4445, 4473, 4494, 4527, 4550, 4559, 5000, S-5001, 5019, 5010, 50 S-5019, 5021, 5044, 5045, 5046, E-5046, W-5046, 5084, 5093, 5234, 5340, 5369, 5372, 5379, 5502, 5503, 5518, E-5519, 5523, 5570, 5594, 5596, 5672, 5673, 5763, 5946, 6128, 6150, 6173, 6174, 6176, 6239, 6240.

(b) Property was acquired by dedication for alley purposes, during the past fiscal year, as shown on independent dedication plats, in the following squares: 78, 79, 198, 456, 653, 798, 799, 800, 824, S-825, 858, 859, 1588, 1679, 1730, 1888, 2038, 2218, 2643, 2659, 2785, 3361, 3709, 4076, 4122, 4152, 4342, 4494, 4507, 5086, 5370, 5371, 5440, 5519, 5570,

5622, 5672, 5988, 6001.

2. Property was acquired by condemnation for alley purposes, during the past fiscal year, in the following squares: 5253 and 5254.

3. Property was acquired by transfer for alley purposes from other Government agencies, during the past fiscal year, in the following squares: 1770, 3158, and 5084.

4. Property was acquired by purchase for alley purposes, during the past fiscal year, in the following squares: N-1665 and 3639.

CLOSING OF STREETS AND ALLEYS

There were 42 plats recorded in the office of the Surveyor showing street, road, and alley closings in the District of Columbia during the past year, listed as follows, each item representing a recorded plat:

Closed under Public Act No. 307, approved December 15, 1932, known as "The Street Readjustment Act of the District of Columbia," which provides for the closing of streets and alleys through the medium of a hearing and service of notice to property. of notice to property owners:

Closing of alley in square 5559.
 Closing part of Lawrence Avenue south of New York Avenue NE.

3. Closing of alley in square 2571.

4. Closing Quebec Street between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets NW.; closing Forty-seventh Street between Forty-seventh and Forty-cighth Street, NW.; closing part of Corey Place south of Rodman Street NW.; closing Murdock Place between Quebec and Rodman Street NW.; closing Newman Place between Quebec and Rodman Street NW.; closing Newman Place between Quebec and Rodman Streets NW.; closing of an old road in American University Heights subdivision abutting squares 1506 and 1508; closing of alleys in squares 1506, 1508, 1514, and 1525. (Above closings include additional street dedications) street dedications.)

5. Closing G Street, Chicago Street, and California Street, west of Second Street NE., in section adjacent to Union Station; closing of alleys in squares

719, 720, 721 and 722.

6. Closing part of Thirty-sixth Street at Minnesota Avenue and Thirteenth

Street SE.; closing public alleys in square 5411.
7. Closing Meigs Place and part of Raum Street southeast of Trinidad Avenue NE.

8. Closing Firth Sterling Avenue abutting the Naval Air Station and Bolling Field.

9. Closing Thirtieth Street between W Street and Hillcrest Drive SE.; clos-

ing W Place west of Hillcrest Drive SE.

ing W Place west of Hillcrest Drive SE.

10. Closing parts of Ames Street and Blaine Street west of Forty-first Street NE.; closing A Street and B Street east and west of Chaplin Street SE.; closing D Street between Burns and Burbank Streets SE.; Closing part of Burns Street between D and E Streets SE.; closing parts of Ely Place and E Street west of Burns Street SE. and east of Burns Street SE.; closing part of Fife Place between Blaine Street and Benning Road NE.; closing parts of Forty-first Street between Blaine Street and Benning Road NE., and between East Capitol and A Streets SE.; closing Chaplin Street between East Capitol and C Streets SE.; closing of public alleys in squares 5083, 5084, 5397, S-5397, 5398, 5400, 5403, 5406 and 5407.

11. Closing Fordham Road between Massachusetts Avenue and Forty-ninther.

11. Closing Fordham Road between Massachusetts Avenue and Forty-ninth

Street NW.
12. Closing of alley in square 100.
13. Closing of alleys in square 5413.

Closed under Public Act No. 349, approved January 30, 1925, which requires written consent of property owners:

14. Closing Murdock Mill Road between Forty-third and Albemarle Streets NW., square 1679 (includes additional street dedication).

15. Closing of an old road abutting square 1645 and parcels 23/36 and 24/67,

Northwest section.

16. Closing Broad Branch Road between Pleasant Drive and Forty-second Street NW.

17. Closing part of Grant Road at Davenport Street NW.

Closed under Public Act No. 281, approved May 25, 1926, authorizing the closing of streets between squares necessary for United States Government purposes:

18. Closing New York Avenue between Virginia Avenue and Twenty-first Street NW., abutting square E-87.

Alleys closed under Public Act No. 173, approved June 14, 1932, providing for the closing of alleys abutting land used for municipal purposes:

19. Closing of alleys in square 1. 20. Closing of alley in square 78 (includes the setting aside of land owned by the District of Columbia for alley purposes).

Opening and closing of alleys under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia (sec. 1608 et seq.), including (a) closing of alleys in certain specified squares, and (b) closing of alleys, with additional dedications for alley purposes, in certain specified squares, known as "opening and closing of alleys."

(a) Closing of alleys:

21. Closing of alley in square 3936. 22. Closing of alley in square 378.
23. Closing of alley in square 1057.

- (b) Closing of alleys, with additional dedications for alley purposes (opening and closing of alleys):
 - 24. Closing of alley in square 1730. 25. Closing of alley in square 3709. 26. Closing of alley in square 5627.
 - 27. Closing of alleys in squares 4494 and 4507. 28. Closing of alley in square 2038.

29. Closing of alley in square 79.

- 30. Closing of alleys in squares 798, 799, 800, 824, and S-825.
- 31. Closing of alley in square 456. 32. Closing of alley in square 2643. 33. Closing of alley in square 858.
- 34. Closing of alley in square 198. 35. Closing of alley in square 5519.
- 36. Closing of alley in square 2218.
- 37. Closing of alley in square 2785.
 38. Closing of alley in square 4076.
 39. Closing of alley in square 653.
 40. Closing of alley in square 859.
 41. Closing of alley in square 1679.

42. Closing of alley in square 5570. TRANSFERS

During the past year there were 18 plats recorded in the office of the Surveyor showing transfers of jurisdiction to land made between Government agencies for Government and municipal purposes.

Six of these plats showed transfers under Public Act No. 143, approved May 20, 1932, which provides that Federal and District authorities administering properties within the District of Columbia owned by the United States or the District of Columbia are authorized to transfer jurisdiction over parts or all of such properties among and between themselves for purpose of administration and maintenance under such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. The act also provides that all transfers made under this act shall be reported to Congress by the authorities concerned.

In order that the latter requirement may be complied with, the six maps showing transfers of jurisdiction made during the past fiscal year under Public Act No. 143, approved May 20, 1932, and

recorded in the Surveyor's office, are listed as follows:

1. (a) By plat recorded in book 114, page 133, Surveyor's office. Transferred by director of the National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, parts of lots 838 and 843, square 1; purpose of transfer, for school purposes.

(b) Transferred by Commissioners, District of Columbia; to jurisdiction of director of the National Park Service; land included in transfer, part of lot

835, square 1; purpose of transfer, for park purposes.

2. By plat recorded in book 114, page 148, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, part of United States Reservation No.

494; purpose of transfer, for public alley in square 3158.

3. By plat recorded in book 115, page 155, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Secretary of War; land included in transfer for repair year cluded in transfer, part of Anacostia Park; purpose of transfer, for repair yard and storage area.

4 (a) By plat recorded in book 113, page 23, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia: land in Jook 113, page 23, San to Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, part of parcel 221/63; purpose of transfer for the state of the state

fer, for street purposes.

(b) Transferred by the Alley Dwelling Authority; to jurisdiction of Director, National Park Service; land included in transfer, part of parcel 221/63; pur-

pose of transfer, for park purposes. National Park Service; to jurisdiction of the (c) Transferred by director,

Alley Dwelling Authority; land included in transfer, part of United States Reservation No. 519; purpose of transfer, Alabama Avenue housing project.

5. (a) By plat recorded in book 113, page 47, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Secretary of the Navy; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer part of Navel Air Station property; purpose of bia; land included in transfer, part of Naval Air Station property; purpose of transfer, for street purposes.

(b) Transferred by Secretary of the Navy; to jurisdiction of Federal Security Agency; land included in transfer, part of Naval Air Station property;

purpose of transfer, for addition to St. Elizabeths Hospital site.

(c) Transferred by Superintendent, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and Administrator, Federal Security Agency; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, part of St. Elizabeths Hospital site; purpose of transfer, for street purposes.

(d) Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Secretary of War; land included in transfer, part of Shepherd Parkway; purpose

of transfer, addition to Bolling Field.

6. By plat recorded in book 113, page 48, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Services 5083, 5084, 5397, S-5397. Columbia; land included in transfer, land in squares 5083, 5084, 5397, S-5397, 5398, and 5401; purpose of transfer, for street and alley purposes.

CONDEMNATION CASES

During the past fiscal year there were 20 condemnation cases pending in court, 14 of which were filed since the beginning of the fiscal vear.

Of the cases pending in court, seven were ratified and confirmed, five of which provided for the acquisition of land for the widening and extension of streets, one for alley purposes, and one for school purposes.

The total damages and costs for all cases confirmed, as shown by the verdicts, was \$244,587.54, and the total amount assessed as bene-

fits \$137,273.91.

Considering separately the cases under (1) the general appropriation for the widening and extension of streets and alleys, and (2) under the appropriation for the acquisition of land for school purposes, the figures as shown in the verdict were as follows:

Damages and costs (1) For the extension and widening of Benefits \$228, 387. 54 streets and alleys_____(2) For school purposes_ \$137, 273. 91 16, 200, 00 No benefits

The difference between the total damages plus the court costs and the total benefits, which is \$107,313.63, represents the total findings of the juries as the cost to be borne by the District of Columbia, as shown in the verdicts. However, by reason of adjustments on account of assessments on Government property which are not collectible, and damages and assessments on property owned by the District of Columbia, the actual net cost to the District of Columbia would materially differ from that indicated above as shown in the verdicts. A further difference would be reflected in a total of minor incidental expenses, which will increase to some extent the total cost to the District of Columbia.

HIGHWAY PLAN

The plan of the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia, usually referred to as the Highway Plan, extends over the entire District of Columbia outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. This plan was originally prepared and adopted in accordance with the Highway Act of March 2, 1893. The plan provides for a system of proposed streets through undeveloped and unsubdivided land, and the law requires that the plan be adhered to where streets are acquired by dedication or condemnation, or when provided in subdivisions. However, it is subject to changes in certain specified areas as they are considered from time to time as the need or advisability arises, but such changes are consummated only after certain formalities required by law, such as (1) study by Surveyor's office in cooperation with the Coordinating Committee of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, (2) preparation of plats by the Surveyor's office showing the changes, (3) submission to the Department of Highways and the Department of Sanitary Engineering of the District government for study and approval as to grades and drainage, (4) notice by advertisement in the press of a public hearing to be held by the Commissioners to consider the changes proposed to be made, (5) public hearing in accordance with such notice, (6) approval by the Commissioners of the changes, excepting of course such as are not approved as a result of matters brought out at the hearing, and (7) approval also of the plans receiving the favorable action of the Commissioners by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, this Commission also having authority to reject any proposed changes placed before it for consideration. There were 4 separate hearings held before the Commissioners of

There were 4 separate hearings held before the Commissioners of the District of Columbia during the past year to consider certain changes in the Highway Plan, with a total of 12 cases considered.

There have been 10 plats recorded in the Surveyor's office during the past fiscal year providing for these changes. Four of these plats covered changes in the Northeast section, one in the Southeast section, and five in the Northwest section.

WHARF COMMITTEE

The wharf property of Washington consists, in the main, of the waterfront on the north side of Washington Channel of the Potomac River beginning at the bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, East Potomac Park, and extending to the Arsenal or War College, a distance of approximately 5,530 feet. The frontage is owned by the United States, having acquired it by reason of a court decision dated May 1, 1899, in what is known as the *Morris case*.

By act of Congress dated March 3, 1899, Public, No. 222, entitled "An act relative to the control of wharf property and certain public space in the District of Columbia," the Commissioners of the District of Columbia were given exclusive charge and control of this

property, including all wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon, etc., including charge and control of repairing, leasing, etc., and the etc., and the enactment and promulgation of all needful rules and regulations for the government and control of such property, with the exception of certain areas to be placed under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States.

At the time of the enactment of the above legislation, the waterfront was lined with dilapidated buildings of all description, occupied by ice companies, dealers in wood, produce, lumber, etc. were also located in this area the wharves of several excursion steamboats plying between Washington and pleasure resorts and

points of historic interest in Maryland and Virginia.

Following the transfer of jurisdiction by the act of 1899, a Wharf Committee was appointed by Commissioners' order of December 16, 1903, to fix rates of rental, to pass upon all applications for rental, to prepare leases for all wharf property, and to perform such other duties in regard to said wharf property as might be assigned to it by the Commissioners. The membership of this committee consisted of the Harbor Master of the District of Columbia, the Engineer of Bridges, and the then law clerk in the office of the Engineer Com-The Commissioners' order appointing this original committee was later amended to name the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, in lieu of the law clerk, as chairman of the committee.

The Rivers and Harbors Act of March 3, 1925, authorized a preliminary examination and survey of the Potomac River, north side of the Washington Channel, District of Columbia, with a view to preparation and submission of plans for construction of an adequate terminal or terminals, etc., for coordinating the full commercial use of the waterfront and the approaches, with beautification thereof.

A report by the Chief of Engineers on the preliminary examination and survey authorized by this act of March 3, 1925, is contained in House Document No. 127, Seventy-first Congress, second session, and recommended that the Washington Channel be improved on the pier and slip system, with a boulevard along Water Street, etc., the estimated cost of the entire project to be \$3,691,600, to be divided between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia, \$2,392,280 for the former and \$1,299,320 for the latter, rentals to be paid into a special fund to provide for its maintenance, the surplus to be covered into the Treasury and used to reimburse cost of construction.

By reason of a congressional resolution adopted June 3, 1932, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors reviewed this report, with a view to determining if any modifications of the recommendations therein presented should be made at that time, and in its report (H. Doc. No. 13, 73d Cong., 1st sess.), submitted a new plan, the total estimated cost of which was \$1,650,000, considerably less than the previous plan, and including the construction of only five piers as against nine in the former plan, omitting an item for the improvement of Water Street, and one for the construction of a bridge connecting with East Potomac Park, but reserving space therefor, the schedule of construction to extend over a period of 8 years, and jurisdiction of the entire waterfront involved to be

vested in the District, the proposed work, as well as maintenance and administration thereof, after completion, to be under the District Commissioners. The Board also recommended that one-half of the estimated cost of \$1,650,000 should be contributed by the

Federal Government.

Public, No. 409, August 30, 1935, Rivers and Harbors Act, authorized work on the Potomac, north side of Washington Channel, in accordance with Rivers and Harbors Committee Document No. 13, "Provided, That the work recommended in the said document shall be prosecuted in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, except that the District of Columbia shall be required to contribute the sum of \$389,000

to the cost of the improvement."

Under date of January 20, 1938, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia transferred to the Secretary of War, for the period of construction, the water front property on the north side of the Washington Channel, with the exception of certain parcels occupied by District of Columbia activities consisting of the Municipal Fish Market, the Harbor Police Precinct, the Harbor Fire Company, the Lorton Penal Wharf, and the Morgue, these parcels, except that occupied by the Municipal Fish Market, to be transferred to the Secretary of War when the section of improvement encompassed the particular activity. With the transfer of this jurisdiction, there was also transferred to the War Department all current leases for the properties involved.

On December 15, 1939, in accordance with the transfer agreement with the Secretary of War dated January 20, 1938, the District Commissioner transferred to the War Department, for the purpose of facilitating construction work on the water front project, the District of Columbia Morgue Building, including land as well as water areas, located on the south side of Maine Avenue SW., between

M and N Streets.

The Secretary of War transferred back to the Commissioners, under date of December 20, 1940, in order to carry out the provisions of an item in section 1 of Public, No. 409, approved August 30, 1935, Rivers and Harbors Act, authorizing work on Potomac River, north side of Washington Channel, in accordance with Rivers and Harbors Committee Document No. 13, Seventy-third Congress, those areas on the Washington Channel on which construction had been completed known as yacht basins Nos. 1 and 2, together with current leases, etc., for the properties involved. At the time of this transfer, the east half of yacht basin No. 1 was under lease to Nash Marine Supplies, Inc., for a term of 3 years ending November 30, 1942, at a yearly rental of \$3,612, and a lease for the west half of this yacht basin No. 1 was negotiated with the same firm for the period ending November 30, 1942, for an annual rental of \$588. A new lease was negotiated with Capital Yacht Club, occupant of yacht basin No. 2 for the period April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, at a yearly rental of \$600, this lease superseding an agreement between the Capital Yacht Club and the District Engineer for rental of the building at \$5 per month and a separate lease for the east half of the yacht basin at a monthly rental of \$10.

On March 17, 1941, the District Commissioners transferred to the War Department jurisdiction of Lorton Penal Wharf, including land as well as water areas occupied by said wharf, located on the south side of Maine Avenue between H Street and Eye Street, the wharf having been formally abandoned for District purposes by Commissioners' order of January 29, 1941, and completely vacated

by the District as of July 2, 1941.

With regard to the section of the waterfront lying between the Anacostia or Eleventh Street Bridge and the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, approximately one-half mile of water front is available upstream to the foot of Fifteenth Street SE., largely occupied by yacht clubs and boat yards. In this section are also located the United States Engineer Reservation and the terminal of the Washington Gas Light Co.'s east station, etc. Under date of December 27, 1938, the War Department transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia approximately 2 acres of land on the Anacostia River at the foot of Virginia Avenue to the end that wharfage facilities could be constructed to serve the District of Columbia penal institutions. This land was subject to two outstanding leases, one to the Eastern Power Boat Club, and the other to the District Yacht Co. These leases have been renewed from time to time and the current lease with the Eastern Power Boat Club, Inc., for a monthly rental of \$36.65 expires April 30, 1942, and that with the District Yacht Co., for a monthly rental of \$50.57, expires December 14, 1941. On Describer 16, 1939, in accordance with

north side of Washington Channel in avordance with Rivers and Flarbors Committee Document No. 13, Seventy-third Congress, those areas on the Washington Channel on which construction had been completed known as yacht basins Nos. 1 and 2, together with current

Supplies, Luc., for a term of 3 years anding November 30, 1912, at a yearly rental of St. 612, and a lease for the yest half of this yacht

128 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Precincts and Evisages .- The following chart gives the number of felonies reported to the police during the fiscal year ended June 30. Felonies reported, fixed year, 1941

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Group movements.—During the past fiscal year there were less group movements to Washington as compared to previous years. The several groups visiting Washington during the fiscal year required the services of members of this Department; however, there

was no disorder of any character.

Boxing contests.—Legalized boxing continued during the year under the supervision of the Boxing Commission appointed by the Commissioners, the Major and Superintendent of Police being a member of the Commission. During the year several important bouts were staged in the District of Columbia including the heavyweight championship title bout which was attended by approximately 25,000 persons. As a result of the championship bouts and other important bouts, boxing has increased in interest during the past fiscal year.

Gambling.—During the past fiscal year the Department continued its effective and successful efforts on gambling, and a report of the activities of the Department in this respect is set forth in the record

of arrests during the fiscal year.

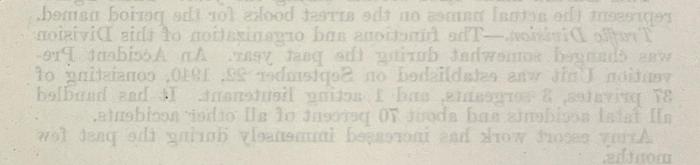
Boys' Club.—The Boys' Club movement as sponsored by the Metropolitan Police Department continues to grow in public interest and has proven its value in this jurisdiction in reducing criminal

juvenile delinquency.

At the present time approximately 16,500 boys are members of the Boys' Club, and with the increase in membership the Board of Directors are planning an expansion in the number of clubs which will be put into operation as soon as suiatble buildings can be obtained.

Additional precincts.—Due to the continuing increase in the population in this jurisdiction, and particularly in the section east of the Eastern Branch, which is now known as the Eleventh Precinct, it is felt in the interest of improved police service that an additional precinct should be established with the erection of a station house on property owned by the District of Columbia at Forty-second Street and Bennings Road NE. This is being recommended in the estimates for the coming fiscal year.

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This Bureau made 4.281 arrests during the year. These figures

Precincts and Bureaus.—The following chart gives the number of felonies reported to the police during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941:

Felonies reported, fiscal year, 1941

	1				
Precinct Had Hol	Reported	Cleared by precinct	Cleared by others	Not cleared	Cleared for others
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8 No. 9 No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 13 Detective Bureau Traffic Division Administrative headquarters	481 353 326 275 478 615 759 386 212 944	135 394 148 267 141 83 100 132 126 126 148 75 222	664 567 489 136 187 132 124 248 345 301 102 114 406	489 405 343 78 25 111 51 98 144 332 136 23 316	25 138 59 71 36 29 39 19 48 47 79 19 116 1, 130 252
Total cases reported Total cases cleared Total cases not cleared	APITULATION	sos a	s As	itoscot(od fire)	8, 463 5, 912 2, 551
Persons arrested and property recovered Property recovered, no arrests Recovered by owner Suicide Killed Unfounded report Refuse to prosecute Persons arrested, no property involved	i ikilisi yen: (lat mov	Secost.			574

Shows an increase of 1,081 felonies reported for the fiscal year 1941 over 1940.

Detective Bureau.—Total number of assignments received, as follows: A assignments, 14,735; B assignments, 2,612; C assignments, 731. Compared with figures for the previous year, these figures show an increase in A assignments (offenses against property) of 1,597; in B assignments (offenses against persons) a decrease of 510; and in C assignments (fugitive cases) a decrease of 31.

Total assignments handled were 18,078, or an increase of 1,056 assignments compared with the figures for the previous year, 17,022.

The total assignments received show an increase of 1,056 for the fiscal year. The number of assignments received naturally fluctuates annually and the above increase, although very heavy, is not alarming in view of our fast increasing population and the ever-increasing number of tourists who visit the National Capital.

This Bureau made 4,281 arrests during the year. These figures represent the actual names on the arrest books for the period named.

Traffic Division.—The functions and organization of this Division was changed somewhat during the past year. An Accident Prevention Unit was established on September 22, 1940, consisting of 37 privates, 3 sergeants, and 1 acting lieutenant. It has handled all fatal accidents and about 70 percent of all other accidents.

Army escort work has increased immensely during the past few

months.

Arrests increased considerably over the past year.

It is believed that all units of the Traffic Division rendered very efficient service, considering the amount of personnel and the volume of work.

Hack Inspection Service.—Members of the Hack Inspection Service have been actively engaged during the fiscal year in inspecting and

supervising the operation of public vehicles for hire.

Woman's Bureau.—The Woman's Bureau completed its 22 years of service during this fiscal year and has proved during that period of time to be a very valuable unit of the Police Department. This Bureau has functioned efficiently. During the fiscal year they made 660 arrests; handled 5,036 complaints—2,114 under 18 and 2,922 over 18.

House of Detention.—There were 5,877 prisoners handled by the House of Detention during the fiscal year, and 151 lodgers; making a total of 6,028 persons handled by the House of Detention during

the fiscal year.

Statistical Bureau.—This Bureau has continued functioning efficiently during this fiscal year and fills the needs of the Department for statistics on crime areas, traffic accidents, casualties, etc. It was found to contain valuable information in the study of criminal and traffic matters.

Police radio system.—The police radio system continues to be invaluable to the Police Department. However, the one-way radio system has become obsolete in the majority of American cities, and with the appropriation now available at the beginning of the fiscal year, two-way radios are being installed and replacing one-way radios in police cars.

Property clerk.—The following is a report of the chief (also

property) clerk for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941:

Property received: Lost, stolen, abandoned property; also property from estates and insane persons turned in___ _____ \$1, 123, 134, 70 Money turned in to Collector of Taxes: Aug. 5, 1940, auction sale of 55 automobiles, 3 boats, and 1, 253. 12 1 iron beam_ Mar. 20, 1941, proceeds of sale of lost, stolen, and abandoned property held Nov. 5, 1940__ 2, 975. 41 Mar. 20, 1941, cash from miscellaneous packages in sale held Nov. 5, 1940_____ Mar. 20, 1941, cash received from U. S. Mint for old gold 625.46 found in miscellaneous packages Nov. 5, 1940__ 135.38 Mar. 20, 1941, money used as evidence by policemen and 105.13

Total deposited with Collector of Taxes_____ 5,094.50

Arrests increased considerably over the past year.

It is believed that all units of the Traffic Division rendered very of work.

That he revice, considering the amount of personnel and the volume of work.

That he revolved service.—Members of the Hack Inspection Service thave been actively engaged during the fistal year in inspecting and supervising the operation of public vehicles for hire.

Women: Horson—The Woman's Bureau completed its 22 years of time to be a very reliable want of the Pelice Department. This different has a very reliable and of the Pelice Department. This cover is.

Hours of English the Standard of the Pelice Department. This cover is.

Hours of Details, 19,036 complaints—2,114 under 18 and 21928 over is.

House of Defention,—There were 5.877 prisoners handled by the House of Detention during the fieed year, and tot hedgers; making a total of 6.625 persons handled by the House of Letantion during the fieed year.

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Property And The following is a report of the chief (also property) deak for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941;

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Total deposited with Collector of Taxes ______ 5,094.50

132 EEPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA

Cost of purchasing—The purchasing officer placed orders during the year having a total valuation of \$5,685,724, for supplies, materials, and equipment, and services for all city agencies. The unnual payrell of officials and employees directly engaged in purchasing amounted to \$14,500, while office supplies cost \$2,500, a total of \$47,000, or

PURCHASING OFFICE

Procurement difficulties.—The past year has been a most exceptional one in the purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment for the District of Columbia because of procurement difficulties due to the influence of national defense requirements. The purchasing effort has been affected by shortages, increased prices, need for priorities in some cases, delayed deliveries, and a sharp reduction in the normal number of bids received. Raw materials and certain manufactured goods from the fields of procurement vital to national defense call for priorities for nondefense use. So many demands were made upon the District for priorities to facilitate the procurement of raw materials that it became necessary to establish a priority section in the

Purchasing office.

Expenditures and source of supply.—The total valuation of purchase orders placed during the year for supplies, material, and equipment for all agencies of the District government amounted to \$5,685,724. Major purchases included subsistence supplies for hospitals and institutions, furniture and operating room equipment for Gallinger Hospital, apparatus and equipment for out-patient clinic, Providence Hospital, textbooks, musical publications, educational tests and scales, and charts, maps and globes for the public schools, uniforms for policement and firemen, laboratory and clinical equipment for the Health Department laboratory, passenger-carrying automobiles and trucks for various departments, fire apparatus, construction materials, machinery, textiles, traffic signal lights, machine tools, metals, building material, fuel, meats and groceries, and office equipment.

Procurement was effected through the following methods and

sources of supply:

Solicitation of bids by the District of Columbia (estimate over	
\$1,000)	\$1,670,922
Solicitation of bids by the District of Clumbia (estimate \$1,000	
or less)	922, 113
Procurement Division contractors	1, 647, 256
Procurement Division stock	
Procurement Division fuel	524, 728
District of Columbia agencies	
Federal Prison Industries, Navy, Post Office, Government Printing	
Office, etc	164, 576
Navy, Post Office, and Justice Departments	
Miscellaneous services	
Miscenaneous services	10,010
Charles (181) at 180 feet at the state of th	5, 685, 724

Cash discounts.—The District of Columbia, by taking advantage of cash discounts offered by suppliers during the fiscal year, realized \$34,791.34, which is about 0.65 percent of the valuation of all purchases.

Cost of purchasing.—The purchasing officer placed orders during the year having a total valuation of \$5,685,724, for supplies, materials, and equipment, and services for all city agencies. The annual payroll of officials and employees directly engaged in purchasing amounted to \$44,590, while office supplies cost \$2,500, a total of \$47,090, or about 0.83 percent of the value of all purchases. This percentage is relatively low as compared with cities of comparable size, in spite of the fact that the purchasing officer buys for all city agencies, while in most large cities the purchasing authority of the city does not buy for the public schools and libraries.

the of national defense requirements. The purchasing effort has sent affected by shortages, increased prices, need for priorities in some sets, delayed deliveries, and a sharp reduction in the normal number back received. How materials and certain manufactured goods one the fields of promurement wital to national defense call for requires for nondelense use. So many demands were made upon a District for priorities to facilitate the promurement of raw marrials that it became necessary to establish a priority section in the utchasing office.

chase orders placed during the year for supplies, material, and equipment for all exencies of the District government amounted to \$5.085,724. Major purchases included subsistence supplies for hospitals and institutions, furniture and operating room equipment for lattices. Hereafted a rest consequent for supplies of clinics.

revidence Hospital, textbooks, musical publications, educational cers and scales, and charts, maps and globes for the public schools, miltorins for policement and finence, laboratory and clinical equipment for the Health Department laboratory, passenger carrying

etruction materials, machinery, textiles, traffic signal lights, machine tools, metals, building material, fuel, mosts and groceries, and office equipment,

sources of supply:
Solicitation of bids by the District of Colombia (estimate over

of less)
or less)
or less)
'recurrement Division contractors
'recurrement Division steek

5, 685, 724

each discounts offered by suppliers during the fiscal year, realized sat 791.34 which is about 0.05 revent of the valuation of all pur-

sassing is another to an increase of the expansion of all he

DIRECTOR OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

134 REPORTOR CONTAINS FOR THE VICE VALUE OF COUNTRIES

Titles and tags.—The titling of new or resold automobiles shows a large increase over the preceding year, a total of 114,820 titles having been issued this year as against 84,522 for last year. This is an increase of 30,298 or 35.5 percent. Of the 114,820 titles issued, 104,502 were new titles, 4,265 duplicate titles, and 6,053 were issued to the District of Columbia and Federal Governments free of charge.

The volume of registrations of motor vehicles shows similar increases. A total of 224,805 registrations were handled of which 185,112 were new or net registrations and 39,693 were transfers. Gross registrations handled in the preceding year were 191,767, of which 159,358 were new or net registrations. This reveals an increase of 17.2 percent in gross registrations and 16.2 percent in net registrations.

In addition, 4,506 duplicate registration cards were issued to persons who had lost the original, and 2,790 sets of tags were issued

due to the loss of one or both of the original plates.

Operators' permits.—83,736 examinations were given to persons who applied for an operator's permit. This is an increase of 13,649

or 19.5 percent over the preceding year.

71,548 passed the examination and 12,188 or 14.5 percent failed. These examinations included 24,791 road tests. A total of 15,990 learners' permits were issued to those new drivers who first passed the written examination on the District of Columbia traffic regulations.

A total of 87,981 operators' permits were issued. Of this number 7,310 were duplicate permits issued on proof of loss of original permits, and the balance of 80,671 were new or renewal of permits

good for a period of 3 years.

The Board of Revocations and Restorations of Operators' Permits

reports the following:

Various agencies of the Police Department of the District of Columbia and the motor vehicle authorities of the various States submitted to the Board for its action 11,640 cases during the fiscal year of 1941. Of this number, the Board suspended or revoked 2,222 operators' permits. 1,722 were summoned before the Board and given warnings. In the balance of the cases, the Board saw fit to take no action.

During the last 4 months of the fiscal year, the Accident Prevention Unit of the Police Department reported approximately 800 cases to the Board of persons who had been involved in automobile accidents. Of this number, the Board determined that 223 warranted suspension of their operators' permits for various periods of from 15 days to 6 months. In the balance of the cases, the operator found negligent was summoned before the Board and warned. In the cases in which the Board took no action, a great majority were

first offenders for speed. In each of these cases, a letter of caution

was addressed to the offender.

Although the number of suspensions greatly increased over the previous year, it is the belief of the members of the Board that the present system of suspending permits is having the desired effect. This can be noticed in the fact that second and third offenses of speed have greatly decreased during this year.

The Board also wishes to call attention to the great increase in suspensions of reciprocity privilege of nonresidents. This may indicate a great number of persons using out-of-town tags in the District of Columbia while employed by the Federal Government on defense

projects.

The Board, during the fiscal year, held 1,185 public hearings, as compared with 1,571 public hearings of the previous fiscal year. This decrease may be charged directly to the present system of the Board of suspending permits for definite periods, rather than indefinite suspensions.

The Board, during the fiscal year, restored 985 permits.

The following is a complete summary of the action taken in various cases by the Board. This report does not include hearings held on cases covered by the financial responsibility law.

Revocations and suspensions

Drug addicts	2
Drug addictsEpileptic	2
General record	163
Leaving after colliding	56
Mental disorder	27
Negligent homicide	20
Operating a lottery (automobile involved)	0
Physically incompetent	9
Physically incompetentReckless driving	92
Revocation of privilege of nonresidents	436
Speed, first offense	
Speed, second offense	195
Speed, third offense	10
Traffic fatalities (grand jury)	13
Traffic fatalities in other States	(0 6
Traffic records in other States	90
Colliding	40
Obtaining permit by misrepresentation	
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle	48
Offenses which caused or contributed to an accident	223
Driving on wrong side of street	9
Driving on wrong side of street	12
breed Total groted becommen grow Cer. 1 Minutes	1,931
igs. In the balance of the cases, the Board saw	umba no
Blacklist	e no actu
Drug addict	27
Other traffic offenses	264
motus Total ex loval aged had odw success to bracel	291

die

Nine hundred and eighty-five operators' permits were restored

during the year.

Financial Responsibility Division.—During this fiscal year the Division acted on 893 new cases. The operating and registration privileges of these 893 were revoked or suspended. These revocations and/or suspensions were for the following causes:

THE DISTRICT OF	
1. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor:	systa odi
District of Columbia	. 181
III State of Maryland	. 119
In State of Virginia In all other States	36
uting such safety and safe driving literature as a said	546
There were 62 more convictions for the same offense than d previous year.	uring the
2. Leaving the scene of accident where personal injury occ	curs:
In District of Columbia	- 4
In all other States	CHERON FULL
distributed to fleet operators, garage and dealer organization	107 219
There were three less convictions for this offense than the year.	preceding
3. Nonpayment of judgments:	
In District of Columbia	_ 332
In District of Columbia In all other States	time Tanis
to Land of 198,068 polification post cards were malled	339
There were 44 less than last year. 4. Reckless driving involving a personal injury:	
In District of Columbia	1
In addition, the operators' permits of 201 persons were refailure to renew insurance from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 19. The privilege to operate and register motor vehicles was to 481 persons after filing bond or insurance in the amount with this department. Certificates of financial responsibility filed from July 19.	s restored of \$11,000
June 30, 1941, were as follows:	
June 30, 1941, were as follows: Owners' policy	819
Operators' policy	376
but a temporary aid to the short-time parker. They do he person who must park all day, and increasing demands	1, 195
STREET BEING THE PROPERTY OF T	

Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Division.—From July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, this division made 316,912 vehicular inspections, which include all vehicles approved first appearance; all vehicles rejected first appearance; and all vehicles reinspected and approved. In this number of inspections 187,885 vehicles were involved, of which 77,870 were approved the first appearance and 110,015 were rejected the first appearance, or 58.55 percent of all vehicles presented were rejected for one or more of the 39 items mentioned on the inspection card.

A total of 106,804 vehicles were reinspected and approved, making a grand total of 184,674 vehicles approved, or 98.26 percent of the vehicles involved. The remaining 1.74 percent, 3,211, vehicles were not returned for approval. These have either been removed from service or have been sold or registered in other States. A total of 277 vehicles received condemned stickers as being unsafe for operation.

This division has been the means of checking the validity of drivers' permits and has discovered many operators with expired permits and hundreds operating with unsigned permits; it has materially aided

the Metropolitan Police through their records in tracing ownership of stolen or abandoned vehicles. It is aiding the Traffic Survey Program by taking all speedometer readings of vehicles presented in order that a yearly mileage may be ascertained.

The division, through its constant contact with the motoring public, is distributing such safety and safe driving literature as is available. It has been represented at citizens' association meetings and safety societies where representatives of the division have presented

the advantages and problems of this important safety work.

There has been compiled and published by this division revised information supplemental to the 78-page manual which contains the procedure and schedule of the inspection program. This information has been distributed to fleet operators, garage and dealer organizations, public libraries, institutions of learning, and to many State and municipal governments which have sent in written requests for the publication.

Approximately 19,000 letters have been received requesting information regarding inspection routine, others requesting extension of time dates, others registering complaints, and many of a congratulatory nature. A total of 198,968 notification post cards were mailed

at a cost of \$1,989.68.

Parking meters.—The original 310 parking meters installed in downtown Washington have aided considerably the short-time parking problem which exists in the congested area. Approximately 500,000 motorists have availed themselves of their use. Surveys have shown that, in a parking meter area, much less time and distance is required for the individual motorist in finding a parking space, parking time is shorter and, therefore, the turnover larger and

overtime parking reduced to a minimum.

Such benefits accrue to the entire motoring public and the merchants and business men of the central area and should be further extended and enhanced by the addition of at least 1,000 meters in the downtown area. In the meantime, it must be borne in mind that parking meters are but a temporary aid to the short-time parker. They do not help the person who must park all day, and increasing demands of traffic will more and more require the abolishing of all curb parking. It is logical then to propose and it is strongly urged that all monies received from parking meters be returned to the public in acquiring and developing off-street parking facilities.

Malicious damage shows a big increase over the preceding year and was mostly caused by juvenile vandalism. The property damage resulting was approximately \$3,000 with the loss of an unknown amount of revenue. Sufficient coin boxes could not be kept on hand to replace those broken or stolen. In the near future it will be

necessary to purchase an additional 400 coin boxes.

The number of service calls from all sources is listed as follows:

Mechanical failures	401
Malicious damage	1,600
Accidental damage	356
enned stickers as being unsule for open	2.357

The department, during the year, developed a means of using the parking meter standard itself as the coin receptacle and thereby

making the coin boxes unnecessary. This scheme prevents theft, and it is advisable to convert the present and any additional meters to that type. Sixteen of these converted meters have been installed and have operated very satisfactorily.

Sign shop.—The following is a comparative report of shop work

for the fiscal year:

Activity	1939-40	1940-41
White line footage (feet) Yellow line footage (feet) Permanent signs placed Permanent signs replaced Emergency signs (placed and removed) Special signs (quiet zone, etc.) Street lettering jobs Safety zone markers Curbing painted (feet) Signs lettered Rope and cable (feet)	28	527, 20 1 53, 78 1 6, 24 5, 79 1 65, 49 1 49 1 6 24 16, 15 1 23, 67 32, 80

¹ Increases.

Miscellaneous.—Placed and removed 4,500 snow-removal signs; placed and removed 350 directional "Cherry Blossom" signs; placed and removed 9 signs "Welcome to National Cherry Blossom Festival"; painted and lettered police tub at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; placed 16 special reflector buttons at Fourth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; stenciled 1,678 imprints, "Look Both Ways Before Crossing" and "Cross on Green Light"; placed 6,803 cardboard posters "Never Cross Between Parked Cars."

Traffic signals.—Following is a list of traffic-signal work completed

during the fiscal year.

None

Part time hours 25

None

None

None None None None

Metropolitan police officers relieved for other duty None None None number of men Full 26 26 One-way Number of signals installed Neon 0 Walk 62 Traffic light signals do Department of Vehicles and Traffic and Department of Vehicles and Traffic. Department of Vehicles and Traffic Signal installations fiscal year 1941 National Capital Parks. Paid for by do-dodo. do. 4th and M Sts. SW

Benning Rd. and Minnesota Ave. NE

12th St. NW., E to Q, inclusive
Connecticut Ave. and Military Rd. NW

9th and M Sts. NW

7th and N Sts. NW

4th, Independence Ave. SW

4th, Independence, and Maryland Aves
9th scorsin Ave. and Fessenden NW

Nisconsin Ave. and Rittenhouse NW

Wisconsin Ave. and Western Ave. NW

Wisconsin Ave. and Western Ave. NW

Wisconsin Ave. and R St. NW 12th St., Vermont Ave., and R St. NW.
17th and E Sts. NW
Georgia and Concord Aves. NW
Park Road and Beach Dr. NW Location Total. Nov. 19, 1940 Nov. 22, 1940 Nov. 6, 1940 Dec. 10, 1940 Dec. 20, 1940 Jan. 10, 1941 Jan. 14, 1941 Feb. 6, 1941 Feb. 6, 1941 Mar. 26, 1941 June 17, 1941 Date in service Aug. 1 Oct. 2 Nov.

No.

1 Park police.

2012211211181181181

Other traffic light signal work completed during the fiscal year:

1. Master traffic signal controller in No. 14 Engine House replaced with synchropulse master controller.

2. Seventeenth Street and State Place NW., one four-light traffic signal replaced with a three-light signal and the three-way signal timer replaced with a two-way signal timer.

3. Thirteenth and Eye Streets NW., two three-light traffic signals replaced with four-light traffic signals, and the two-way signal timer replaced by a three-way

4. Pennsylvania Avenue, John Marshall Place, and Constitution Avenue NW.,

two two-phase signal timers replaced with one five-phase signal timer. 5. Thirtieth Street and Bladensburg Road NE., two four-light signals replaced with two three-light signals and the three-way timer replaced with a two-way timer timer.

6. Abandoned master traffic signal controller in No. 11 Engine House on upper Fourteenth Street NW. and installed master synchropulse controller at Sixteenth Street and Park Road NW.

7. Wisconsin Avenue at Tenley Circle and Albemarle Street NW., synchropulse installed at each location to coordinate the traffic light signals at these two

intersections without interconnecting wires.

8. Thirty-third and M Streets NW., three-way signal timer installed and one four-light signal substituted for one three-light signal.

9. Key Bridge and M Street NW., three-phase timer replaced with two-phase

10. Connecticut Avenue and Woodley Road, the master traffic light signal controller replaced with synchropulse master controller, and synchropulses installed at all signaled intersections on Connecticut Avenue from Calvert to McKinley Streets, inclusive, for the coordination of the traffic signals without interconnecting wires.

11. The following traffic light signals were arranged to operate on colors 24 hours per day: Third Street and Independence Avenue SW; Third Street and Maryland Avenue SW.; Fourth Street and Maryland Avenue SW.; Sixth Street and Maryland Avenue SW.; Seventh Street and Maryland Avenue SW.

12. Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue NW. repeat signal added for south-

bound traffic. This was paid for by the Mellon Art Gallery.

The following is a summary of traffic light signal installations and modifications in the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1932 to 1941, inclusive.

amedicut	signals	Number of addi- tional	ber of	Num- ber of	Numl neon s		Num- ber of cau-	Num- ber of	officer	Metropolitan officers relieved other duty		rs relieved f	
Year	opera- tion June 30	signals in- stalled	signals re- moved	signals modi- fied	Walk	one- way	tion blink- ers	lighted mush- rooms	Street rail- way	Full	Part time, hours		
1932	932	23	38	70	E2 E	Tite	15	31	bire r	Sixt	1A		
1933	989	75	18	37			15	28	00 87	Britis	28		
1934	1, 104	115	0	8			15	28		6	18		
935	1, 258	158	4	33	4-1	10,001	15	28 28		2	10		
1936	1,378	130	9	10 36	11000	2	15	28	TELEFORE	290 6	2		
937	1, 483 1, 577	106 96	2	50		7	14	27	2.04 P.	2013	2		
938	1,661	87	3	36	157172	TITU	14	26	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	2	917 27		
940	1,842	181	0	43	76	327000	14	14	LECTRIC	A.au	BEILI1		
1941	1, 922	80	Ŏ	71		26	14	14	afrestri		2		
Total	1,922	1,051	75	394	78	28	14	14	7	26	174		

With the acquisition of a truck, a start has been made toward getting a service schedule in operation. Clais service schedule me chides the inspection of equipment and retining of the signals and

the making of repairs.

Total number of signals in service June 30, 1941, summarized as follows:

District of Columbia National Capital par s United States Capitol	1,828 25 69	NEON SIGNALS—Continued ONE-WAY SIGNALS	r dog ya
Traffic light signals in service. Neon walk signals in service. Neon one-way signals in service.	1, 922 - 78 - 28	12th St. NW, E to Q	6
Total	2,028	Total neon signals INTERSECTIONS	106
NEON SIGNALS PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS		District of Columbia National Capital parks United States Capitol	446. 5 5. 5 16
Union Station Plaza 13th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW 13th and F Sts. NW Thomas Circle Friends School	20 - 10 - 8 - 38 - 2 - 78	Total OTHER SIGNAL INSTALLATIONS Circles Friends School Draw bridges Fire houses	5 1 3
dentalle Street VW, synchropuled	L oil	Total	13

Signal Shop.—There were 574 traffic signal trouble calls answered during the year, which is a 19 percent increase over the preceding year. Ninety-three signal timers and seven time switches were overhauled, or an increase of 104 percent in that type of work. In addition there were two signal timers converted to triple offset timers, four two-way timers converted to multiple timers and four multiple timers modified.

"One-way" neon signs were installed on Twelfth Street NW. from E to Q Streets, making fuller use of the offset wiring in traffic signal zones 1 and 2 and beyond, with the consequent necessity of using six boxes and wired panels where there were no controllers.

The transformer type of master timer controlling traffic signal zone

1 was replaced with a dual control synchronous master.

The transformer type of master timer controlling traffic signal zone 7, formerly located in No. 11 Engine House at Fourteenth and Kenyon Streets NW., was replaced with a single synchronous master located at Sixteenth Street and Park Road NW. The transformer types were also replaced by the synchronous masters at Connecticut Avenue and R Street and Connecticut and Cathedral Avenues.

An emergency panel was placed at Thirteenth and E Streets NW., giving the facility of controlling either traffic signal zones 1 or 1½ from that panel in case of major trouble in the cables.

At Sixth and E Streets NW. a cascade panel was installed. panel makes possible the controlling of traffic signal zone 10, automatically or manually, in case of trouble in traffic signal zone 1.

The beginnings of a cascade system have been placed in the new type of cabinets at Sixth and H Streets NW., Sixth Street and Massachusetts Avenue NW., and Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW. A simple panel is being used at present with binding posts for the branch impulse cables instead of the underground splicing.

The purpose of a cascade system is to isolate and quickly find any

signal trouble without the entire system reflecting the trouble.

With the acquisition of a truck, a start has been made toward getting a service schedule in operation. This service schedule includes the inspection of equipment and retiming of the signals and the making of repairs.

Traffic safety education.—The traffic safety education program, which obtained such fine results in the preceding year, has been continued, broadened in scope, and has enlisted all means of reaching the public, such as radio, newspapers, billboards, the United States mails, posters, cards, etc., in carrying its pertinent messages and information to citizens of all groups and ages.

Advertising is the life blood of traffic safety, as it is of commerce. The public can only become aware of the dangers of the highway, can only be made safety conscious by a program of education, carried on through public education mediums, which reveal in an interesting and easily absorbed manner all the facts and practices pertaining to

traffic safety.

The safety educational program included the following:

2,000 pamphlets: Play in Your Own Backyard.

150,000 safety warnings attached to milk bottles, calling attention to the opening of school, distributed by leading dairies.

4.000 posters: Don't Blackout Christmas.

105,000 folders: Don't Blackout Christmas.
10,000 toy tags: Use Your Toys Safely.
85,000 copies of "The Beacon" carrying safety methods to children of school

160,000 copies of the pamphlet "Digest of Motor Vehicle Regulations," given to applicants for operators' permits.

10,000 copies of the pamphlet "Instructions for Obtaining Certificate of Title, Identification Tags, and Operator's Permit," distributed.

50,000 folders: The Children, Keep Them Alive and Happy.
4,000 posters: Can You Stop?
4,000 posters: The Curb Line is the Danger Line.
4,000 posters: Deadly Power is in Your Hands—Use it Sanely.

50,000 copies of the Safe Driving Manual distributed.

6,000 letters sent to teachers explaining the purpose of The Beacon. 80,000 four-page safety news sheet "The Beacon For All Elementary and Junior High School Children."

90,000 folders: The Curb Line is the Danger Line. 3.000 folders illustrating "Little Folks Safety Town."

100,000 newspaper reprints (Post) "Don't Let This Happen To You." 120,000 newspaper reprints (Star) "D. C. Traffic Death Records."

4,000 posters: Watch That Skid.
4,000 posters: Play Safe—Don't Drive Behind the Eight Ball.
1,380 traffic safety news letters issued twice monthly.

7,000 posters: Never Cross Between Parked Cars.
3,000 posters: "Happy Vacation," posted in all school rooms. 150,000 folders, newspaper reprints (Star) "Teen Age Drivers."

100,000 milk bottle tags: School is Out, Watch Out.

7 weekly 15-minute broadcasts W. W. D. C. 6 15-minute broadcasts over W. R. C. on Child Safety. 100,000 folders: Never Cross Between Parked Cars.

1,620 daily spot announcements on all 6 local radio stations.

One of the most difficult phases of traffic safety education is how to "reach" the juvenile mind with a warning message about dangerous street hazards. This was accomplished by the showing, for colored children, of a puppet show depicting traffic safety, in 51 courts.

A practical demonstration was given children at 15 playgrounds by the construction of a miniature safety town illustrating the dan-

gers of the streets and how to avoid them.

Another method of juvenile safety and education lies in devising some means of safe play yards away from the street. In cooperation with the Playground Department, backyard playgrounds were constructed.

A committee is establishing off-street skating areas and facilities. This committee has already arranged for skating areas at the following places:

Palisades Park and Playground, Lafayette School, Macomb Street Playground, Wilson High School, Garfield Park, Paul Junior High School, Raymond School, Barnard School, Cooke School, Powell Junior High School, Thompson School Yard, Jefferson Junior High School, McMillan Reservoir, Langdon Wading Pool and Park, Taft Recreation Center, Eliot Junior High School, Banneker Junior High School, Dunbar High School, Francis Junior High School, Fenton Play Street.

More such places will be added from time to time of which public

announcement will be made.

Traffic accidents.—This year there were 83 traffic deaths as compared with 79 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940. This was an

increase of 5.1 percent.

Of the 83 traffic fatalities 60, or 72.4 percent, were pedestrians. Even though the number of deaths increased over last year and the larger percentage were pedestrians, there was one less pedestrian death than during the fiscal year of 1940. This represents a reduction of 1.6 percent.

The total number of accidents increased from 11,996 in 1940 to

14,696 in 1941, an increase of 22.5 percent.

Total injuries for the fiscal year of 1940 amounted to 3,661 and 4,375 for 1941, which was an increase of 19.5 percent. Pedestrian injuries show an increase of 17.7 percent during the fiscal year, the numbers being 1,865 injuries for 1940 and 2,196 in 1941.

A large amount of the accident increase is due, no doubt, to the influx of persons into the District of Columbia because of defense activities. It is estimated that the Federal Government has been

adding approximately 100 persons per day to their rolls.

On the credit side of the ledger, however, there are two outstanding achievements to be recorded. The National Safety Council saw fit to award the District of Columbia a plaque for being the safest city in the United States of the over 500,000 population group during the calendar year of 1940. The District of Columbia was also placed third in the American Automobile Association National Pedestrian Safety Contest. While both of these contests covered the calendar year of 1940 each included one-half of the fiscal year of 1941.

The increase in total reported accidents is partially due to increased activity of the Accident Prevention Unit in investigating, analyzing, and prosecuting traffic cases. Heretofore, many of these cases were settled out of court and no record was made. The increase in accidents and injuries is also partially due to the increase in population during the past year. The estimated percentage of population increase in the District during the past year is approxi-

mately the same as the increase in total accidents.

It is obvious that educational and enforcement activities must continue with increased vigor in order to reduce traffic accidents and fatalities.

Traffic surveys and planning.—This department receives numerous requests, complaints and suggestions concerning signs, signals, markings, parking, the movement and routing of traffic, speed, etc.,

01 21 000001

from citizens or organizations of the District of Columbia. A great deal of study is involved in reaching a fair decision as to their worth. During the last fiscal year 1,854 such complaints, suggestions, and requests were handled by the Engineering Division.

The department was able to make only 58 intersection counts during the year. These basic studies had to be curtailed greatly due to

lack of personnel.

One additional crosstown route was laid out and marked during the year. These are east and west routes and fill a need for crosstown guidance, as the United States through routes traversing the city are north and south routes.

The work of channelization and simplifying Washington's large number of complicated intersections is continuing in cooperation

with the Department of Highways.

Washington's traffic problem is essentially one of concentrated travel during certain periods of the day, known as the peak hours. It is during the peak hours of travel that present facilities, provided for the movement of vehicles and persons, are not adequate. Speed is much slower, congestion occurs on the streets, on the sidewalks, and on the bus and car lines.

In an effort to alleviate the congested conditions during these critical hours and in anticipation of the increasing demands on traffic and transit facilities caused by the influx of defense workers, this department prepared a program of staggered working hours for the employees of the Federal departments. This program, presented to the Bureau of the Budget, was adopted by Executive order on March 31, 1941.

On March 31, 1941, there were 162,139 employees of the Federal Government employed in downtown Washington. Of this number 65,375 reported to work at 9 a. m. and 78,473 were released at 4:30 p. m. The program as adopted reduced the peak reporting time to

30,304 employees and the peak closing time to 36,668.

The following table shows the changes made in working hours:

punks and the unitestry.	Befo	re	After		
	Number of employees	Percent	Number of employees	Percent	
STARTING HOUR		diam.	in that I	W 18 18 1	
7:30 a. m	33, 965 23, 421	0 13. 2 0 20. 9 14. 4 40. 4	5, 269 29, 301 30, 304 22, 722 18, 150 22, 833	3. 2 18. 1 18. 7 14. 0 11. 2 14. 1	
9:15 a. m Other hours	18, 008	0 11.1	15, 552 18, 008	9. 6 11. 1	
CLOSING HOUR					
3:30 p. m	3, 095	1.9	12, 911 22, 930	8. 0 14. 1	
4 p. m 4:15 p. m 4:30 p. m	37, 911 19, 078	23.4 11.7 48.4	36, 668 18, 290 33, 210 16, 885	26. 7 11. 3 20. 5 10. 4	
4:45 p. m 5 p. m Other hours	5, 574 18, 008	3. 5 11. 1	3, 237 18, 008	19. 9 11. 1	

This program materially reduced the peak traffic problem as revealed in the following tables:

Traffic volumes before and after staggered hours-Nine key locations

Half hour beginning—	Total ve	hicles	Decrease	Increase	
With the state of	Before	After	e de l'unité		
the last a seed for store less to	De Chart SEC. 97 A	nga latera	Percent	Percent 1	
7 a, m 7:30 a, m	2, 783	2,846		2. 13.	
8 a. m	4, 117 5, 737	4, 674 5, 315	7.4		
8:30 a. m	6, 288	5, 279	15.9		
9 a. m	4, 978	4, 236	14.9		
Total	18, 925	18, 114	4.3		
3:30 p. m	4, 343	4, 665		7.4	
4 p. m 4:30 p. m	5, 278	5, 684	11.3	- decision	
5 p. m	6, 434 5, 928	5, 707 5, 516	7.0		
Total	21, 983	21, 572	1, 87		

Peaks in the morning and evening periods have been reduced and a more even spread of traffic over the entire period has been obtained.

The Capital Transit Company says:

From the viewpoint of this company, the staggering of the office hours has proved to be a most constructive forward step, for it has facilitated the movement of traffic, has made it possible for this company to render a more complete and attractive service and has provided the means by which this company can serve adequately new increments of Government employees as they come to Washington in connection with the defense program.

Complete reports on this subject from the viewpoint of both traffic and transit are available in the office of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

The statistics following these statements indicate that a comparison of the figures submitted in the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, notwithstanding the substantial increase in population in the District of Columbia, may favorably be compared with those of the current year. An examination of the figures reveals that in all instances, except class F (1 day licenses) and class C (liquor, wine, and beer on-sale), there are a lesser number of outstanding licenses at this time than existed in 1940. The decrease in the number of transfers may be said to be an indication of the stability of the industry. The decrease in the number of citations indicates a better understanding of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and Regulations and a greater respect for the privileges accompanying the issuance of a beverage license than heretofore existed.

During the year certain existing regulations were amended and certain new regulations adopted, in the interests of the general public and the industry. Among those for which there was a substantial public demand are included the sign regulation, the advertising regulation, the regulation prohibiting the distribution of circulars and hand bills, and the regulation prohibiting the issuance of new licenses into premises within 400 feet of schools and churches, with certain exceptions. The hours of closing certain classes of licensed premises have been changed, and there is now pending before Congress a bill to further amend closing hours. There is now under consideration a regulation providing for fingerprinting of licensees, managers, and certain classes of employees, as well as of persons issued numerous other classes of licenses by the District government. It is felt that the regulations promulgated will do much to benefit the public and the industry.

	Licenses i	n effect
	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Manufacturer's class B Wholesaler's class A Wholesaler's class B Retailer's class A Retailer's class B Retailer's class C Retailer's class D Retailer's class E	1 19 15 400 688 350 382 2	1 18 14 399 679 360 360
Total	1,857	1, 832
Solicitor'sRetailer's class F	247 42	241 43
Total	289	284
Grand total	2, 146 95	2, 116 64

Receipts and disbursements

	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Taxes on beveragesLicense fees	\$1, 421, 083. 85 714, 947. 18	\$1, 585, 546. 87 702, 955. 56
Disbursements	2, 136, 031. 03 44, 251. 00	2, 288, 502. 43 43, 375. 00
Total	2, 091, 780. 03	2, 245, 127. 43

Disposition of violations by class of license

gures reveals that and and class, C (liquely, mber ad constanting	Rev	oked	Sipen	us- ided		an- led		arn-		is- ssed		ith- eld		ren- red	Pen n act	0
decrease in the attitude of	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Wholesaler's A Wholesaler's B Retailer's A Retailer's C Retailer's D Solicitor's	3 4 3 1	2 2 2 6	1 4 2 64 45	5 2 29 32	i		4 2 5 1	1 1 1 5 2	13 7	5 2 13 14		1		1		
Total	11	10	117	68	11	1100	12	10	24	34	HE	2	10.5	1	nelo	208

Total of dispositions: 1940, 165; 1941, 128.

Violations

dive sportate has slootly to	dora.	IQA B	Militar	Cli	asses	anti-so	atropil
	Total	ate pl	R	etail	Juni	Who	lesaler
seaselizall to mittardazana ac	phil	A	В	0	D	A	В
Transportation without name on bill—Sale to intoxicated persons. Use for unlawful purposes. Bad faith Sale in opened container Permitting consumption on premises. Failure to file prescribed form Failure to pay tax Not true or actual owner False statement in application Sale to minor Refusal to permit inspection by police Failure to superintend Sale on credit Sale incorrectly labeled bottles Sale unlabeled container Use for disorderly purpose Transfer without consent of Board Sale of wine over 14 percent Sale of alcoholic beverage other than beer and light wine Use for immoral purpose Employment of persons convicted of felony—Sale of beverage over 14 percent to D licensee Beer container incorrectly labeled Alteration, obliteration, and destroying labels Failure to post license in conspicuous place—Sale on Sunday	1 78 83 37 2 1 1 1 1 8 6 16 2 5 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	1 7 1	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	34 39 13 	87 43 22 6 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Total	286	15	1 12	111	144	1	3

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

During the year 1940 Washington continued to make substantial advances in protecting the health of its citizens. The year's records show progress in broadening and improving health services along

with noteworthy gains in life saving.

The conservation of infant life in 1940 is the best in the District's history, the infant mortality rate being only 47.2 per 1,000 live births. This is an improvement over the previous low mark of 48.0 in 1939. The significance of this achievement becomes more extraordinary in view of the progress since 1936, when the infant mortality rate was 72.0 per 1,000 live births, or a reduction of 34.4 percent in the 5 years past.

During the 5-year period the District also made outstanding gains in controlling the preventable diseases. From 1936 to 1940 the pneumonia death rate dropped from 139.0 deaths per 100,000 population to 80.2, tuberculosis from 107.0 to 89.1, diphtheria from 4.4 to 0.5,

and typhoid fever from 1.6 to 0.6.

The following table shows the growth of health and hospital services for the period 1936-40, inclusive:

Health and hospital services, 1936-40

100 Mg 10	Calendar years							
Service management of the service management	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936			
Preventable diseases: Number of immunizations: Number of immunizations for diphtheria Number of smallpox vaccinations Number of immunizations for typhoid fever	10, 236 6, 773 145	13, 111 5, 959 247	14, 877 6, 016 201	12, 293 4, 810 252	12, 702 4, 197 345			
Total	17, 154 15, 620	19, 317 18, 658	21, 094 17, 109	17, 355 17, 965	17, 244 17, 389			
Number of physician visits: Consultations with other physicians Field visits for contagious diseases Field visits to pneumonia cases	678 6,068 226	808 5, 530 320	1, 088 6, 398 257	1, 256 6, 776 0	particular 			
Total number of visits Number of ambulance runs Venereal disease clinic: Number of admissions to medical service Number of visits	6, 972 602 10, 893 129, 382	6, 658 770 8, 130 130, 869	7, 743 751 8, 826 142, 853	8, 032 846 7, 279 106, 582	1, 635 6, 177 82, 767			
Number of treatments: Syphilis Gonorrhea	74, 190 21, 012	74, 789 25, 847	79, 419 29, 174	56, 727 28, 209	44, 478 24, 923			
Total treatments Tuberculosis clinic: Number of new cases admitted for study	95, 202 9, 144	100, 636 6, 864	108, 593 5, 894	84, 936 5, 992	69, 401			
Number of positive cases: Minimal Moderately advanced Far advanced Other	248 188 240 6	227 228 181 20	240 241 228 21	129 204 244 12	P			
Total positive cases	682 33, 799 3, 477 3 15, 546	656 27, 548 3, 344 11, 475	730 23, 168 2, 784 8, 516	589 20, 054 1, 623 7, 025	1 17, 555 (²) 5, 334			

Health and hospital services, 1936-40—Continued

1		C	alendar yea	irs	
Service	1940	1939	1938	1,937	1936
Bureau of Maternal-Child Welfare: Maternity clinic service: Number cases admitted	5, 208	4, 266	3, 868	1, 359	688
Number visits to medical conferences Number visits to nursing conferences Infant and preschool clinic services:	25, 703 655	21, 558 501	20, 168	5, 185	2, 239
Number cases admitted Number visits to medical conferences Number visits to nursing conferences Crippled Children's Service: Number of visits	18, 070 53, 814 8, 851	16, 954 55, 360 12, 818	14, 253 50, 074 14, 429	10, 194 40, 948 12, 739	7, 535 35, 232 14, 947
Medical inspection of schools: Number of partial examinations by physicians	2, 569	2, 168 90, 166	85, 052	64, 619 35, 661	1 63, 859 1 35, 123
and of complete examinations by physicians.	1 43, 799	44, 792	45, 914	90,001	
Number of inspections: By dentists By dental hygienists	1 22, 403 1 39, 596	20, 208 31, 899	17, 231 38, 221	18, 365 37, 881	1 15, 725 1 16, 147
Total Number of prophylaxes by dental hygienists Number of lectures by dental hygienists	1 61, 999 1 20, 626 1 928	52, 107 22, 528 702	55, 452 24, 429 933	56, 246 18, 173 926	1 31, 872 1 18, 820 1 637
Total operations: Fillings Extractions Anesthetics Other operations	1 47, 836 1 19, 063 1 13, 451	47, 955 19, 024 13, 065 33, 394	43, 070 16, 962 11, 485 27, 100	34, 015 11, 131 7, 343 19, 834	1 31, 825 1 10, 782 1 7, 203 1 18, 468
Total Number of physiotherapy treatments	1 36, 848 1 117, 198 1 15, 866	113, 438 15, 621	98, 617 14, 405	72, 323 13, 383	1 68, 278 1 12, 954
Number of original inspections Number of nuisances reported	31, 973 12, 453	35, 827 11, 315	41, 063 12, 458	35, 511 12, 166	1 39, 344 1 14, 308 1 98
Number of cases referred for prosecution Number of official calls Food inspection: Number of food-handling establishments regis-	78, 785	83, 639	94, 344	96, 272	1 94, 464
Number of field visits to food-handling establish-	5, 648	4, 330	4, 510	4, 667	1 4, 296
Number of dairy farms registered Number of field visits to dairy farms Number of milk plants registered	101, 807 1, 362 6, 078 12	106, 476 1, 311 4, 638 11	136, 310 1, 315 6, 338	123, 188 1, 293 6, 676 9	1 108, 077 1 1, 322 1 6, 987
Number of field visits to milk plants Number of cows tuberculin tested Number of cases referred for presention	1, 186 41, 814 171	1, 125 40, 173 61	1, 111 37, 650 103	924 37, 120 199	1 1, 097 1 36, 200 1 304
Number of dog bites investigated Number of bacteriological samples of eating and drinking utensils collected	1, 747 13, 270	1, 391 13, 310	1, 332 15, 593	1, 301	1 1, 205
Laboratories: Number of bacteriological examinations Number of chemical examinations	78, 031 22, 933	76, 485 25, 927	66, 857 21, 596	45, 104 20, 973	58, 707 31, 368
Number of serological examinations:	22, 900	20, 921	21,000	20,010	= 02,000
Blood Gonorrhea Other	162, 189 22, 212 250	156, 808 19, 551 225	110, 599 19, 273 35	76, 472 15, 549 24	45, 542 11, 478 33
Total	184, 651	176, 584	129, 907	92, 045	57, 053
Nursing service: Number of productive visits: Communicable diseases:			- XI 26151	rest to say	NOTE OF
Field Office Venereal diseases:	47 2	59 5	86	(4)	(4)
Field Office	3, 323 4, 650	2, 609 2, 878	3,768 3,151	2, 692 295	(4)
Field Office	5, 394 1, 441	5, 930 1, 500	7,760 962	7, 331 170	1 6, 676 (4)
Maternity: FieldOffice	12, 379 10, 320	11, 233 4, 914	11, 029 2, 730	4, 340 381	1 973
Infant and preschool children: Field Office	11, 587 22, 217	11, 364 17, 327	10, 373 10, 541	9, 923 4, 419	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

Health and hospital services, 1936-40—Continued

Colombar yours	Calendar years						
Service							
one) year sont out town	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936		
Jursing service—Continued.					# shufte		
Number of productive visits—Continued.		Sto	10.00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	SECTION SHAPE	Times In		
School children:	0 110	3, 461	5, 286	6, 459	19,21		
Field Office	3, 119 9, 085	8, 415	19, 823	20, 285	(4)		
Ceingled shill bear	100 mm	lo su tra	THE PERSON NAMED IN	eligi Res			
Field	1,358	748	205 157				
Office	2, 083	1,859	101	ani sysh in	CONTRACT.		
Other visits: Field	826	4, 450	627	465			
Office	115	173	181	287			
1	Total Called	2-00	ALCO PARTY	ratherist			
Total: Field	38, 033	39, 854	39, 134	31, 210			
Office	49, 913	37,071	37, 545	25, 837			
Iospital Permit Bureau:	The Research	10 000	15 600	18, 566			
Number of applications for hospital care	17, 054	12, 896	15, 682				
Number of applications for hospital care rejected Number of applications for dispensary care	1,044 21,771	7, 393	3, 448	2,874			
Number of applications for dispensary care re-	21, 112			THE WAY			
iected	1,581	10 001	7, 358	6, 622	7, 27		
Number of home visits by District physicians	11, 706 3, 576	10, 631 3, 771	3, 554	4, 172	4, 23		
Number of ambulance runs Number of prescriptions filled by pharmacy	20, 532	4, 658		20022			
ital statistics:			0.470	8, 307	7,96		
Number of transcripts issued	10, 881	9,055 13,981	8, 473 12, 998	12, 248	11,75		
Number of hirth certificates received	15, 200 8, 828	8, 437	8,098	8,723	9,09		
Number of death certificates receivedPublic health education:	0,020	THE PARTY OF		- LESTE -			
Number of health lectures given	305	285	257 17, 043				
Total health leature attendance	20, 250 91, 125	18, 562 88, 635	87, 632				
Number of copies of literature distributed	31, 120	00, 000		PARTIE OF			
lenn Dale Sanatorium: Number of patients in hospital at beginning of	***	594	582	412	1 33		
year	633	- 094	362	tactor In 1969	TO TENU		
Admissions:	52	58	67	96	1 10		
Childhood (primary infection)	49	66	36	52	18		
Pulmonary, minimal Pulmonary, moderately advanced	175	129	129	120 322	1 13		
Pulmonary, far advanced	246 19	254	227 19	9	1		
Nontuberculous	30	27	13	8	1		
Other		***	401	607	1 40		
Total admissions	571	538 1, 132	491 1,073	1,019	1 74		
Total number who received treatment	1, 204	1, 102	1,0.0	metall st.			
Discharges: Number apparently arrested	99	123	113	87	17		
Percentage apparently arrested was of total	17.0	24.6	23.6	19.9	1 23.		
discharged	17.6	34	38	10.0	of courses.		
Number quiescent Percentage quiescent was of total discharged	5.5	6.8	7.9				
Number improved	179	152	140 29, 2	191 43. 7	1 14		
Percentage improved was of total discharged	31.9	30.5	47	58	14		
Number unimproved Percentage unimproved was of total dis-	00		Filmostlyss	SEST LIVERS A			
charged	11.6	8.0	9.8	13.3	1 11.		
Other cases	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.1	10.		
Percentage others were of total discharged Number deaths	172	144	134	92	16		
Percentage deaths were of total discharged	30.7	28.9	28.0	21.1	1 20.		
Total number discharged	561	499	479 594	437 582	1 33		
Number of patients in hospital at end of year Number patients leaving hospital against advice_	643	633 59	90	110	16		
Percentage patients leaving against advice was		THE RESIDENCE OF	Lavore	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	10		
of total discharged	16.6	11.8	18.8	25. 2	1 19.		

See footnotes at end of table.

Health and hospital services, 1936-40—Continued

		Calendar years							
Service .	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936				
Patients served: Daily average number patients Maximum number patients at one time Minimum number patients at one time Average number days stay Number of beds (rated capacity as of June 30) Percent of bed capacity occupied Number days maintenance, free patients Number days maintenance, pay patients Number days maintenance, employees Total number days maintenance Daily average number pay patients Daily average number patients:	633 364. 2 670 98. 2 224, 465 15, 758 92, 276	607. 6 643 593 396. 3 670 90. 7 211, 876 9, 910 87, 379 309, 165 27. 1	589. 6 625 579 301. 0 688 85. 7 210, 509 4, 681 81, 075 296, 265 12. 8	419. 3 594 379 	1 393. 0 1 420 1 325 1 143, 641 1 532 1 40, 643 1 184, 816				
1. Male: a. White b. Colored	163. 1 204. 8	146. 5 163. 7	131. 0 168. 6	116. 9 106. 4	1 123. 3 1 93. 2				
c. Total	367. 9	310. 2	299. 6	223. 3	1 216. 5				
2. Female: a. White b. Colored	130. 0 160. 2	125. 2 172. 2	112.7 177.3	89. 0 107. 0	1 84. 7 1 92. 2				
c. Total	290. 2	297. 4	290.0	196. 0	1 176. 9				
3. Male and Female: a. White b. Colored	293. 1 365. 0	271. 7 335. 9	243. 7 345. 9	205. 9 213. 4	1 207. 9 1 185. 5				
c. Total	658.1	607. 6	589. 6	419.3	1 393. 4				
Admissions: 1. Male: a. White b. Colored	152	128 160	120 147	111 183	J 110 1 105				
c. Total	316	288	267	294	1 215				
2. Female: a. White b. Colored	126 129	109 141	91 133	166 160	1 74				
c. Total	255	250	224	326	1 191				
3. Male and Female: a. White b. Colored	278 293	237 301	211 280	277 343	1 184 1 222				
c. Total	of	538	491	620	1 406				
yearAdmissions:	876	839	744	863	836				
Other than newbornNewborn (excludes stillbirths)		15, 889 1, 839	14, 598 1, 683	15, 697 1, 956	16, 037 1, 945				
Total admissions. Total number who received treatment Discharges:	17, 810 18, 686	17, 728 18, 567	16, 281 17, 025	17, 653 18, 516	17, 982 18, 818				
Number recovered Percentage recoveries were of discharges Number improved Percentage improved were of discharges Number unimproved Percentages unimproved were of discharge Number of newborn infants Percentage newborns were of discharges Number died (excluding stillbirths) Percentage deaths were of discharges Total number discharged Number of patients in hospital at end of year Number of patients discharged against advice (excludes transfers to St. Elizabeths and	8, 825 49. 9 2, 330 8. 13. 2 1, 799 10. 2 1, 261 7. 1 17, 673 1, 013	3, 423 19.3 8, 830 50.0 2, 450 13.8 1, 687 9.5 1, 301 7.4 17, 691 876	2, 961 18. 3 8, 565 53. 0 1, 798 11. 1 1, 576 9. 7 1, 286 7. 9 16, 186 839	3,063 17.2 9,212 51.8 2,106 11.9 1,826 10.3 1,565 8,8 17,772 744	3, 592 20.0 8, 899 49.5 2, 021 11.3 1, 806 10.1 1, 637 9.1 17, 955 863				
Tuberculosis Sanatorium) Percentage which patients discharged against ad vice was of total discharges (excludes transfer to St. Elizabeths and Tuberculosis Sanatorium	S	1,030	9.1	1, 891	1, 912				

See footnotes at end of table.

Health and hospital services, 1936-40—Continued

ods saw 0101 ServiceS01 mort aidn	-m 99		alendar yes	i da	-1. T
o fifth place. Accidents dropped	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gallinger Hospital—Continued. Patients served:	o hantq	The Sti	eesent	fy OI)	
Daily average number of patients (including newborn) Maximum number of patients at one time	956. 4 1, 062	895.0 1,005	843. 1 936	861. 6 1, 022	854. 8 956
Minimum number of patients at one time Average number of days stay Number of beds (including bassinets)	843 12.1 1,283	776 11. 5 1, 220	725 11.7 1,220	669 11. 3 1, 220	729 11. 2 1, 220
Percentage of bed capacity occupied (yearly average) Number of patients a year in each bed	74. 5 14. 6	73. 4 15. 2	69. 1 14. 0	70. 6 15. 2	70. 1 15. 4
Number of days maintenance given in- patients only	350, 033 8. 1	326, 684 5, 6	307, 631 7. 2	314, 493 4. 4	312, 861 6. 1
Daily average number of pay patients Number of days maintenance given pay patients	2, 954 36, 692	2, 048 34, 471	2, 631 19, 155	1, 622	2, 227
Number of visits by out-patients Daily average number of patients by sex and	100,002		Call Holling	A ARTECISA	in to be
color: Male: WhiteColored	217. 3 273. 5	205. 1 267. 1	190. 7 243. 3	189. 5 242. 1	180. 7 245. 2
Total	490.8	472. 2	434.0	431.6	425. 9
Female: WhiteColored	156. 2 309. 4	142. 5 280. 3	146. 0 263. 1	145. 2 284. 8	145. 4 283. 5
Total	465. 6	422.8	409.1	430.0	428. 9
Male and female: WhiteColored	373. 5 582. 9	347. 6 547. 4	336. 7 506. 4	334. 7 526. 9	425. 9 428. 9
Total	956.4	895. 0	843.1	861.6	854.8
Number of admissions by sex and color (not including stillbirths):	cities	large	edio d	ilu yli	eroval
Male: White Colored	3, 911 4, 490	3, 891 4, 408	3, 547 4, 164	4, 004 4, 319	4, 190 4, 600
Total Total	8, 401	8, 299	7,711	8, 323	8, 796
Female: WhiteColored	3, 229 6, 180	3, 113 6, 316	2, 941 5, 629	3, 167 6, 163	3, 273 5, 913
Total	9, 409	9, 429	8, 570	9, 330	9, 186
Male and female: WhiteColored	7, 140 10, 670	7, 004 10, 724	6, 488 9, 793	7, 171 10, 482	7, 463 10, 519
Total Number of laboratory examinations	17, 810 129, 789	17, 728 156, 579	16, 281 156, 579	17, 653 131, 597	17, 985 116, 827 425
Number of postmortems Percentage which autopsies were of total deaths Number of X-ray pictures taken Number of rations served (in thousands)	427 33. 9 18, 694 1, 465	36. 4 14, 324 1, 361	35. 5 12, 048 1, 298	467 28. 6 8, 380	24. 8, 830

Fiscal year.
 Pneumothorax treatments were started during the calendar year 1937.
 Excludes 1,563 X-ray pictures taken on 4- by 5-inch film for draft selectees, but includes repeats on 14-by 17-inch films.
 Not recorded.
 1 220 beds for 8 months and 1,410 beds for 4 months.

VITAL STATISTICS

The most gratifying change in the position of the 10 chief causes of death in the District of Columbia from 1939 to 1940 was the drop of tuberculosis from fourth to fifth place. Accidents dropped from sixth to seventh place and deaths from suicide dropped out of the first 10 places, being supplanted by deaths from venereal diseases.

Ten chief causes of death, 1939 and 1940

has the last of the same	1940			1939			
	Number of deaths	Death rate per 100,000 popula- tion	Relative position	Number of deaths	Death rate per 100,000 popula- tion	Relative position	
Heart disease Cancer (malignant growths) Nephritis Cerebral hemorrhage Tuberculosis (all forms) Pneumonia Accidents Prematurity Diabetes Venereal disease Suicides	2, 310 1, 006 736 621 591 532 468 286 214 152	348. 4 151. 7 111. 0 93. 7 89. 1 80. 2 70. 6 43. 1 32. 3 22. 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	2, 231 1, 017 682 535 568 470 476 274 174	343. 3 156. 5 104. 9 82. 3 87. 4 72. 3 73. 2 42. 2 26. 8	1 2 3 5 4 7 6 8 8	

The 1940 rates are based on the estimated population of 663,091 and the 1939 rates on the estimated population of 649,931.

Puerperal conditions.—In keeping with the trend of the last 4 years infant mortality was reduced again. The rate of 47.2 is under that for the United States registration area, and compares favorably with other large cities.

A further reduction has been made in maternal mortality, bringing the rate to 2.96 per 1,000 live births—a new low in the District.

The following tabulation shows some related data on births, maternity, and mortality in early life for the calendar year 1940:

681 U - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Number					
AND A PERSON AND A	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Births (live) Deaths under 1 year Deaths under 1 month	10, 573	4, 627	15, 200	1 22.3	24. 4	22. 9
	390	327	717	2 36.9	70. 7	41. 2
	295	211	506	2 27.9	45. 6	33. 3
Deaths from diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years Deaths from puerperal causes	37	31	68	17.8	16. 4	10.3
	25	20	45	2.4	4. 3	3.0

Per 1,000 population. Per 1,000 live births.

Birth rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, District of Columbia, 1936-1940,

	Birth rate			In	Infant mortality			Maternal mortality		
Year	Number of births	Crude birth rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Cor- rected birth rate for residents per 1,000 popu- lation	Number of infant deaths	Crude infant death rate per 1,000 population	Cor- rected infant death rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Number of ma- ternal deaths	Crude maternal death rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Cor- rected for resi- dence	
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	11, 751 12, 248 12, 998 13, 981 15, 200	18. 98 19. 53 20. 73 21. 51 22, 92	15. 71 16. 06 16. 44 16. 43 16. 85	847 747 625 671 717	72. 0 61. 0 48. 1 48. 0 47. 2	75. 0 61. 7 48. 6 52. 5 48. 4	76 66 72 67 45	6. 47 5. 39 5. 54 4. 79 2. 96	6. 68 5. 37 5. 54 4. 89 2. 86	

The slight rise in the general death rate in 1940 was insignificant as the rate of 13.32 per 1,000 population was the lowest in District history with the exception of the 2 preceding years.

General death rate, District of Columbia, 1936-40

Year	Estimated population, District of Columbia	Total deaths	General death rate per 1,000 population
1936	619, 000	9, 094	14. 69
	627, 000	1 8, 761	13. 97
	627, 000	1 8, 098	12. 92
	649, 931	1 8, 437	12. 98
	663, 091	1 8, 832	13. 32

¹ Includes deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

The following table of selected causes of death by race shows that the white race has lower death rates than the colored, except for history with the exception of the 2 preceding years.

Selected deaths and death rates, District of Columbia, 1940, by race

	Nu	mber of deat	hs	Death rates ¹			
Cause	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	
All causes	5, 752	3, 080	2 8, 832	12. 1	16.3	13.	
Typhoid fever Measles Scarlet fever Whooping cough Diphtheria Tuberculosis Cancer Heart disease Pneumonia	1 0 1 6 2 200 779 1,601 326	3 0 1 7 1 391 227 709 206	4 0 2 13 3 2 591 1,006 2,310 532	. 2 . 2 1. 3 . 4 42. 2 164. 4 337. 9 68. 8	1. 6 0 . 5 3. 7 . 5 206. 5 119. 9 374. 5 108. 8	0 2. 89. 151. 348. 80.	

The rate for all causes is per 1,000 population; all others per 100,000 population.
 Includes deaths at Glen Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

The following tables show the number of cases, morbidity rates per 100,000 population, number of deaths, the death rates per 100,000 population, and fatality rates percent of the more important com-

154 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA municable diseases in the District of Columbia during the past 5 years:

ANTE	RIOR POL	IOMYELIT	IS	115	
Year Incom	Cases	Case rate per 100,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Fatality rate (percent)
1936 1937 1938 1939	7 30 28 19 8	1.1 4.8 4.5 2.9 1.2	2 4 3 1 3	0.3 .6 .5 .2 .5	28. 6 13. 3 10. 7 5. 3 37. 5
· 151 · 6 · 153 · 1	DIPHTHI	ERIA	19, 39	12 518 12 518 22 838	7007 8001
1936 1937 1938 1939	888 539 511 299 181	143. 5 86. 0 81. 5 46. 0 27. 3	27 14 7 5 3	4. 4 2. 2 1. 1 . 8 . 5	3. 0 2. 6 1. 4 1. 7 1. 7
ding years.	MEASL	ES O	Pidəaxa	nit div	richaid
1936	2, 130 2, 118 479 3, 731 102	344. 1 337. 8 76. 4 574. 1 15. 1	8 13 2 2 2 0	1. 3 2. 1 . 3 . 3 0	0.4 .6 .4 .1
MENINGITIS,	EPIDEMI	C CEREBR	OSPINAL		
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	144 81 20 17 9	23. 3 12. 9 3. 2 2. 6 1. 3	64 30 9 4 6	10. 3 4. 8 1. 4 . 6 . 9	44. 4 37. 0 45. 0 23. 5 66. 7
PACE OF THE PACE O	PELLAG	RA	111	14.4	e ree
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	3 5 6 1 1	.5 .8 1.0 .2 .2	3 5 4 1 1	0.5 .8 .6 .2 .2	100, 0 100, 0 66, 7 100, 0 100, 0
Posth rates 1	PNEUMO	NIA			
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	1, 175 1, 041 1, 010 813 1, 044	189. 8 166. 0 161. 1 125. 1 157. 4	861 761 546 470 532	139. 0 121. 4 87. 1 72. 3 80. 2	73. 3 73. 1 54. 1 57. 8 51. 0
ROCKY MO	UNTAIN 8	SPOTTED :	FEVER		Messies, Beerley inv
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	8 7 15 12 9	1.3 1.1 2.4 1.8 1.3	2 4 5 4 2	0.3 .6 .8 .6 .3	25. 0 57. 1 33. 1 33. 3 22. 2
Augilestated by Cont.	CARLET I	FEVER	on Pale For	e for all course to the course of the course	PThe pur
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	707 548 654 530 792	114. 2 87. 4 104. 3 81. 5 117. 0	5 3 1 2	0.3 .8 .5 .2 .3	0.3 9 901 40.5 2

SMALLPOX : smolesops sinits differed bind)

CON CO			model -		S Record S
OG Year	Cases	Case rate per 100,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Fatality rate (percent)
936 2 937	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0		TEVIL (
TUBERCU	Losis, Co	MMUNICA	BLE		
936	1, 371 1, 406 1, 468 1, 369 1, 637	221. 5 224. 2 234. 1 218. 3 241. 8	662 1 595 1 588 1 568 1 591	107. 0 94. 9 93. 8 87. 4 89. 1	48.3 42.3 40.1 41.4 36.1
25, 0-81	ТҮРНОП	FEVER	r and solidition	of eminants to	enaly
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	58 70 80 53 31	9.3 11.2 12.8 8.2 4.6	10 12 6 4 4	1.6 1.9 1.0 .6 .6	17. 17. 7. 7. 12.
	VENEREA	L DISEASE			
1936 1937 1938 1939	6, 177 9, 898 10, 844 9, 591 10, 100	1, 578, 6 1, 729, 5 1, 529, 7	141 137 132 105 152	22. 8 21. 9 21. 0 16. 2 23. 0	2. 1. 1. 1. 1.
on the state of th	WHOOPIN	1G COUGH	nathreasca.	Table Long St.	
1936	1, 134 561 518 1, 337 472	89. 5 82. 6 205. 7	17 6 15	2.7 1.0 2.3	3. 1. 1.

¹ Includes deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Maternal and child health clinic services.—During 1940, maternity and child health clinics were operated at 15 neighborhood centers; maternity clinics at 9 centers (one at Freedmen's Hospital and one at Gallinger Hospital in cooperation with these institutions), and child health clinics at 14 centers (one at Freedman's Hospital in cooperation with this institution). A total of 5,574 scheduled clinic sessions were held at these centers, averaging more than 107 per week. Table I shows the distribution of clinic services during 1940 by type of service, and tables II and III summarize the services rendered to mothers and children at these clinics.

TABLE I .- Number of clinic sessions by type of service

Maternity clinic sessions: Obstetric supervision Obstetric supervision and treatment of prenatal syphilis Nursing	879 224 59	
Total	4353	1, 162

Child health clinic sessions: Pediatric supervision	2,708
Immunization only	
Vision testingNursing	
Total Sessions for observation and treatment of syphilis livery) and children	III Women (arter de-
Grand total	The same of the sa

Table II.—Summary of clinic services for maternity care

	Prenatal	Postpartum	Total
Patients registered for maternity care	5, 108 762	1 2, 210	5, 208
Patients registered for observation and treatment of syphilis Visits of patients to clinics for maternity care	23, 990	2, 507	26, 497
To physician at regular clinic	23, 257 140	2, 446	25, 703 140
To physician at abnormal clinic. To nurse only	593	61	654
Visits of patients for observation and treatment of syphilis	5, 716	9, 434	15, 150

^{1 2,110} of these patients also received prenatal care during the year: 100 postpartum care only.

Table III.—Summary of child health clinic services

	Infants	Children over infancy	Total
Children registered for health supervision. Children registered for observation and/or treatment for syphilis. Children receiving treatment for syphilis. Visits of children for health supervision.	7, 956 629 66 35, 058	1 10, 114 2 1, 051 3 213 27, 607	18, 070 1, 680 279 62, 665
Medical Nurse only	29, 936 5, 122	23, 877 3, 730	53, 814 8, 851
Visits of children for observation and/or treatment for syphilis. Visits of mothers to special nutrition classes 4 Tests and immunizations: Diptheria: Diptheria toxoid given Schick tests given Read Positive			6, 978 286 4, 535 3, 721 2, 817
Tuberculosis: Tuberculin Tests given Read Positive Smallpox: Vaccinations given Read Successful Vision tests \$			4,059 3,521 353 4,316 3,397 3,254 223

Services for handicapped children.—During 1940, children with "crippling" conditions were hospitalized through public funds in five District of Columbia hospitals, and one hospital in Baltimore. Three hundred and ninety-three children were given 25,164 days of hospital care, as compared with 273 children given 18,588 days of hospital care in 1939. Table IV shows the number of "crippled"

Includes 1,389 children previously registered as infants during the year.
 Includes 47 children previously registered as infants during the year.
 Includes 21 children previously registered as infants during the year.
 Conducted by the District Chapter of the American Red Cross.
 Given by trained volunteers through the Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

children hospitalized and the number of days of hospital care given them in the various hospitals.

Table IV.-The number of children with "crippling" conditions hospitalized through public funds, the hospital at which they were cared for, and the number of days' care in 1940

Hospital Hospital	Number of children	Number of days' care
All hospitals	393	25, 164
Gallinger	211 142 26 9 4	12, 850 4, 796 6, 801 279 72 366

At the Crippled Children's Clinic operated at the Crippled Children's Unit at Gallinger Hospital, 540 ambulatory children with crippling conditions made 2,569 clinic visits during the year for medical care, 239 children made 2,598 visits for physiotherapy, and 51 children, 868 visits for occupational therapy. Progress continued to be made in the integration of hospital and out-patient clinic care at the Gallinger Crippled Children's Unit with the same medical, physiotherapy, and occupational therapy staff functioning for both clinic and hospital patients. Likewise, progress continued to be made in integrating the clinic and hospital care of handicapped children with the school service.

The register of handicapped children in the District of Columbia contained 1,405 names as of December 30, 1940. These are dis-

tributed by diagnostic groups as follows:

Total	1,405
Cardiac and potential cardiac disease including acute rheumatic fever	122
2 offorty effets	101
Congenital deformities	153
Club foot 65 Congenital dislocation of hip 7	- plois
Spina binda7	Sud Sun
Harelip and/or cleft palate6	Laince
Osteogenesis imperfecta3	
Other congenital deformities65 Seriously defective vision65	
Cerebral palsy (134) and paralysis due to birth injury exclusive of cerebral palsy (18)	153 152
Rickets	123
Tuberculosis of bones and joints	62
Osteomyelitis	
ScoliosisArthritis	39
Muscle dystrophy	
All others	246
Provisional	39

Other activities.—In addition to direct clinical services for the protection of maternal and child health and the care of handicapped children, reported above, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare has planned and carried forward as far as was feasible with the staff available, active integration of medical care and preventive services for mothers and children, studies of maternal, stillbirth, infant and child mortality and morbidity, and the incidence of handicapping conditions among children, of nurseries and maternity wards of hospitals, and of boarding homes, day nurseries, nursery schools, and institutions for children. It has planned cooperatively with other divisions in the Health Department and other agencies and organizations in the city, notably the medical societies, hospitals, health, welfare, and educational groups, for devising ways and means of meeting the many problems still to be met in order to assure adequate protection of materials tection of maternal and child health and prevent needless mortality and crippling in the District of Columbia. The Director of the Bureau has also been responsible for the development of plans and budgets submitted to the United States Children's Bureau for participation of the District of Columbia in the program for maternal and child health and services for crippled children under the Social Security Act.

Nutrition service.—The nutritionist attended maternal and child health clinics and the handicapped children's clinic whenever possible, working with patients in need of special nutrition and budgetary assistance, individually and in groups; she arranged with the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross for four classes in nutrition and low cost foods for clinic patients; and she gave consultation service through staff and individual conferences to the Nursing Bureau and to the medical and social service staff as requested. Through the nutrition service 523 surplus food orders were obtained during the year for needy families not eligible for surplus food through other sources. Suitable literature on food and nutrition was obtained for distribution to families, and educational exhibit ma-

terial was prepared for use in the clinics.

Public Health Nursing Service.—Public health nursing in the maternal and child health and crippled children's services continues to be inadequate for both clinic and field services. The Public Health Nursing Service has functioned most effectively in clinic and field and in the integration of preventive services and the care of the sick

Social Service.—During the year a well-qualified supervisor for social service in the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare was added to the staff. To this service has been assigned the duty of investigating boarding homes, day nurseries, nursery schools, and other institutions for children in connection with the issuance of permits. Progress has been made during the year in developing a sound program for providing needed social services for crippled children and maternity patients and children under our care.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The Health Department since November 15, 1935 has been developing a public health nursing service of a modified, generalized type. This service if properly administered should be the most economical, flexible, and effective of all public health nursing services. By "modified generalized type" is meant one in which all nurses, instructed in every branch of the service, do their work on the

basis of the family as a unit, and are assigned to a generalized program, or, when the needs of the service require it, to specialized work. For example, in Washington there are heavy clinic services in maternal and child welfare, including handicapped children, venereal disease, and tuberculosis. In order to promote smooth functioning in these heavy services, some public health nurses are assigned full time

to clinic work over varying periods of time.

Changes in the assignments of nurses either in the field or clinic are made upon the reasonable request of the physician or nurse, when the nurse needs other services to round out her experience, or when new services opening up demand experienced nurses. Although many changes are forced on the service, often with little notice, it is intended to change nurses from one service to another only in the fall of the year before the opening of schools, in order to avoid disruption of the school program which is part of the generalized service. Now that the service is well established, probably the number of changes found each fall to be desirable will be reduced to a small number, as stability of service is important.

Personnel.—Since the Bureau of Public Health Nursing was established, there has been an increase in nurses paid from District of Columbia funds from 36 in 1935 to 77 in 1941, an increase of 113 percent. In addition, in 1941 there were 21 nurses paid from Federal

funds.

Although there has been a considerable increase in the number of positions for public health nurses since 1935, the chief increases in

personnel occurred during the years 1936 through 1939.

Each appointee of the Nursing Bureau must have a civil service status granted by the United States Civil Service Commission upon the passing of an unassembled examination for Government service, or by the acceptance by the United States Civil Service Commission of an official statement presenting the candidates' qualifications. In addition to the requirements for graduate nurses, a public health nurse is required to have satisfactorily completed a year's approved course in public health nursing theory. A senior public health nurse is required to have had at least 1 year of satisfactory generalized public health nursing field experience in a recognized agency under nursing supervision. No field experience is required of a junior public health nurse.

Appropriations.—The appropriation for the Bureau of Public Health Nursing for the fiscal year was \$191,701.26, of which \$158,688 was from District of Columbia funds, and \$33,013.26 was from Federal funds. This increase from a budget of \$65,065 in 1935 is a

substantial one.

Nursing offices.—The Bureau of Public Health Nursing has seven offices, districted by census tracts. Six supervisors were in charge of these nursing offices and they were assisted by seven clerk stenographers. The supervisors have the responsibility for the guidance of the nurses who work in the clinics, schools, and homes in their respective territories. Each field nurse is allotted a district in which she is responsible for all work accepted by the Bureau of Public Health Nursing.

During 1940, the nursing office formerly located at the Maternal and Child Welfare Clinic at 301 G Street SW. was transferred to the Southwest Health Center at Delaware Avenue and I Street SW.

A new nursing office comprising territory from the Abbot and northeast districts was opened at the Venereal Disease Clinic at 512 Eye Street NW. This made a more even distribution of work in the nursing offices and contributed to a saving in travel time. A great advantage was gained in tying up this service with the Venereal Disease Clinic, as supervisory time could more readily be given to the clinic, and messenger service between the clinic and the nursing office could be eliminated.

The statistical office of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing was moved from 515 D Street NW. to the Southwest Health Center, and the office of the Consultant on Maternal and Child Health, with the offices of other maternal and child health services, was moved from

515 D Street NW. to 16 D Street NW.

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Housekeeping aide.—During 1940, the public health nurses made 377 requests for housekeeping aide service for their families. All but 16 of these requests were for families in which the mother was a maternity patient. This W. P. A. project proved itself of value to the community especially in allowing children to remain in the home during the absence or illness of the mother.

The public health nurses worked closely with the American Red Cross in promoting classes in home nursing and in first aid, and with other health and social agencies on problems affecting the welfare

of their families.

The Director continued to hold weekly conferences, except during the summer months, with supervisors and consultants, in order to discuss policies, procedures, and matters pertaining to the nursing service. Bureau chiefs from other Health Department services and members of other organizations were invited to join the supervisors at these meetings when subjects with which they were concerned were under discussion.

The supervisors likewise held scheduled meetings with their nursing office staffs in order to discuss new developments and procedures

for the improvement of the service.

An educational program for the total nursing service to which all public health nurses in the community were invited was held during the winter and spring months of 1940. The subjects discussed included the Control of Syphilis, the Control of Tuberculosis, the Conservation of Vision, and Nutrition.

Distribution of public health nursing service.—The distribution of public health nursing service since 1935 has been influenced more by pressure of services rather than by actual planning. All services

have had a minimum of public health nursing personnel.

Cases and visits.—The number of visits made by the public health nurses in 1940 totaled 96,780, of which 49,913 were office interviews with the patients and 46,867 were home visits to patients. Eight thousand three hundred and thirty-six home visits or 17.9 percent were unproductive as the patient or a responsible relative could not be located or were not at home. It is interesting to note that the number of patients registered with the nursing service slightly decreased from 32,764 in 1938 to 28,246 in 1940, while the number of field visits (seen) decreased from 39,781 in 1938 to 38,531 in 1940.

This decrease in cases registered with the nursing service and in home visits was due to the increase in clinic sessions necessitating more nursing time in clinic and leaving less for home visiting. An encouraging factor is that the total number of field visits not seen decreased from 13,611, or 25.8 percent in 1938, to 8,338 or 17.9 percent in 1940. This decrease in the number of nonproductive visits came about through more careful checking of the patient's address upon leaving the hospital and at the time of each clinic visit. The public health nurse also endeavored to plan her visits more carefully in relation to the patient's schedule and to stimulate the patient to a greater sense of responsibility in reporting his correct address and changes of address.

Case load.—The case load of the public health nurses was made up largely of patients and their families registered at Health De-

partment clinics.

The equivalent in time of only 12.20 nurses was available in 1940 for home visiting. Thus, with a population of 663,091 in Washington, an average population of 54,352 had to be covered by each Health

Department field nurse.

A total of 28,246 visits were registered by nurses holding office interviews only with patients, as well as by nurses making home visits. Thus, the number represents the total number of individuals interviewed and instructed by the nurses. It must be emphasized that this case load represented only patients selected for nursing service because of some urgent need and did not represent the total number of patients registered at Health Department clinics who might have

profited by nursing instruction and supervision.

Maternal and child welfare services including handicapped children.—The public health nursing service functions in the maternal and Child Welfare Service of the Health Department by taking responsibility for the daily management of the clinics, by assisting the physician with the examination of patients, and by interviewing and instructing patients according to the physician's orders, both in the clinic and in the home. The public health nurse works with other health and social agencies on problems affecting the welfare of the family. The nurse endeavors to find maternity patients early in pregnancy and to assist them in obtaining medical supervision. She encourages parents to obtain medical supervision for every child, according to his need.

A consultant on maternal and child hygiene assists both the Director of the Nursing Bureau and the Director of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare with procedures relating to the Maternal and Child Welfare Service. A consultant on crippled children is in charge of the nursing service in the Handicapped Children's Clinic and of the public health nursing service functioning in the maternity, pediatric, and syphilis clinics of Gallinger Hospital.

An interesting development has been the assignment of a public health nurse to the Gallinger Hospital Maternity Service. One of this nurse's major responsibilities is to simplify the procedure with reference to returning the maternity patient and her baby to their home. She contacts the public health nurses in the local offices concerning the suitability of the home for the reception of the patient and her child, and transmits to them the physician's orders. This

nurse also functions as the liaison worker between Gallinger Hospital, the nursing offices, and the Health Department maternity clinics. Requests for public health nursing service for maternity patients delivered at Gallinger Hospital are sent by her, with instructions to the nursing offices. Important data concerning the home situation or social problems are communicated to her by the public health nurses visiting the patients' homes. This nurse assists at the maternity clinics at Gallinger Hospital. An important part of her work in the hospital is interviewing patients and instructing them concerning the care of themselves and babies after they leave the hospital. Demonstrations of baby care are given when time allows.

Certain routine visits are made to maternity patients and their babies registered with the Health Department Nursing Service,

namely:

1. Visits to ascertain the home conditions relative to delivery at home. The chief obstetrician uses this data in determining whether the normal patient shall be assigned for home or hospital delivery.

2. Visits to the homes of patients delivered at Gallinger Hospital who were

admitted as emergencies without permits, in order to determine whether the home conditions are suitable for the early return of the patient.

3. Visits to the homes of premature infants delivered at Gallinger Hospital to learn whether the home is suitable for the return of the baby and to help with the pagestary appropriate.

with the necessary arrangements.

4. Visits to the homes of patients delivered at Gallinger Hospital to advise the mother and, when indicated, to demonstrate the care of the baby. mother is referred for postpartum examination and the baby for health supervision at Health Department clinics. The nurses endeavor to make these visits within a week after the mother and baby return from the hospital.

Other visits to maternity patients and children are made when

requested by the physician or when there is evident need.

In 1940, the number of prenatal patients registered with the nursing service was 3,534, to whom a total of 17,238 visits were made. Of this number of visits, 8,717 were made to patients in the clinic and 6,504 to patients (or on behalf of patients) in the home. An additional 2,017 home visits were made which were unproductive as neither the patient nor a responsible person was seen. This was an increase over 1939 of 531 antepartum patients registered and 4,902 visits made. The percentage of visits made which were unproductive decreased from 24.3 percent in 1939 to 23.6 percent in 1940.

In the postpartum period, 3,048 patients were registered, to whom a total of 8,960 visits were made. Of this number, 1,603 were made to patients in the clinic, 5,875 to patients (or on behalf of patients) in the home, and 1,482 unproductive visits were made. This was an increase of 669 over 1939 in the number of patients registered with the nursing service in the postpartum period and an increase of 1,621

in the number of visits made to them.

The number of infants registered with the nursing service in 1940 was 4,662, an increase of 719 over 1939. The total number of visits made to them was 21,825, of which 14,027 were clinic interviews, 7,309 were home visits, and 489 were unproductive visits. This was an increase of 4,256 visits over 1939. The percentage of unproductive visits decreased from 8.6 in 1939 to 6.3 in 1940.

The number of preschool children registered with the nursing service in 1940 was 3,671, an increase of 163 over 1939. The total number of visits made to them was 12,897, of which 8,190 were clinic interviews, 4,278 were home visits, and 429 were unproductive. There was an increase of 513 visits over 1939. There was a percentage decrease of unproductive visits from 12.2 percent in 1939 to 9.1 percent in 1940.

The number of handicapped children registered with the nursing service was 491 in 1940, an increase of 76 over 1939. The total number of visits made was 3,684, of which 2,083 were clinic interviews, 1,358 were home visits, and 243 visits were unproductive. This was an increase of 932 visits over 1939. Unproductive visits decreased from 16.2 to 15.2 percent.

In 1940, the number of nurses actually on duty in the maternity service was 14.37 of which 10.57 were in clinic and 3.80 assigned to home visiting. Of the 10.57 nurses in clinic, the time of 8.1 nurses was concerned with clinic procedure and the time of 2.47 nurses with inter-

viewing and instructing patients.

The increase in responsibilities of the public health nurses in the Maternal and Child Welfare Services over a period of years is indicated (1) by the increase in clinic sessions from 36 a week in 1935 to 137 a week in 1941, (2) by the increase in the number of maternity patients registered at the clinic and their visits to clinic from 688 patients making 2,239 visits in 1936 to 5,208 patients making 25,703 visits in 1940, (3) by the increase in the number of children registered at clinic and their visits to clinic from 7,535 children making 50,179 visits to clinic in 1936 to 18,070 children making 62,665 visits in 1940, (4) the increase in services at the children's clinics such as tuberculin testing from none in 1936 to 4,059 in 1940.

Maternal and Child Welfare absorbed in 1940, 55.2 percent of the nursing service and the equivalent of 44.36 nurses out of a total of

80.40 nurses.

School health program.—In the school health program the public health nurse assists the physician with the examinations of kinder-garten, first, and fourth grade pupils, children wishing to engage in athletics, applicants for admission to teachers' colleges or teaching positions, and children applying for labor permits. The total number of examinations at which nurses gave assistance ending the fiscal year

June 30, 1940, was 43,799.

School.—The comparison of the number of school children found with defects decreased from 34,668 in 1938 to 30,442 in 1939, to 29,962 in 1940. The number and percent of children with defects corrected steadily gained from 6,002, or 17.3 percent, in 1938 to 6,912, or 22.7 percent, in 1939, and to 7,167, or 23.9 percent, in 1940. Also, the total number and percent of children with defects corrected and treatment instituted increased from 8,345, or 24 percent, in 1938, to 9,014, or 29.6 percent, in 1939, to 9,174, or 30.6 percent, in 1940.

When the number and percent of defects found and corrected are

compared for these 3 years, similar gains are found.

In 1938, 61,645 defects were found in the children examined; in 1939, 52,405 defects, and in 1940, 48,676 defects. The number and percent of defects corrected increased from 8,279, or 13.4 percent, in 1938 to 9,866, or 18.8 percent, in 1939, to 10,047, or 20.6 percent, in 1940. The total number and percent of defects corrected or under treatment increased from 12,413, or 20.1 percent, in 1938 to 13,490, or 25.7 percent, in 1939 to 13,191, or 27.1 percent, in 1940. However, these gains are slight and the work remaining to be accomplished is nearly three-

fourths compared to an accomplishment of only one-fourth of the

work done.

The functions of the public health nurse in the school program are not confined to assisting the physicians with the physical examinations of children or to the work with parents and children concerning the correction of remedial defects. The nurse also participates in planning the school health program with the principal, classroom teachers, physical education instructors, and school medical inspectors. To this end, and for a discussion of problems relating to health, councils were formed in several of the junior high schools during the year, namely, in Paul, Taft, Shaw, Terrell, Randall, and Jefferson Junior High Schools.

The nurse also works with community agencies in order to secure such services for the children and their families as may be needed.

Although the larger schools need full-time nurses to work with the school personnel, parents, and children on an adequate health program for the children and their families, the public health nurses on the staff are only able to contact elementary schools once a week and high schools once a month for a limited number of hours on these days.

The number of nurses assigned to school nursing during 1940 was equivalent to 9.32 actually on duty. Of the 8.46 nurses assigned to school clinic routines the time of 6.3 nurses was given to clinic procedures and the time of 2.16 nurses to conferences with parents or

others on behalf of the children.

The number of school clinic sessions with which public health nurses assisted more than doubled from 1935 to 1940, increasing from 20 to 44, respectively, yet the number of nurses assigned to school work actually decreased from 12 in 1935 to 10.86 in 1940 due to the

extension of other services needing nurses.

Tuberculosis.—The Health Department public health nurse functions in the tuberculosis program by assisting the physicians with examinations and treatment in the tuberculosis clinics, by instructing the patients and contacts both in the clinic and in the home concerning the disease and the physicians' recommendations, by arranging for the hospitalization of patients with the active disease, and by referring for medical examination and diagnosis those patients with symptoms of the disease who are unable to afford a private physician. She works closely with social and other health agencies on the problems which affect the welfare of the patient and his family.

The increasingly heavy load of patients in the tuberculosis clinic indicates the increase in the nurses' responsibilities in tuberculosis control. In 1935, there were a total of 3,727 patients registered in the tuberculosis clinic and in 1940 this number had increased to 10,360, an increase of 178 percent. In 1935, these patients made 18,315 visits to the clinic and in 1940, 33,799, an increase of 85 percent. The number of clinic sessions has increased from 15 in 1935 to 46 in 1940. Also, since 1935 new services have been added, such as pneu-

mothorax treatments, requiring the time of two nurses.

The public health nurse has an important responsibility in securing the examination of contacts to active cases of tuberculosis. The

number examined in the Health Department tuberculosis clinics increased from 1,538 in 1936 to 2,445 in 1940, an increase of 59 percent. Venereal disease.—A new responsibility was undertaken, that of assisting the physicians in the administration of drugs, thus relieving a few physicians for devoting additional time to giving general health examinations, diagnosing, prescribing, and reviewing the patients'

During 1940, the equivalent of nurses actually on duty in this service was only 11.71, 10.67 for clinic, and 1.04 for home visiting. Of the nurses available in clinic, 9.5 were occupied with clinic procedures and only 1.17 with interviewing and instructing patients.

Although the public health nurse is responsible for case finding in every family she contacts, very definite responsibilities are placed upon her in regard to applicants for examinations and for the patients and their contacts registered in the Health Department clinics.

The number of venereal disease patients registered with the nursing service in 1940 was 2,814 and the number of home visits (seen) made to them was 3,323. This was a decrease compared with 1938 of 994 patients registered and of 445 visits made to them. The decrease in the number of visits was due to the increase in clinic services demanding nurses, thus leaving fewer nurses for the field. However, the number of patients registered with the nursing service was 186 and the number of visits made to them was 714 higher in 1940 than in 1939.

MEDICAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEVICE DISTRICT DESCRIPTION TO

The activities and statistical report of the Social Service Bureau can best be given by a description of the activities performed in each bureau and the hospitals.

BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Social service activities were enlarged with the appointment of a supervisor in March 1940, and in August by the appointment of a worker for the cardiac service. The workers are responsible for handling the social problems that arise in the Maternity, Child Health, and Handicapped Children's Service. Needless to say, with such a small staff the work is handled on a refer basis from the doctors and public health nurses. Every effort has been made to handle the maternity patients before the period of confinement in order to work a more satisfactory plan than can be done in an emergency. The social service program cannot go forward with the maternity and children's service until additional staff can be found.

During 1940 the investigation of independent boarding homes and nursery schools has increased and social service has had the responsibility of doing the social investigation while the sanitary investigation is done by the Property of Service in the Service in t

gation is done by the Bureau of Sanitation.

Services to the orthopedic patients have continued in the clinic and the hospital. One worker is present at all clinic sessions. Patients in need of shoes or appliances are seen by the social worker who determines how much of the financial obligation the family can assume.

The physically handicapped child frequently shows symptom of deep-seated emotional conflicts due to his differences from other children, and the necessity for special schooling, long time hospitalization, or the wearing of ugly, noticeable braces or shoes. Parents are likely to overprotect and pity the crippled child, or they may resent the extra care which his affliction means to them, the worry caused by the child's condition, and the extra expense. They sometimes see in his handicap a punishment to them. Their reactions to the child in either case soon brings out in him undesirable behavior. Intensive social case work is usually able to relieve many of these feelings and make for better understanding on the parents' part and more ease for the children. The child is then able to face life with freedom from some of the disturbing emotional conflicts too frequently associated with a physical disability.

Social services to the crippled children has also meant arranging for placement in convalescent homes when they are available and necessary for the child. Work with volunteer groups included arrangements for motor service for children in need of trips to the clinic for physical therapy, occupational therapy, or medical supervision. It has also included referral to Vocational Rehabilitation

Service of all handicapped persons over 16 years of age.

In the last 4 months of the year, a worker was assigned to the cardiac service. She has worked with the clinic physicians on children needing particular protection at home to assure the long period of mental and physical rest so important if ultimate recovery is to be achieved. Through her efforts these children have been provided with many more satisfactions in their own homes. Frequently it has meant arranging for the basic necessities of adequate food, shelter, and clothing. Always it has meant opportunities for wider horizons, vocational guidance, occupational therapy, guided reading, friendly visits. Sometimes the parents and family group have been seen repeatedly in an effort to help them understand the child's particular needs, including his normal need for discipline and strict observance of the medical regime. In a few instances it has been necessary to arrange for the child's placement outside of his home until the home could be made a safe place for his convalescence. These arrangements have been made through cooperation with a private child-placing agency and were possible because of the funds available through the United States Children's Bureau.

This worker has attended ward rounds on the pediatrics ward at Gallinger Hospital, where all cases of rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease, and other heart disease are referred to her. Thus, she is able to initiate plans for the child's return to his home while

he is still in the hospital.

The compilation of statistical data relative to the number and kind of children known to us through the Handicapped Children's Register has been one of the responsibilities of the supervisor. It has also been her responsibility to devise ways of keeping the register current. Gains have been made in reporting to the register by medical, nursing and social agencies, as well as by private physicians and lay persons. Some publicity has been given and the interest of the community in a central correlating unit has been considerable.

During the year 356 new cases were served and 2,131 cases carried

throughout the year.

BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

Nineteen-forty has been a year of reorganization in all of the activity of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control. During this period the Social Service Department has continued the activity previously established; the interviewing of newly diagnosed patients; securing examination of contacts to infection; follow-up of lapsed patients; transferring of patients to other treatment centers; clearing of medical lateral patients to other treatment centers; clear-

Special attention should be called to the statistical report for the year because the qualitative analysis of the year's work shows considerable improvement over 1939 in the securing of contact information and contact examination. This must be considered the result of the application of the principles of medical social work to the interpretation of medical information to venereally infected patients. The number of subsequent interviews of patients has almost trebled. This shows that a more careful type of service is being given.

Facilities for work in the department have been improved as private interviewing rooms have been built, and the patient now has

complete privacy when talking with the interviewer.

Educational work with the members of the staff of the Nursing Bureau has been continued and during the year five members of the Nursing Bureau staff have received experience in this field. Two nurses at a time have been under supervision in this department during most of the year.

On August 15 a fully qualified medical social worker with experi-

ence in venereal disease work was appointed to the staff.

Statistical report	1939	1940
Number of patients interviewed	3, 034 1, 827 2, 387 983 1 1, 126	3, 119 2, 108 2, 842 1, 404 3, 467
Number contacts namedNumber contacts examined		
Number of subsequent interviews	1 1, 126	3, 46

¹ April-December 1939.

Hospital Permit Bureau.—It is the function of the social worker to determine eligibility (financial and residence) for admission to Gallinger Hospital, Glenn Dale Sanatorium (tuberculosis) and admission for indigent emergency cases to both hospital and dispensary of three contract hospitals: Casualty, Children's, and Emergency. Ill persons faced with the need of hospitalization are confronted with many problems such as financing medical care, drastic change either temporary or permanent in their way of living, and the emotional reaction to illness. Consideration of the patient's total needs by the social worker at this point helps the patient to formulate a satisfactory plan. Residence is established for the patient and if he is not eligible for public care, here, plans are made for his care under public or private auspices elsewhere. In February 1940 the work of the Hospital Permit Bureau was extended to include interviewing at the Gallinger Hospital and the contract hospitals.

Gallinger Hospital.—In the beginning one worker was placed at the hospital from 12 p. m. to 7 p. m. to clear cases admitted without authorized permits. With added personnel in July, two workers

were assigned. Some of the results of the Gallinger Hospital work have not yet been counted statistically, but some results can be listed at this time.

A great many patients are being sent from the Gallinger admitting office to other hospitals in the District of Columbia where they are eligible for care. The Health Security Administration has cooperated in arranging hospitalization in private hospitals for patients not residents or who are able to pay at least in part for medical care.

Nonresident, colored patients have been accepted by Freedmen's Hospital directly from Gallinger admitting office whenever that hospital has had vacant beds. There is still quite a number of nonresident, colored patients who must be admitted to Gallinger because Freedman's Hospital is not able to furnish beds for them.

When nonresidents or financially ineligible patients must be admitted to the hospital because of the emergency nature of the illness, the Hospital Permit Bureau worker follows up these cases and arranges their transfer to other hospitals as soon as the patient is able to travel.

The doctors and nurses at Gallinger Hospital have become much more cognizant of the problems of nonresident patients since a worker has been stationed in the hospital. On their own responsibility, they notify the workers of patients admitted during the night whose District of Columbia residence is questioned. The doctors and nurses do everything to see that such patients are transferred as soon as possible, and whenever possible, do not institute long-time expense of care. The staff is also becoming very careful about referring the relatives of such patients to our workers at the hospital or directly to the Hospital Permit Bureau for interview.

A close cooperation exists between the Hospital Permit Bureau worker at the admitting office and the Social Service Department at Gallinger Hospital. When social problems are uncovered by our worker, they are referred to the Social Service Department. Particularly stressed have been those problems arising when the patient states that he will have no place to go upon discharge from the hospital. The Social Service Department has access to the social information which this office has secured.

Contract hospitals.—It has been very beneficial to the Hospital Permit Bureau office to have a worker at the contract hospitals. In the first place, she secures immediate information regarding patients reported by the hospital as District of Columbia cases who later are found to be able to pay their own bills. Her presence at the hospitals has thus stimulated a prompt reporting of such pay cases which means that they can be taken off the current month's bill, and thus a great deal of accounting procedure can be spared. In turn, she has been able to assist the contract hospitals in following up immediately, cases which offer the hope of liability settlements. Consequently, it has been possible for this office to disallow a greater number of cases at the contract hospitals and give the hospitals a better opportunity to make their own arrangements for collecting. This office has the responsibility of supervision of the District of Columbia's money spent for patients in the contract hospitals, and has been better able to discharge its obligations by closer working relationship through the representative of this office.

In addition to the above function the worker clears an average of 50 dispensary patients every afternoon at the Children's Hospital. Nonresident cases.—The Hospital Permit Bureau has attempted to refer all nonresident cases admitted to Gallinger or the contract hospitals to the nonresident service of the Board of Public Welfare which, in this community, has the responsibility of ascertaining the patient's legal settlement and arranging for his return to that place. The nonresident service has given excellent cooperation within the limits of its own inadequate staff. In the case of tuberculosis patients, however, a different arrangement has been worked out since tuberculosis is a reportable disease and should be reported by the Health Department to the health officer of the jurisdiction in which the patient has settlement. In the case of a nonresident patient admitted to one of our District of Columbia hospitals, this office assumes the responsibility for writing a letter to the community where the potiont has better to the community where the patient has legal settlement asking for the patient's return to that county and hospitalization, if needed, in a hospital under the jurisdiction of that community. A copy of this letter is always sent to the health officer of the community concerned. As soon as an authorization for the return of the patient is received, copies of such letters are sent to the Social Service Department at Gallinger and to the nonresident service. The social worker at Gallinger picks up the case from this point and consults with the doctor as to the patient's ability to travel, type of care needed, if an institution is available, and keeps in touch with the nonresident service until the patient is able to go. As a result of this procedure, a great many patients have been sent to hospitals in their own community and the District of Columbia has been spared long-time expense. are proud to say that at the present time, there are only a very few nonresident patients left in the tuberculosis unit of Gallinger Hos-These are either waiting for authorization, or are medically unable to travel.

Maternity clearances.—The Hospital Permit Bureau in the past had relationship with the Maternity Division of the Health Department whereby patients who were assigned to hospital delivery were referred to this office for eligibility investigation shortly before the time of their confinement. In general, this system worked out satisfactorily but there were several problems involved. In the first place, patients often went into the hospital for delivery earlier than agreed and would not have time to come to this office for the eligibility investigation. Other patients were referred to this office just a short time before confinement and were found to be nonresidents. They were so close to term that no satisfactory arrangements could be made. The Hospital Permit Bureau also found some patients who might have been able to pay the ward rates in private hospitals in the District of Columbia if they had made their plans early enough and had set aside some money each month. For these reasons, it had been felt for some time that patients attending the Maternity Clinic of the Health Department should be interviewed at the Hospital Permit Bureau with regard to eligibility as soon as possible. In cooperation with the Maternal and Child Welfare Division and the Obstetrical Service at Gallinger, a new plan for maternity clearances was instituted in December 1940. Under this plan, patients are referred to the Hospital

Permit Bureau after the second visit to the clinic. If they are found to be eligible, a hospital permit for this patient is sent to the Director of the Maternity Service. If he decides that the patient needs hospital delivery, he takes the responsibility of mailing to her the permit. If the patient is to be delivered at home, the permit is returned to this office with the notation that this is to be a home delivery case. The Hospital Permit Bureau refers to the Health Security Administration all persons able to make financial arrangement for delivery as well as patients who are not eligible because of nonresidence. Non-

resident colored patients are referred to Freedman's Hospital.

Appliances.—The Hospital Permit Bureau has for years been furnishing eligible patients with glasses and appliances out of the fund provided for medical relief to the indigent. These glasses or appliances are secured in accordance with the District of Columbia's contract for such work, and it is the responsibility of this office to see that patients secure these appliances before the District of Columbia pays the company who has furnished them. It has been very difficult to secure the cooperation of the patients to have their appliances checked by the doctor and to report to this office. We have, therefore, instituted an appliance approval form which requires the referring doctor's signature. This approval form is made out in duplicate, one copy being given to the patient and a duplicate copy being sent to the referring clinic. These approval forms have been mailed to this office from the clinic and have clearly facilitated the prompt payment on such orders. The amount of follow-up necessary by this office has proportionately been decreased.

The statistical report for 1939 and 1940 is given below:

to lettern the tuberculosis unit of Callinger Hose	1939	1940
Number interviews for hospital care	9, 414 6, 551 292	16, 063 21, 701 374

The figures given in 1939 were compiled from Apr. 1-December 1939.

GALLINGER HOSPITAL

Nineteen hundred and forty was the year in which the Social Service Department at Gallinger Hospital had both an increase and a decrease in personnel. On February first a social worker was added for the Psychopathic Division. This was the first concrete evidence of growth the department has had since it was organized with one worker in June 1937. An additional worker had been made possible through the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare in August 1938 to carry on case work with patients from obstetric and pediatric services. Then, in July 1939, a W. P. A. worker was added to the staff. However, in June 1940, the Maternal and Child Welfare worker resigned and was not replaced. In August 1940, the W. P. A. withdrew its worker, and so the year ended with two social workers, both staff employees of the hospital.

The annual report of any medical social service department could well consist of a discussion of personnel, because whatever quality and quantity of work is done depends wholly upon the number and effec-

tiveness of training of its personnel. The present personnel is able to give superficial service to about 10 percent of the patients admitted. Yet almost without exception the patients admitted to the hospital come from low-income groups without natural personal resources.

The cases which comprise the case load of the department are of two kinds. On the Psychopathic Service the social worker is engaged largely in securing history from relatives to assist in diagnostic plans, and occasionally she works out a social plan when a nonpsychotic patient is discharged.

On the other services, except for the work involved in arranging for return to legal settlement of tuberculous nonresidents, the social worker is almost exclusively engaged in working out discharge plans for patients who have received the maximum benefits of hospital care.

The statistical Report for the year is as follows:

Cases carried over from previous years	418
Cases accepted for service	1,544
(a) Not previously reported	1.440
(b) Previously reported	104
Cases served	1, 962
Cases closed	1,519
Cases carried over to Jan. 1, 1941	443

GLENN DALE SANATORIUM

The work at the sanatorium has continued on a refer basis for the case work service to the patients in the sanatorium. The patients who will be ready for discharge within a couple of months are routinely referred to the social worker to work up a social history to submit at the time the patient's discharge is discussed at the medical conference. Through joint conference with the Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis the Nursing Bureau and Superintendent of the Sanatorium, the discharge procedure was devised. The worker initiated the referral of some of the children patients who were showing definite behavior problems to the Child Center, Catholic University, for examination and treatment. The worker was assisted by a second-year social worker student in preparing the social histories for the psychiatrist. It was definitely felt that the patients seen at the Child Center were greatly benefited. It is hoped that more time can be given to the children's cases and that more cases can be handled by the Child Center.

Cases handled: 183 in 1939 and 598 in 1940. It should be noted that the 1939 figure covers a period from May to December 1939 and the 1940 figure covers a period from January to October 1940.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION SERVICE

Medical service.—The School Medical Inspection Service performs the following functions:

Detection and prevention of communicable disease.

Early detection for correction of physical defects. Intensive complete examinations in the presence of their parents of all pupils in kindergarten or first and fourth grades and as many pupils at other grade levels as possible.

Investigation, supervision, and recommendation as to school placement of pupils suffering from major physical or mental handicaps.

Physical examination of applicants for participation in athletics to determine

Physical examination of applicants for admission to teachers colleges or aching positions and applicants for admission to teachers colleges or their physical eligibility. teaching positions, and teachers in the school system in order to insure sound health of the teaching personnel.

Physical examination or applicants for admission to detect to leges or teaching positions, and teachers in the school system in order to insure sound.

Physical examination of teachers and other school personnel for retirement

because of permanent disability.

Physical examination of food handlers in school cafeterias. Physical examination of children applying for labor permits, as required by

Constructive advice to teaching personnel and parents in regard to health

of pupils and school health problems.

Inspection and investigation of sanitary conditions of school buildings and grounds, including cafeterias and kitchens in those schools which have them.

Physiotherapists in this service educate and train the muscles of crippled children parallel and train the muscles of crippled children and tra

children permitting better development, coordination, and function and enabling them to better adjust themselves to their environment. These measures enable the majority of these children to care for themselves and become self-supporting.

FUNCTIONS

Dental service.—The Dental Service conducts such dental education activities as are within the scope of the Health Department and renders a limited clinical service to indigent children and adults as

facilities permit.

The educational activities include inspections, special examinations, prophylaxis, and various types of instruction, such as classroom lectures, group conferences, and individual instruction at the chair. Special activities include educational plays produced by and for children and special programs are arranged for parents' and teachers' as-These activities are designed to stimulate interest in dental correction and to encourage periodic visits to the private dentist.

Clinical service is available for all children of school age (with especial emphasis on elementary schools) whose parents are unable to pay for private dental service; also for such preschool children and indigent adults as are being cared for in the various clinics of the Health Department. This service includes examinations, diagnoses, prophylaxis, fillings, extractions, and varied types of

treatments.

SPECIAL WORK UNDERTAKEN AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING YEAR, SCHOOL YEAR 1939-40

Medical service.—Participation in the work of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Education on Handicapped Children.

Acquisition of an audiometer for the central office of the School Medical Inspection Service. This audiometer has been of inesti-mable value in the testing of selected cases of suspected hearing loss in school children and in the retesting of applicants for teaching positions and teachers college students. It has also been used in testing the entire enrollment of selected representative schools, in an effort to arrive at an applicable method of screening the entire school population for hearing defects, considering the factors of personnel, time, and accuracy.

Close cooperation with the Society for Prevention of Blindness in retesting visual defects found by volunteers of the society in parochial school children, and in making recommendations to parents that they

seek correction of established visual defects.

Preparation in cooperation with the Bureau of Preventable Diseases and the Parent-Teacher Association of Communicable Disease Charts to be placed in every schoolroom as a means of disseminating information about the more frequently encountered communicable

Increase in the number of psychiatric examinations of school children with the addition to the staff of an additional psychiatrically trained medical inspector. Also a marked increase in the number of school children examined for grade placement in cooperation with the Department of Clinical Research in the Board of Education.

Servicing of one additional senior high school (white public), one new junior high school (white public), and one elementary school

(white public).

Continuation of group health conferences for each community held in the junior high school to clarify the relationship of the Health Department (School Medical Inspection Service) and the Board of Education so as to render the best possible service and to improve results of the work being done by securing a higher percentage of correction of physical defects found.

Efforts to increase the amount of service rendered in the secondary

schools by the examination of all students at one grade level.

School medical inspectors provided with Health Department prescription blanks and a list of preparations available at the Health Department Dispensary for use in the treatment of the more frequently encountered minor conditions in indigent school children.

Revision of the "Regulations Governing the Health Service of the

Public and Parochial Schools in the District of Columbia."

Completion of preliminary arrangements for taking over the statistical work with "Reports of Defects to Parents" formerly done by the Nursing Bureau to allow more nursing time for follow-up work in securing correction of defects.

Cooperation with the Committee on Records of the Committee on Curriculum Revision of the Board of Education in the development of school medical record forms to meet all needs and to become a part of the cumulative record of each school child (in progress).

Dental service.—Continued reduction in the percentage of dental defects among elementary school children show 69.87 percent, probably the lowest among comparable cities in the United States.

Inauguration of a "stagger" system whereby only alternate grades

are given dental prophylactic treatment.

Coordination of educational activities and increase in the amount

of service rendered each child.

Inclusion in the educational program of the "Noah's Ark" dental health educational show sponsored by the District of Columbia Dental Society. Ninety performances were presented to approximately 30,000 elementary-school children.

The securing of increased civic interest and follow-up activity with numerous dental programs throughout the city in the month of May.

Inclusion of parochial schools in all dental health activities.

The extension of dental inspections, prophylactic treatments, and educational services to indigent children at Camp Good Will and

Camp Pleasant.

The preparation of plans and facilities for the extension of dental care to preschool and prenatal indigent patients in cooperation with the Maternal and Child Welfare Service including the preliminary preparation of the dental clinic at the Southwest Health Center.

Work of school medical inspectors (school year 1939-40).—During the greater part of the school year 1939-40 there were employed as medical inspectors of schools, 24 physicians, 16 white and 8 colored, each devoting 3 hours daily to his work.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished during this

period:

felad grigginging days and saggest any diland	White	Colored	Total
Total number of visits to schools	7, 699	3, 106	10, 805
Number of partial examinations Number of complete examinations	63, 237 28, 607	24, 796 15, 192	88, 033 43, 799
Total examinations	91, 844	39, 988	131, 832

Results of complete physical examinations of kindergarten, first grade, fourth grade and other grade pupils in public and parochial schools (school year 1939-40).—Eleven thousand three hundred and one or 70.5 percent of the 16,023 pupils were given complete physical examinations in the kindergarten, first, fourth and other grades were found to have physical defects. Four thousand seven hundred and twenty-two or 29.5 percent were found to have no defects.

There was an average of 1.2 defects per pupil.

Physical examination of pupils referred for grade placement (school year 1939-40).—Three hundred and twenty-eight pupils, 1 white and 327 colored, under consideration by the Department of Educational Research for decision as to grade or class placement were examined during the school year 1939-40.

Of these, 277 or 84.5 percent were found to have physical defects.

The average number of defects per pupil was 1.8.

Physical examination of applicants for child labor permits (school year 1939-40).—Six hundred and sixty-four original and 88 reexaminations, a total of 752 examinations were made of applicants for child labor permits during the school year 1939-40.

Of the 664 original examinations made, 360 or 54.2 percent were recommended for permanent permits; 280 or 42.2 percent for temporary permits; and 24 were rejected. The average number of de-

fects per pupil was 0.7.

Results of examinations of applicants for teaching positions and applicants for admission to teachers colleges (school year 1939-40).— Eight hundred and ninety-two applicants for teaching positions or teachers, and 1240 applicants for admission to, or students at, teachers colleges—a total of 2,132 were given complete examinations. Of these, 74 applicants for teaching positions and 98 applicants for admission to teachers colleges were reexamined, making a total of 2,304 examinations and reexaminations.

ien.

Of the 2,132 applicants who were examined, 27.7 percent were passed as physically eligible; 71.4 percent were passed conditionally,

and 0.8 percent were rejected temporarily.

Dental services (school year 1939-40).—The dental program consists of an educational and prophylactic service for all elementary school children, a limited clinical service for underprivileged school children, and a limited clinical service for such preschool children and indigent adults as are being cared for in the various clinics of the Health Department.

The educational program is conducted by the dental hygienists in the schools and consists of inspections, prophylaxis, instruction at the dental chair and in the classroom. All elementary school children are inspected and where defects are observed, a card is sent to the parent or guardian advising the need for dental treatment. A special effort is made to encourage early and continuous care by private dentists. Inspections are made by a screening process which enables a small group of dental hygienists to render a relatively large number of inspections. In view of the small number of dental hygienists employed and in keeping with the recommendations of the United States Public Health Service Survey, prophylactic service is given only to every other grade (kindergarten through 6th grade) and is thus spread over a larger area.

The educational program has been very effective and is manifested by the marked reduction of dental defects among elementary school children and the increased number of children receiving treatment by private dentists. This year, only 69.87 percent of elementary school children inspected in Washington were found to have dental defects which is about the lowest of comparable cities in the United States.

The clinical dental service is conducted by dentists in school dental clinics and consists of examinations, diagnoses, fillings, extractions and other treatments for children whose parents are unable to pay. Parents are required to sign a consent form indicating whether or not they are able to pay for private dental service. This method, it is hoped, will limit the service to those unable to pay and thus reach more of the needy cases. Although it is not as thorough as an investigation of each individual case by a social service set-up, it seems far less costly and more practical for this type of clinical serv-Experience of the past year has been very encouraging.

Plans are being completed for a new dental clinic to be located

within the Southwest Health Center. A limited clinical service will be made available for such preschool children and indigent adults as are being cared for in the various clinics of the Health Department.

Work of dental clinics (school year 1939-40).—Thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five new patients were treated at the 9 school dental clinics during the school year ending June 30, 1940, by 18 dentists working part time. Of these, 8,113 were white and 5,742 were colored.

There were 35,289 sittings, an average of 2.55 sittings per pupil, and 12,100 or 87.33 percent of the pupils treated had all of their work

completed.

The operations performed at the dental clinics may be summarized as follows: 47,836 fillings or 3.45 fillings per child, 19,063 extractions or 1.37 extractions per child, 13,451 anesthetics or 0.97 anesthetics

per child, 36,848 other operations or 2.66 other operations per child,

Total 117,198 operations or 8.45 treatments per child.

Work of dental prophylactic operators (school year 1939-40).—
The work of the 11 school dental hygienists for the school year 193940 may be supported by the school operators. 40 may be summarized as follows:

Number of 20, 626	3
Number of prophylaxis given39,596	,
or prophylaxis given	3
Number of dental inspections 928	,
Number of dental inspections 928	Q
Number of classroom lectures 925	,

issroom lectures____ Of the 39,596 pupils inspected, 69.86 percent had defects in need of attention classified according to relative severity as follows:

	Percent
Slight	44.78
Moderate	17. 81
Severe	7. 27
Total	69. 86

It is noteworthy that 30.13 percent of the pupils inspected had no defects which were detected, and 20.06 percent had never visited a

dentist.

Physiotherapy work in the schools for crippled children (school year 1939-40).—Ninety-five crippled children, consisting of 57 white and 38 colored pupils were enrolled in the two schools for crippled children for the school of the sc children from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six treatments were given, an average of 164.9 treatments per pupil enrolled and 191.1 per pupil treated.

Eighty-three or 87.3 percent of all pupils attending were given treatment; 12 or 12.6 percent did not require treatment, or were

treated elsewhere.

The percentage of improvement shown is given in the schedule below.

Degree of improvement	Number of pupils	Percentage of enrollment
NoneSlight	11 18 46 20	11. 5 18. 9 48. 4 21. 1

Physical examination of high school athletic teams (school year 1939-40).—One thousand and eighty-seven white and 506 colored, a total of 1,593 high-school students were examined to determine their physical ability to engage in strenuous athletics on high school athletic teams.

Of these, 1,435 were passed as physically eligible, 156 or 9.9 percent were rejected as unfit for strenuous exercise. An average of 1.1

defect per pupil was found.

Vision testing in parochial schools (school year 1939-40).—Pupils attending 13 parochial schools were screened for visual defects by volunteers specially trained by the District of Columbia Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Five hundred and seventy-two pupils were reported by them to have defective vision ranging from slight to severe. These pupils were reexamined by medical inspectors of schools and 327 or 57.1 percent of those referred were found to have visual defects greater than 20/30. Notices of these defects were

sent home to the parents.

Pupils having gonococcus infection excluded from school (school year 1939-40).—Three hundred and fifty-seven pupils, 46 or 12.8 percent white, and 311 or 87.1 percent colored, having gonococcus infection were excluded from school during the school year 1939-40. Of these, 271 or 75.8 percent were girls and 86 or 24.0 percent were boys. Two hundred and twenty-nine or 64.1 percent were 12 years of age or under, and 128 or 35.8 percent were over 12 years of age.

Pupils having syphilis excluded from school.—Twenty-four pupils were excluded from school during the school year 1939-40 on account of having syphilis. All of these children were colored and over 12

years of age.

Diphtheria immunization in schools.—Diphtheria immunization in the schools was done entirely by employees of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, District of Columbia Health Department, and not by school medical inspectors. An intensive campaign during January, February, and March 1940 was carried on in the majority of public schools, and in parochial schools giving consent. One dose of toxoid was given.

Six thousand five hundred and eighty-one children were immunized Of these 3,542, or 53.8 percent were white and 3,039, or 46.2 percent

Work of nurses in schools (school year 1939-40).—The Nursing Bureau reports that 29,962 pupils with 48,676 defects were referred to them by school medical inspectors during the year. Of these, 7,167 or 23.9 percent had defects corrected, and 2,007 or 6.7 percent had treatment instituted, a total of 9,174 or 30.6 percent of the pupils who were referred received treatment. One thousand five hundred and eleven or 5.0 percent were discharged for other reasons.

Eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven visits or consultations by nurses with parents or pupils were reported. Of these, 11,408 or 95.9 percent were productive visits. Four hundred and eighty-nine additional visits were made, constituting 4.1 percent of

all visits made in which the pupil or parent was not seen.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES

The Bureau's activities include the investigation and follow-up of certain reported cases of communicable diseases, the disinfecting service, ambulance service, immunization service, including protection against smallpox, typhoid, and diphtheria; Schick and tuberculin tests.

Tables are herewith submitted giving details of the work performed, showing the prevalence and fatality of each of the reportable diseases. There has been a decrease in the number of reported cases

during the year.

Anterior poliomyelitis.—During the calendar year 1940 there were reported 8 cases and 3 deaths (37.5 percent fatality), while during the year 1939 there were reported 19 cases and 1 death (5.3 percent

fatality). No cases and no deaths were reported by the Medical Department of the cases and no deaths were reported by the Medical Department of the Army or Navy for the year 1940 or previous year. year.

Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.—During the calendar year 1940, 9 cases and 6 deaths (66.6 percent fatality) were reported. For the year 1920 the the year 1939 there were 17 cases and 4 deaths (23.5 percent fatality)

Rocky Mountain spotted fever.—The prevalence of Rocky Mountain spotted fever along the Atlantic seaboard was first recognized in the District of Columbia during the summer of 1930. Since that time there have been of there have been 94 cases having a history of tick-bite, 9 cases of which occurred during 1940. Ticks are acquired in the rural districts and at shore places in neighboring States as well as locally within the city and the bites of these account for the occurrence of the disease among the local population.

Typhus fever.—During the calendar year 1940 there was reported one case and no death. There had been no reported cases of typhus

fever since 1932.

Diphtheria.—During the calendar year 1940, 181 cases of diphtheria were reported with 3 deaths, a case fatality of 1.7 percent. This is a decrease in the number of both cases and deaths reported, there being 200 being 299 cases with 5 deaths (1.7 percent fatality) for the year 1939. There were no institutional outbreaks during the year. Of the total cases reported for 1940, 20 were from out of the city. Among these there were no deaths.

Diphtheria immunization.—Diphtheria immunization of children has been carried out in the schools, and in the Health Department Vaccination Clinic, as well as in the 14 child hygiene centers. following table gives, by age groups, the number of children immunized, the percentage for each, and the percentage of diphtheria

deaths in each group:

Age	Number	Percent immunized	Diphtheria deaths
Months 1 year 2 years 3 years 4 years 5 years 6 years 7 years 8 years 9 years and over	3, 316 659 364 312 270 1, 195 1, 379 1, 082 886 773 4, 921 4, 921 5, 315	48	2:
Total	10, 236		

During the year 1940 there were 10,236 children immunized, 48 percent of whom were under 5 years of age. This is important because about three-quarters of the deaths usually occur in this susceptible This high percentage of infant immunization is largely age group. due to the activities in the centers of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare.

The following tables give a summary of mortality and immunization from 1923 to 1940, inclusive:

Diphtheria

Year	Cases	Deaths	Year	Cases	Deaths
1923	565	42	1932	401	15
1924	398	30	1933	388	12 16
1925	685	37	1934	539 913	29
1926	940	29	1935	888	27
1927	929	24	1936	539	14
1928	1, 268	45	1937	511	01447
1929	527	34	1938	299	
1930	537 574	18 35	1939	181	3

Immunization

Year	Toxin antitoxin	Schick test	Year	Toxoid	Schick test
1923	497 983 1 2, 098 2, 281 2, 816 2, 805 2, 534 4, 974	949 1, 122 2, 257 2, 710 2, 046 3, 322 3, 241 5, 846	1931	5, 654 4, 510 4, 653 4, 629 4, 902 12, 702 2 10, 837 3 13, 521 4 6, 530 5 10, 236	7, 303 7, 907 8, 307 9, 789 3, 742 8 81 2, 480 3, 114

Immunized child hygiene first time, no Schick.

² And 1,356 by private physicians. ³ And 1,350 by private physicians. ⁴ And 1,168 by private physicians. ⁵ And 1,440 by private physicians.

Scarlet fever.—During the calendar year 1940, 792 cases were reported and 2 deaths (0.3 percent fatality). This was a decrease in the number of cases reported, there being 530 cases and 1 death (0.2 percent fatality) for the preceding year. Included in the 1940 figures 3 cases were reported by the Army and no deaths, while in 1939 there

were 3 cases and no deaths reported.

Typhoid fever.—During the calendar year 1940, 31 cases of typhoid fever with 4 deaths (12.9 percent fatality) were reported against 53 cases with 4 deaths (7.5 percent fatality) for the preceding year. These figures include no cases and no deaths for the Army and Navy in 1940, and 3 cases and no deaths for the preceding year. Epidemiological survey of these cases reported reveals the source of infection in a certain number of instances as shown in the following table.

Summarizing the number of cases from information upon a survey, which is not wholly reliable, it was found that 3.2 had eaten raw oysters, 77.4 had eaten raw vegetables, and 45.2 percent had bathed in the river or other places. None visited where there was a case of typhoid fever, 41.9 percent gave history of taking meals at other places than home, none had employed a new domestic in the home. Much of our typhoid could be prevented if those who anticipated an auto trip to a summer resort would avail themselves of the opportunity of that protection afforded by antityphoid vaccination given at the Department clinic.

The investigation of typhoid fever cases consisted in following up all probable sources of infection. In each instance all adult household contacts were investigated and stool cultures obtained. Specimens of water or food were examined in some instances. Where there was a probability of infection outside of the District of Columbia, the health officer of the locality indicated was contacted and an investigation requested. Likewise, investigation was made for possible sources of infection in the District of Columbia at the request of other city and State health departments.

A summary of the 31 cases and 4 deaths from typhoid fever gave

the following information:

Nonresident cases	3
Resident cases infected outside of the District of Columbia	5 0
Contracted from other cases	5 14
The state of the s	21

Whooping cough.—During the calendar year 1940, there were reported 472 cases with 13 deaths (2.8 percent fatality), while during the preceding year there were reported 1,337 cases and 15 deaths (1.1 percent fatality).

Smallpox.—There have been no cases of smallpox reported during

the past 8 years.

Clinics for vaccinations against smallpox are held twice a week throughout the year. There were 6,773 vaccinations. The Health Department Clinic is taken advantage of principally by people of little means who cannot afford the services of a private physician.

Measles.—During the calendar year 1940, 102 cases and no deaths were reported, while for the year 1939 there were 3,731 cases and 2

deaths (0.05 percent fatality).

Pellagra.—During the calendar year 1940, one case and one death was reported (100.0 percent fatality), while during the preceding year one case and one death (100.0 percent fatality) was reported.

Influenza.—During the calendar year 1940 there were reported 143 cases and 47 deaths (32.9 percent fatality), while during the year 1939, 148 cases and 60 deaths (40.5 percent fatality) were reported.

Lethargic encephalitis.—During the calendar year 1940 there was

reported five cases and five deaths (100.0 percent fatality).

Venereal diseases.—An act for the prevention of venereal diseases was passed by Congress February 26, 1925. Among other requirements provision is made for the reporting of these diseases. The following reports were made to the office during the year 1940: Syphilis, 6,706; gonorrhea, 3,345; chancroid, 49; a total of 10,100. During the previous year 6,169 cases of syphilis, 3,386 gonorrhea, and 36 chancroid were received, a total of 9,591. These figures show a slight increase during the year past.

Ambulance service.—During the calendar year 1940, 602 patients suffering from contagious diseases were removed in the Department ambulance to the contagious-disease hospital for treatment and to their homes. Of these 301 were scarlet fever, 100 diphtheria, 9 measles, 13 epidemic meningitis, no poliomyelitis, and 179 were miscellaneous cases consisting of mumps, chickenpox, whooping cough

with pneumonia, and ervsipelas.

Disinfecting service.—Gaseous fumigation has been discontinued. In place of such fumigation, the Department now uses suitable disinfectants. The infected room is cleansed by scrubbing with the disinfecting solution. For the calendar year 1940 a total of 174 premises occupied by tuberculosis patients were disinfected.

Isolating wards.—The following table shows the number of patients treated at Gallinger Municipal Hospital and the diseases for which the patients were treated, together with the total number of

patient-days during the calendar year 1940:

	Cases at pul	olic expense	Private cases		
Diseases treated	Number of patients	Patient days	Number of patients	Patient days	
Chicken pox	30 43 15 16 2 9 2 326 20 45 7 0	448 756 322 164 16 106 388 8, 343 200 565 278 0	1 0 2 3 2 1 16 0 1 0 0	19 8 0 16 32 17 16 253 0 23 0 0	
Total.	515	11, 586	27	384	

The following table shows to what extent contagious diseases existed in the District of Columbia during the calendar years shown.

Reportable diseases in the District of Columbia, cases and case rates during the calendar years 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940

	Cases				Case rates per 100,000 population			
Diseases	1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940
Amaghia describer	4	3	4	4	0.64	0.48	0.64	0. 59
Amoebic dysentery	30	28	19	8	4.78	4.47	3. 03	1. 18
Anterior poliomyelitis Chicken pox	1, 047	1, 390	720	1,073	166. 98	221.69	114.83	158. 49
Diphtheria	539	511	299	181	85.96	81.49	47.69	26.74
Epidemic cerebrospinal	000	011						
meningitis	81	20	17	9	12.92	3. 19	2.71	1. 33
Leprosy	0	1	0	0	0	. 16	0	0
Measles	2, 118	479	3, 731	102	337.8	76.39	595. 05	15.07
Pellagra	5	6	1	1	.8	. 96	. 16	. 15
Pneumonia	1,041	1,010	813	1,044	166.02	161.08	129, 67	154. 21
Psittacosis	0	3	0	0	0	.48	0	0
Rocky Mountain spotted	Al enogo	Direct A				0.00	1.91	1. 33
fever	7	15	12	9	1. 12	2.39	84. 52	116. 98
Scarlet fever	548	654	530	792	87.4	104.3	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	1 200	1 007	224, 24	234. 13	218. 34	241.80
Tuberculosis, communicable	1,406	1,468	1,369	1,637	1.59	. 64	. 96	. 59
Tularemia	10 70	80	53	31	11. 16	12.76	8,45	4, 58
Typhoid fever		0	1	0	0	0	, 16	0
Undulant fever	0	4	6	4	. 16	. 64	. 96	. 74
Venereal disease	9,898	10, 844	9, 591	10, 100	1, 578. 65	1, 729. 51	1, 529. 67	1, 491. 87
Whooping cough	561	518	1, 337	472	89.47	82.61	213. 23	69. 72
Total	17, 366	17,038	18, 509	15, 472				

BUREAU FOR TUBERCULOSIS

An effective program for the control of tuberculosis in a community involves the thorough prosecution of the following activities:

1. Case finding.

2. Prompt hospitalization of cases requiring institutional care.

3. Case follow-up.

4. Adequate treatment of cases in the institution.5. The arresting of cases before leaving the hospital.

The Health Department's Bureau for Tuberculosis is responsible for the first three of these activities, a detailed account of which is

presented in the following report for the calendar year 1940.

At the outset of the year two clinics were in operation, one at Freedmen's Hospital, and the other at 469 C Street NW. The former was discontinued on July 1, and its activities taken over by the C Street clinic. All of the Freedmen's clinic records were transferred for further follow-up and medical supervision, the active case files of both clinics being consolidated to facilitate handling of patients. The chest clinic in the new Southwest Health Center was opened on December 1, 1940, and a schedule arranged whereby colored patients are seen in the morning and white patients in the afternoon. The two colored physicians who had previously been at the Freedmen's Hospital unit were assigned to this clinic, and a large number of colored pneumothorax patients were transferred from the C Street clinic for treatment by these physicians. The clinic was placed in charge of a former member of the C Street clinic staff. Another white physician was assigned to complete the staff.

Case finding.—In 1940 there were three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported for each pulmonary death. This compares with 2.5 for 1939 and 2.6 cases per death in 1938. (See table I below.) There was a slight decrease in the number of reported cases of other forms of tables.

forms of tuberculosis per death.

Table I.—Ratio of reported cases per death 1938-40

Type of tuberculosis	Number of	cases per	
五五 自由的 证明是 计算程序 自己的是 计程序 中的。	1938	1939	1940
PulmonaryOther forms	2. 6 1. 55	2. 5 1. 57	3. 0 1. 4

Of the total of 1,637 reported cases of tuberculosis, exclusive of the childhood type, 521, or 32 percent, were discovered by the Bureau of Tuberculosis. Whereas this figure is above the average for the 3-year period, it does not represent an increase in proportional number reported by the Bureau during this time. The only consistent increase in reporting of discovered cases occurred in "other hospitals or clinics." A further index of clinic activity is seen in the ratio of clinic visits for diagnosis or treatment to the number of individual patients treated. A total of 33,799 visits were made by 9,144 patients registered. This is 1.8 times the number of visits determined on the basis of a standard quota. An added index of clinic efficiency is shown by the

number of clinic pulmonary diagnoses which have not passed the minimal stage of the disease. Of 676 new cases registered at the clinic as positive, 248 had not passed the minimal stage of the disease. This is 2.44 times the American Public Health Association's quota,

a very significant factor in effective tuberculosis control.

Routine clinic activity, 1940.—During the year 1940 there were 11,498 admissions recorded in the clinic. Of this number, 9,144 represented new cases not previously known. The remaining 2,354 had already been seen at the clinic. A total of 10,136 cases were discharged during 1940, leaving a balance of 1,362 patients on the rolls at the end of the year. In all classifications the largest number of patients occurs among the colored females, this group comprising 32 percent of the total number of new patients, 35 percent of the readmissions, and 37 percent of the old patients revisiting the clinic. The white males comprise the next largest number of admissions in the entire group.

Positive tuberculosis was discovered in 676 cases, 37 percent of which were minimal, 28 percent moderately advanced, and 35 percent far advanced. In all three categories the smallest number of positive cases occurred among white females, even though this group outnumbered colored males in total admissions. The highest percentage of positive cases was found to be among colored males. (See table II

below.)

Table II.—Percentage of new patients with positive tuberculosis

the tital almiles of the Beatle State	White		Colored		
Es percent, were reported as pillinguary	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number new patients Number positive diagnoses Percent positive diagnoses	2, 413 165 6. 8	1, 948 110 5. 6	1,850 203 11.0	2, 933 198 6. 7	

There were 102 cases of childhood tuberculosis diagnosed during

the year, the largest single group being the colored females.

A total of 1,377 tuberculin readings were made, of which number 320 were found to be positive. Positive readings were found on 22.7 percent of the whites and on 23.7 percent of the colored cases.

First examinations were made on 2,445 contacts. The largest single group of patients referred was by private physicians who referred slightly more than 50 percent of the 2,874 patients referred. Hos-

pitals were responsible for 36 percent of the referrals.

Comparative report.—During this 5-year period, 1936–1940, the number of admissions to the clinic has more than doubled, and the number of readmissions has increased in 4 years from 22 in 1937 to 1,216 in 1940. Since the fiscal year 1937 there has been a decrease of 5.1 percent in the number of pulmonary and childhood cases discovered in clinic patients. There was a 17 percent increase in the number of pulmonary cases discovered in 1940 over 1937. These figures become more significant when the increase in admissions is taken into consideration. In 1936, 33 percent of the tuberculin readings were positive as contrasted with 20.2 percent for the fiscal year 1940. A tremendous increase in the number of X-rays taken will

be noted, there having been 5,334 in the fiscal year 1936 and 14,255 between July 1, 1939, and June 30, 1940, an increase of 167 percent. The number of clinic visits has increased 81.6 percent in 5 years. The only activities of the Bureau which have shown a decrease have been laryngeal and sputum examinations and tuberculin readings. This decrease in the number of sputum examinations and tuberculin readings has been due to the fact that immediate X-rays are taken, and positive cases thus found are hospitalized at once. The delay resulting from the performance of these tests is thereby eliminated.

Reported cases of tuberculosis.—During the calendar year 1940, there were 1,637 new cases of all forms of tuberculosis reported to the Health Department from various sources, such as physicians, hospitals, clinics, etc. Of this number 827, or 50.5 percent were white, and the remaining 810 colored. The largest number of cases were reported during the month of March, and the smallest during July,

the average per month being 136.4.

Among the whites 655, or 79 percent, of the cases were in the age group 20-55, and among the colored 599, or 74 percent, were in this

group.

It is interesting to note that although 66 percent of the total number of tuberculosis deaths were among the colored, but 49.5 percent of the reported new cases were colored. This would indicate that the case-finding activities among the colored population are not sufficiently intense, or at least are not as intense as they are among

the white group.

Tuberculosis deaths.—Of the total number of 591 deaths from tuberculosis in 1940, 506, or 89 percent, were reported as pulmonary tuberculosis, the remaining 11 percent being distributed beween the classifications "Meningitis," "Miliary," "Peritonitis," and "other forms." On the basis of the 1940 population, the death rate in the District of Columbia, uncorrected for residence, was 89.1 per 100,000 population. The death rate among the colored population was 206.5 per 100,000 as against 42.2 per 100,000 population for the white. The relatively high proportion of the local population which are colored, 29 percent on the basis of the new 1940 census, is in a large part responsible for the high death rate from this disease.

Of the 506 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 490, or 96.8 percent, occurred in cases over 15 years of age. There were no pulmonary

deaths among female whites below this age.

In view of existing regulations making it mandatory that cases of tuberculosis be reported to the Health Department immediately upon discovery, it is pertinent to ascertain the number of deaths which had been reported as cases prior to death. Of the total number of deaths (591), 14 percent, 82 cases, had not been reported previous to death by the physician signing the death certificate. Coroner's cases represented 24 percent of those unreported. The largest single group were those unreported by private physicians, and of these 21 cases, 18 had been under care longer than 2 weeks and 11 longer than 3 months. The remaining cases had been under care of local hospitals, though but 8 of these 41 cases had been under treatment more than 3 months.

Special activities.—The pressure of work in the clinic has made it necessary to discontinue the fluoroscopy of prenatal cases. This activity had its inception in May 1938. Similarly, the fluoroscoping

of W. P. A. workers was discontinued, these persons being admitted to the clinic for routine X-ray examination. Among this W. P. A. group 80 X-rays were taken.

Chest X-rays were made of 19 persons employed at the District

of Columbia Tuberculosis Association Health Camp.

Arrangements were made to make X-rays and to do physical examinations on the personnel of the Health Department Nursing Bureau. Chest X-rays were made on 98 persons and 95 received physical examinations.

Pelvic X-rays were made on 160 prenatal cases referred from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare, and in addition 243 X-rays of the long bones on cases referred from the child hygiene stations.

Other special activities of the Bureau included the X-raying of 583 W. P. A. employees from the following projects: Household aid, surplus commodities, adult education, and sewing. In addition, 149 X-rays were made of employees of the Public Assistance Division.

In connection with the National Defense Program, the District Health Department, in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service, made arrangements with the District of Columbia Selective Service Board to X-ray in the chest clinic all District selectees. Three sizes of films were to be used—35 mm., 4 by 5 inches, and 14 by 17 inches, the largest films to be used in cases of suspicious findings, such as marked calcifications, etc. During 1940, 828 4- by 5-inch films were made, in addition to 106 14- by 17-inch films.

Shortly after this program was initiated, the local National Guard requested examinations of national guardsmen who were leaving for Texas on January 3. A total of 735 men were X-rayed on 4- by 5-inch films and 52 were re-X-rayed on 14- by 17-inch plates.

BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES

History.—During the last year of the administration of Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, District of Columbia Health Officer (1894–1918), the first clinic for the treatment of the venereal diseases was established. On May 16, 1918, Dr. Harry A. Fowler, a prominent physician in Washington, accepted the responsibility of organizing this service. The clinic, under the name of the Social Hygiene Clinic, was established in the then existing heart of the "tenderloin" district of Washington at 409 Fifteenth Street NW., with a staff of three part-time physicians, two full-time nurses, and two caretakers.

By the end of the first fiscal year, June 30, 1919, 1,353 visits had been made to the clinic by 561 patients, an everage of approximately two visits per case. Among this group, 176 "Wassermann" examinations were made and 267 salvarsan (606) injections were administered. It was also noted that considerable stress had been placed on an educational campaign which included lectures to selected groups and the distribution of literature.

In the second fiscal year, 1919–20, 1,174 new cases were admitted, among whom 207 received treatment for syphilis and 257 for gonor-rhea. A total of 5,201 visits were made to the clinic, during which 804 "Wassermann" examinations were made and 1,559 salvarsan (606)

The Social Hygiene Clinic remained at 409 Fifteenth Street NW., until 1928. For a period of a few months it was moved to Gallinger Hospital, and finally became established at 512 Eye Street NW.

In December 1940 the venereal disease clinic facilities under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases were further expanded by the opening of the Southwest Health Center.

Table I reveals the growth of the clinic population at the Social Hygiene Clinic during the past two decades. It is of interest to note the gradual growth of the clinic population up to 1927. The marked drop during 1928 reflects the removal of the clinic headquarters from the center of the infected population in downtown Washington to the center of the infected population in downtown Washington to Gallinger Hospital. The location of the clinic finally at 512 Eye Street NW., resulted in a return of the clinic population to its normal level. During the subsequent years the clinic population quickly reestablished itself at an even higher level than existed previously. With the onset of the depression years and increased attention to the "forgotten man," the number of patients increased at geometrical rates. The impetus given the fight against the venereal diseases during 1936, bringing this problem forcibly to the attention of the laity and medical profession, by the "opening blasts" of Surg. Gen. Thomas Parran's crusade against syphilis is again reflected by a significant rise in the clinic population curve.

Table I.—Annual clinic population report of venereal disease clinics under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Health Department for the fiscal years 1918 to 1940, inclusive

	ui-El vel	at out o	r doi to be		New cases	
Fiscal year	New admissions	Arsenical injections	Mercury and bismuth injections	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other vene- real diseases
1918	561 1, 174 1, 582 1, 797 1, 820 1, 834 2, 322 2, 401 2, 836 1, 917 2, 554 3, 342 3, 762 4, 937 6, 116 5, 459 4, 946 5, 405 6, 711 7, 636 7, 724 7, 289 7, 554	267 1, 559 2, 957 3, 171 3, 217 3, 547 4, 042 4, 313 4, 636 3, 999 5, 363 3, 346 7, 883 9, 049 10, 675 11, 438 13, 435 15, 466 16, 660 22, 976 22, 000 18, 515 38, 500	3, 695 5, 028 5, 315 5, 574 4, 955 5, 956 6, 828 9, 732 14, 382 19, 156 24, 722 16, 569 31, 160 45, 099 47, 157 37, 107 38, 420	471 461 426 482 621 632 710 553 719 909 1,171 1,571 2,157 1,823 1,541 1,761 2,172 2,871 2,290 2,220 2,114	269 382 384 347 468 507 486 245 324 481 632 1,096 1,335 1,313 1,431 1,835 2,074 2,131 1,980 1,832 1,756	10 22 11 22 11 22 11 11 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

Status of Clinic Management Prior to 1940.—The venereal disease clinics during the past decade were so overcrowded and inadequately staffed that the procedure for physical examination and the diagnosis of syphilis was reduced to a "quick glance" at the patient's age (rarely at the patient himself) and the results of one positive sero-logic test for syphilis. Darkfield examinations were rarely made. Upon clinical impressions of primary or secondary syphilis, without other laboratory confirmation, active antisyphilitic treatment was usually begun. The antisyphilitic treatment consisted of a routine, rigidly adhered to, of altering courses of old arsphenamine (606) and bismuth, regardless of the duration or clinical type of the dis-

ease or age of the patient. The staff physicians, limited in number, worked 2 to 3 hours at a stretch, standing behind a long table administering 40 cubic centimeters of a 1 percent solution of old arsphenamine (606) from gravity flasks to two to four patients at a time. Intramuscular injections of bismuth were not infrequently given with a 2-inch "needle" attached to a 10- or 20-cubic centimeter syringe filled with bismuth. Long lines of patients, segregated by sex and race, with their hip exposed, awaited their turn to be "gigged" with a dose of bismuth. Arsenicals and bismuth were administered on separate days, and gonorrhea was treated on days other than syphilis.

Patients infected with gonorrhea had to be similarly mass-handled. The lack of laboratory help reduced the examination and diagnosis of gonorrhea in the male to the clinical impression of a urethral discharge or a cloudy urine with shreds. Treatment was routinely by potassium permanganate irrigations and occasional local instillations of mild silver salts. The diagnosis of gonorrhea in the female, on the other hand, depended chiefly upon a positive cervical smear for the gonococcus. Treatment was based on "cauterization" of the cervix with 25 percent silver nitrate or actual cautery

and pressure vinegar douches.

The filing system consisted of six separate units according to race, sex, and indicated whether or not the patient attended the clinic regularly.

In spite of these relatively crude "pumping station" techniques applied to a tremendous volume of patients, a majority of the patients

improved, and serious accidents were rare.

Reorganization in Clinic Management.—During the fiscal year 1940-41 a complete change in clinic management was introduced. The changes were introduced as rapidly as they could be assimilated by the staff and with the hope of causing the least amount of disturbance to the clinic population. As a result of this policy, relatively little fluctuation occurred in the clinic population during this

reorganization period, 1940-41.

The rearrangement of clinic flow and the construction of private examination rooms and semiprivate treatment cubicles made it possible to discontinue segregation of sexes. The observed ratio of approximately 20 percent of patients, having both syphilis and gonorrhea also made it advisable to admit all patients, regardless of their diseases, at any clinic session. Regardless of race, any patient with an acute case of syphilis or gonorrhea received the benefits of clinic service at any time. However, to avoid embarrassment and to provide adequately for clients of the Negro race, it was decided to reserve every clinic day except Tuesday for the Negro clientele.

In addition to the foregoing, the most significant changes in the

Bureau of Venereal Diseases during 1940-41 were:

1. Increased stress on adequate diagnosis for each new clinic admission by:

(a) Establishment of a "screen room" for examination, diag-

nosis, and initial treatment of all new admissions.

(b) Equipping the screen room so that proper diagnosis could be made.

(c) Introduction of medical attendants to assist physicians in performing prostatic massages and carrying out darkfield examinations, smears, and cultures.

2. Provision for management of patients under treatment by:

(a) Establishment of a medical consultation service.

(b) Equipping the consultation examining room with sufficient

diagnostic equipment.

(c) Performing routine cardio-vascular system and central nervous system examinations in the clinic, including spinal fluid examinations.

(d) Discontinuing the routine of potassium permanganate irri-

gations of the urethra for male patients with gonorrhea.

(e) Making the physician responsible for prescribing each course of arsenicals, bismuth, and sulfonamides, rather than alternating the courses according to a fixed routine by a clerk or nurse.

(f) Relieving the clinic physician of all routine technical duties

involved in the administration of drugs.

(g) Fixing criteria for the early probation of patients apparently symptomatically "cured" of the venereal diseases, thus decreasing the late latent syphilis population and allowing more time and care for the problem cases with early infectious syphilis and gonorrhea.

3. Administration of all drugs by a nurse technician who:

(a) Thus relieved the staff physician for the more arduous job of examining, diagnosing, and managing the treatment regimen of infected patients.

(b) Administered only such drugs and in such amounts as were

prescribed by a staff or associate staff physician.

(c) By patient and constant application of a careful technique reduced the previously relatively frequently observed extravasation of arsenicals to the vanishing point.

4. Introduction into the clinic flow of a "steering" nurse who:

(a) Interviewed each patient for manifestations of treatment reactions and referred all problem cases to the medical consultant. This again reduced the previously large number of cases of arsphenamine dermatitis and other treatment complications to such a level

that they are rarely seen.

(b) Reviewed each record for the completeness of medical, epidemiologic, and financial data. Patients are referred to the medical consultant for a new prescription at the completion of each course of drugs or for the performance of physical examinations; to the public health nurse for the completion of epidemiologic data; and to the social worker for the certification of eligibility for clinic services and for disposition to a medical treatment source.

5. Establishment of educational and epidemiologic conferences by public health nurses on the initial visit for each newly diagnosed

case of the venereal diseases, which:

(a) Decreased delinquency in the group interviewed by one-half by means of informing the patient of the serious nature of his disease and assisting him with plans for such future treatment as might be indicated.

(b) Provided the field worker with epidemiologic data from patients with infectious syphilis and gonorrhea requiring immediate

action.

6. Organization with the venereal disease control officers of Maryland and Virginia, in cooperation with the Second District Venereal Disease Office of the United States Public Health Service and the Division of Venereal Diseases of the United States Public Health Service, of a Metropolitan Venereal Disease Control Unit which:

(a) Has established a master file of all known cases of syphilis and gonorrhea in this area and makes use of a mechanical unit for

clearing all contact information from participating agencies.

(b) Has developed techniques for quickly sending urgent contact information to areas in which the contacts live.

(c) Prepares lists of important contacts who have not been serv-

iced after a lapse of 2 weeks or more.

(d) Furnishes bimonthly reports of epidemiologic efforts.

7. Development of routine for social worker to certify eligibility for clinic service or to steer into private medical practice such patients as are desirable for private medical attention.

8. Integrating into the venereal disease clinics a record system which provides maximum service and safety for the patient with a minimum of sacrifice of time and effort on the part of the staff by:

(a) Making full use of a mechanical system installed by the Division of Venereal Diseases of the United States Public Health Service for preparing population reports, pointing up problem cases in delinquency and treatment control, and improving the efficiency of contact inevstigation.

(b) Providing for recording only pertinent clinical, laboratory,

and epidemiologic data on each patient.

(c) Combining case records into one numerical file and establishing a cross-index master file.

9. Providing local private laboratories with a continuous monthly

check on the performance of serologic tests for syphilis by:

(a) Sending each of 35 laboratories 5 cubic centimeters of whole blood drawn from each normal or syphilitic donor at one time. Five donors are bled each month.

(b) Results of tests are tabulated together with the clinical histories of the patients and sent to each participating laboratory.

(c) Laboratories are designated only by code number, and each director has an opportunity to evaluate his own technical performance in light of the mass experience and clinical findings.

10. Cooperation with the American Neisserian Medical Society and the United States Public Health Service in the rapid evaluation

of sulfonamide therapy for gonorrhea in the male.

11. Acceptance of responsibility for the Selective Service Board for completing the diagnosis and accounting for the disposition of registrants found to have "presumptive evidence" of venereal diseases at the time of their examination by the Selective Service Boards.

The routine for this procedure is:

(a) Selectees are ordered by the Selective Service Board to a specific venereal disease clinic for completion of the examination.

(b) Selectees are admitted to the clinic for diagnosis, educational and epidemiologic interview, initial treatment, certification by the social worker for eligibility or noneligibility for continued clinic care, and disposition to a medical treatment source.

(c) The Selective Service Board operates a tickler file, and 1 month later requests ultimate disposition of the case. If cured, selectee is ordered to appear before the Board for induction into the

(d) By establishing eligibility for indigent care and in carrying out disposition of the case, cooperation is established with the Medical Bureau of the District Medical Society, which provides the names of three physicians on the venereal lists. The patient is allowed to select one of these three physicians or his own family physician in the event he is found to be desirable for private medical practice.

The full development of each of the policies and procedures introduced during the reorganization of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases should result in a well rounded venereal disease program for the District of Columbia.

Organization.—The Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, with a great deal of autonomy, is responsible immediately to the Health Officer. The Director is expected to integrate the venereal disease program as a functional unit into the generalized public health services. This relationship is manifested in the recently established (1941) Southwest Health Center, where Maternal and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, and Dental Clinics are all served by the same group of public health nurses, social workers, pharmacy attendants, clerks, engineers, and maintenance personnel. Service is also rendered to patients routed through these clinics by the laboratory, school health, contagious disease, epidemiology, and public health education bureaus. The personnel in each of the bureaus, however, function under close staff and line supervision of the specific bureau chief. The Health Officer, by holding monthly staff meetings, weighs and integrates general problems of interest to all bureau chiefs.

At the level of venereal disease service the bureau chief devotes a major portion of his time to measuring progress of control activities and increasing the efficiency of the service rendered to the community. He also acts as medical consultant for treatment and epidemiologic problem cases which constantly present themselves among the clinic population.

Statistical report.—Table IV, as in former years, reveals that the venereal diseases outrank all other diseases reported. Although the experience in all clinics and private practice gives every indication of at least a two-to-one ratio of gonorrhea cases over syphilis, yet in the reported cases to the Health Department the ratio is usually reversed. This obviously reflects increased emphasis on syphilis and a disregard of the necessity of reporting the more transient and localized diseases.

localized disease, gonorrhea.

An analysis of pneumonia deaths in the District of Columbia by Dr. C. C. Dauer, epidemiologist in the District Health Department, table V, brings up an interesting development in relation to the extensive use of sulfonamides for the treatment of pneumonia and gonorrhea. The most marked reduction in deaths from pneumonia occurred in the Negro age group of 15 to 24 years. This age group corresponds to the age group in which the attack rate for gonorrhea in the general population is highest and therefore in which the sulfonamides are already widely used in otherwise apparently normal

patients. It is also constantly observed clinically that the treatment of gonorrhea patients with sulfonamides usually "clears up" chronic and incipient upper respiratory inflammatory conditions in otherwise apparently healthy ambulatory patients. These observations warrant further study on the influence of the sulfonamides among carriers for at least the pneumococcus.

Table IV.—Number of cases of the 10 most frequently reported communicable diseases occurring in the District of Columbia during the period 1930 to 1940, inclusive

W 01 1.05 % - 100 U	Syph- ilis	Gonor- rhea	Mea- sles	Tuber- culosis	Pneu- monia	Chick- en pox	Scarlet fever	Whoop- ing cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza
1930	2, 801	1, 570	877	1,018	1, 324	825	719	288	537	56
1932	3, 687	2, 034	4, 234	1,062	1, 433	893	890	719	574	228
1933	3, 243	2, 596	272	1,154	1, 314	1, 064	814	688	401	298
1934	5, 120	2, 764	539	1,100	1, 182	837	600	401	388	97
1935	4, 903	2, 981	6, 456	1, 138	1, 254	892	746	1, 013	539	75
1936		3, 333	1, 006	1, 366	1, 353	1, 548	1,606	183	913	153
1937	5, 209	3, 864	2, 130	1, 371	1, 175	534	707	1, 134	888	75
1938	5, 757	4, 086	2, 118	1, 406	1, 041	1,047	548	561	539	595
1939	6, 585	4, 191	479	1, 468	1, 010	1,390	654	518	511	66
1940	6, 169	3, 386	3, 731	1, 369	813	720	530	1, 337	299	148
	6, 706	3, 345	102	1, 637	1, 044	1, 073	792	472	181	143
Total	55, 153	34, 150	21, 944	14, 089	12, 943	10, 823	8,606	7, 314	5, 770	1, 934

Largely because of incorporating a policy of probating patients after a probable "symptomatic" cure for syphilis has been established, it has been possible to decrease significantly the proportion of late latent syphilis patients treated in the clinics, thus allowing more time, effort, and space to be devoted to patients with early infectious syphilis and gonorrhea. Table VI shows the proportion of patients with early infectious syphilis in the various clinics of the District of Columbia.

Table VI.—Distribution of the active clinic population among 21 clinics in Washington, D. C., during the month of January 1941, showing the number of patients with syphilis, the proportion of those with early syphilis, and the number of patients with gonorrhea, chancroid, and granuloma

	Patie	ents with syp	ohilis	Total number patients with gonorrhea, chan- chroid, granuloma		
Name of clinic	Total number		with early bilis			
vi les les les	syphilitic	Number	Percent	Gonorrhea	Other	
Health Department clinics: Social Hygiene Southwestern health center 9 maternal and child welfare Gallinger Other clinics:	2, 402 35 847 308	1, 289 12 354 111	53. 8 34. 2 41. 8 35. 7	803 2 41 0	9 0 0 0	
Freedmen's Georgetown Garfield Emergency Children's Episcopal Providence Columbia George Washington	964 310 310 254 135 122 84 81 46	401 93 140 29 4 25 18 20 20	41. 6 30. 0 45. 0 11. 4 2. 9 20. 4 21. 4 25. 0 43. 4	72 5 21 20 45 0 32 7	27 0 7 2 0 0 10 0 0 0	
Total	5, 898	2, 516	44. 4	1, 048	55	

Table VII.—Distribution of cases of venereal diseases reported to the Health Department of the District of Columbia during the fiscal years 1939 and 1940, by race and sex

			1939			1940				
Disease	WI	nite	Cole	ored	Total - White Colored	Total				
Male Femal	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Syphilis Gonorrhea Chancroid	649 657 9	454 248 0	2, 299 1, 546 26	2, 767 935 1	6, 169 3, 386 36	686 696 10	438 150 0	2, 327 1, 819 37	3, 255 680 2	6, 706 3, 345 49
Total	1,315	702	3, 871	3, 703	9, 591	1,392	588	4, 183	3, 937	10, 100

Table VIII.—Distribution of cases of venereal diseases reported to the Health Department of the District of Columbia during 1939 and 1940, by race and age

	193	39	1940		
Age	White	Colored	White	Colored	
Under 1 year 1 year 2 years 3 years 4 years 5-9 years 10-14 years 15-19 years 20-24 years 25-34 years 35-44 years 45-54 years 55-64 years 65 years and over	8 3 5 6 9 36 24 156 400 703 352 207 85 23	66 10 25 30 35 182 134 1,053 1,816 2,468 1,149 432 134 40	10 6 2 6 7 34 18 117 436 620 402 203 86 33	72 14 28 31 25 145 106 1,045 1,950 2,707 1,300 482 159	
Total	2,017	7, 574	1,980	8, 12	

Table X-A.—Cooperative venereal disease epidemiological program, greater metropolitan Washington area, total cases and contacts reported by military stations and number of such contacts, referred to the District of Columbia Health Department classified by diagnosis of informant

Military stations	Ca		Contacts	reported	Contacts referred to District of Columbia		
the term of the term of the	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	
-,	The second	attill i	Apr. 20	to July 3			
-All	54	60	38	35	12	17	
Bolling Field Walter Reed Fort Meade	3	1 1 8	i	8		7	
Fort Myer Fort Belvoir Quantico	7 44	21 27 4	5 32	19 4 4	2 10	2	
1			July 4 to	o Aug. 22			
All	49	187	47	159	23	55	
Bolling Field Walter Reed Fort Meade Fort Myer Fort Belvoir Quantico	1 5 2 4 37	2 5 63 33 84	1 1 4 41	2 4 69 33 51	1 1 4 17	17 20	

TABLE XI.—Distribution according to color and sex of 623 new admissions to the clinics of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the District of Columbia Health Department during March 1941, of whom 400 were studied

Classification	Number of new ad- missions	Percent distribu- tion	Number of new ad- missions surveyed	Percent distribu- tion
White male White female Colored male Colored female	98 43 300 182	15. 7 6. 9 48. 2 29. 2	57 26 185 132	14. 5 6. 5 46. 0 33. 0
Total	623	100.0	400	100.0

Table XI-A. Distribution of the rates of positive serologic tests for syphilis per 1,000 persons examined among selectees appraised by the District of Columbia selectees. bia selective service examining boards

This material is arranged in order of magnitude and according to local selective service boards and by race]

Local Board No.	District of Columbia census tracts included	Total 2	White	Negro
All 3	Am all the many and the second and the second secon	103.1	21.4	262.
25	48,4 49,4 51 4	325. 6	119.0	318.
	46, 47, 48 4	267. 9	0	305.
10	46, 47, 48 ⁴ 50, 63, 64, 65, 66 ⁴	202. 9	0	324.
	36, 37, 43, 44, 45, 52 4	160.6	18.5	255. (
16	39 70 71 72	150.9	32.3	338.
10	39, 70, 71, 72 50, 49, 51 4	143. 3	11.4	290. 1
4	34, 35, 32,4 33 4	138.4	52.6	182.8
4	58, 59, 61, 62	118.6	63.6	244. 1
	36, 87, 88, 91 4		39.9	202.2
0 2	88, 42, 53 4	99.5	14.0	213.8
8	4, 85, 83 4		45.0	228.3
4 7	73. 74. 75. 76. 96	75.8	37.0	278.7
1	9 2 4 7	71 0	22.1	271.4
	10, 41, 55, 56 17, 81, 82, 66, 480, 483 4	66. 2	18.8	198.
7	7 81 82 66 4 80 4 83 4	64.7	22.9	267. 9
36	9 77 78	63. 5	19.5	125. 9
9	8, 77, 78 6, 27, 28, 30, 39, 31 ⁴	58.5	24. 2	213. 3
4 7	9, 89, 90, 80.4 91 4	52.5	19.4	152.9
9	4, 25, 29, 31, 4 32 4	46.8	9.8	254. 5
5	4, 57, 52,4 53 4	40.9	14.9	190. 5
9	2, 93, 94, 95, 33 4	33. 3	13.5	263. 2
5	, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 11 ⁴	13.6	8.7	(5)
2	1, 22, 23	5 F-20 20 F-20 10	7.7	(5)
8	9, 10, 11 4	11.7	8.3	(5)
1	6 17, 18, 19, 20	9.8	5.1	(5)

Partial.
 Includes other and unknown race.
 Includes unknown local board and persons tested in District of Columbia, but registered elsewhere.
 By courtesy of Miss Lida Usilton and Mr. J. E. Brown. Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service.
 Insufficient data.

Table XIII.—Distribution of 399 new admissions to the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the District of Columbia Health Department during March 1941, according to source of referral and clinical type of disease

dimens party present	Total	TOPPENSTA I		Proportion of total referrals infected, according to clinical type of disease						
Source of referral	num- ber of cases		Total patients infected		Gonorrhea		Syp	hilis		Un-
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	re- ferred	ME SHI		Acute	Chron-	Pri- mary	Sec- ond- ary	Early		classi- fied 1
Personal Social agencies Selective service Employers Public medical agencies Private medical agencies Private physicians Cosmetology Board	132 76 58 56 35 24 15 3	Num- ber 82 22 58 20 22 16 10	Per- cent 62 29 100 36 63 67 67	Per- cent 26 4 4 2 3 8 7	Per-cent 5 4 9 5 9	Percent 5 1 2	Per- cent 4 1 3	Per- cent 5 4 16 9 12 14 13	Per- cent 6 8 16 3 9 17 20	Per- cent 11 7 50 17 24 16
Total	399	230	57.6	11. 2	5.3	3.1	3.3	8.0	8.7	18

¹ Unclassified includes those presumably infected patients on whom clinical, laboratory, or historica evidence was incomplete, so as to make impossible a definite diagnosis of the clinical type of venereal disease at the time of this study.

Table XIV.—Distribution of 399 new admissions to the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the District of Columbia Health Department during March 1941, according to occupations

	Total cases			
Clients' occupation	Number	Percent		
Professional persons Unemployed Proprietors, managers, and officials Clerks Skilled workers and foremen Semiskilled workers Work-relief Other laborers Servants classes Indefinite Direct relief	3 147 4 20 7 39 21 37 106 12 3	1 37 1 5 1 10 26 3		
Total	399	100		

According to a study of economic status, it was determined that 16 percent of the new admissions had income at least 10 percent or more above the minimum adequate income levels. These persons could probably pay at least a minimal fee for private medical care. The ability to pay medical fees decreased as the size of the family increased. Approximately 1 out of every 5 unmarried individuals who presented themselves to the clinic for medical service could pay for a whole or at least part of their care. On the other hand, less than 1 in 10 individuals with dependents could provide for their own medical care.

Estimated potential treatment load.—If the attack rates calculated from an extensive study by Vondelehr, P. A., and Usilton, L. J. (Ven. Dis. Info. 1938, 19: 396) are corrected for age and race distribution and applied to the population of the District of Columbia, an annual attack rate for syphilis of 3.8 per 1,000 may be expected. This rate

should yield approximately 2,500 new cases each year. However, in the 1939 survey of treatment facilities of the District of Columbia (Usilton, L. J., and Ruhland, G. C., Ven. Dis. Info. 1940, 21:244) it was brought out that only approximately one-half this number of syphilis cases are diagnosed during the first year of the infection. Of this group again less than one-half received sufficient treatment to assure noninfectiousness.

Evaluation of the performance of serologic tests for syphilis among private, municipal, and university laboratories in the District of Columbia and adjacent states.—For the purpose of evaluating the performance of serodiagnostic tests for syphilis, the Section on Pathology and Laboratory Medicine of the District of Columbia Medical Society, in cooperation with the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, organized a study in March 1940. The final plans for this study were drafted by a subcommittee composed of Dr. Eugene Whitmore as chairman, with Dr. J. W. Lindsay, Dr. Thomas Cajigas, Dr. Lester Neuman, and Dr. G. M. Leiby. In order that the results of this study might be used as the basis for establishing a list of laboratories approved to perform serodiagnostic tests for syphilis in the District of Columbia, an impartial serologic evaluation committee was formed, consisting of Dr. H. H. Hazen, Dr. Charles Halle, and Dr. Russell Fields.

It was planned that this impartial group of medical men would review the technical results of any laboratory applying for approval when the need for such a list of officially approved laboratories arose in the District of Columbia. Participating laboratories wishing to apply for approval from this committee merely certified to the identity of the confidential code number assigned to the applying laboratory during the study.

THE BUREAU OF LABORATORIES, 1940

Another increase in the number of specimens submitted to the Bureau of Laboratories resulted in establishing a new record during 1940. A total of 171,589 specimens was submitted and 283,400 examinations were performed, representing an increase over the previous year 1939 of 12,610 or 7.9 percent in number of specimens submitted and an increase of 4,404 or 1.6 percent in number of examinations performed.

The following table illustrates the annual increase of laboratory work performed during the past 5 years:

Avenuede to require tract with the	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Number of specimens submitted for bacteriological	on ste	भ इद्यात	HOITH	MARKET !	FEIG
examination	53, 071	52, 578	53, 823	39,002	30, 747
Number of exeminations performed	78, 031	76, 485	66, 857	45, 104	38, 707
Number of specimens submitted for chemical exami-	15 710	15, 274	12, 983	12, 367	17, 445
nation	15, 718		21, 596	20, 973	31, 368
Number of examinations performed	22, 933	25, 927	21, 090	20, 510	01,000
Number of specimens submitted for serological exam-	100 000	91, 127	79, 437	55, 725	35, 135
ination	102, 800			92, 045	57, 053
Number of examinations performed	182, 436	176, 584	129, 907	92,010	01,000
Number of specimens submitted to Bureau of Labor-		150 070	140 042	107 004	83, 327
atories	171, 589	158, 979	146, 243	107, 094	
Number of examinations performed	283, 400	278, 996	218, 360	158, 122	127, 128

B. dusenteriae.

There has been no change in the number of personnel in the Division of Bacteriology or the Division of Chemistry. The Division of Serology has added one technician.

Valuable aid was rendered the staff of the laboratories by five per-

sons assigned from a W. P. A. project.

The laboratories have reached a stage where additional space and personnel are of paramount importance if a high standard is to be

maintained.

The pneumonia control program which was inaugurated upon a large scale January 1, 1938, has been a success, as indicated by the response of the physicians to take advantage of the 24-hour service offered them by the laboratory. There was a marked increase in the number of specimens submitted for pneumococcus typing during the year 1940. A total of 1,818 specimens of sputa as against 1,247 for 1939 was examined, representing an increase of 46 percent.

In accordance with established custom, the Bacteriological Laboratory has been on a 24-hour schedule for pneumonia typing. A bacteriologist is on call throughout the night and on Sundays and holidays. This 24-hour service was made possible by the bacteriologist and two assistant bacteriologists taking turns on night service, Sundays and holidays. This is in addition to their regular office hours.

Sera for all types of pneumococci are available for distribution to

the indigent.

The culturing of specimens for N. gonococci is now offered to the physicians as a routine service.

THE DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

During the year ended December 31, 1940, the Bacteriological Laboratory received 53,071 specimens for examination. The number of examinations made thereon totaled 78,031, representing an increase of

1,546 examinations for the year 1940.

Diphtheria.—During the year ended 1940, there was submitted a total of 10,698 cultures for diagnosis and release. Of this number 154 were primary positives, as compared to 275 for the previous year. The number of negatives was 10,449, as against 12,050 for the previous

Virulence tests were performed with 162 strains of C. diphtheria.

Of this number 98 were found to be virulent.

Tuberculosis.—There was a decrease in the number of sputa submitted for examination for M. tuberculosis. Sputa to the number of 6,158 were examined as against 7,709 for the previous year. M. tuberculosis was demonstrated in 328 of the total number of specimens submitted.

Sixty-four Guinea pigs were inoculated with sputa and body fluids to demonstrate the presence of M. tuberculosis. Of this number 10 developed the disease. An autopsy was performed on each animal and M. tuberculosis isolated.

Typhoid.—The laboratory examined 637 blood specimen agglutina-

tions against the following organisms:

B. typhosus.

B. paratyphosus A. B. paratyphosus B.

B. dysenteriae.

Of this number 55 specimens agglutinated B. typhosus, 2 specimens agglutinated paratyphosus A, 3 specimens agglutinated paratyphosus B, 2 specimens agglutinated B. dysenteriae.

There were submitted 570 specimens of feces to be cultured for B. typhosus. All specimens were routinely examined for the paratyphosus and the dysentery group. Of the 570 specimens of feces, B. typhosus was isolated and identified in 52 specimens, one being positive for B. paratyphosus A. Two specimens were positive for paratyphosus B. Fourteen specimens were positive for B. dysenteriae.

A total of 570 specimens of urine was submitted to be cultured for

B. typhosus. In 29 specimens this organism was isolated.

Blood cultures to the number of 117 were submitted for B. typhosus.

In 16 specimens this organism was isolated.

Malaria.—Blood smears from the peripheral blood of 54 persons were examined microscopically for malarial parasites, but in no instance was the organism found.

Meningitis.—There were submitted (a) 10 throat cultures for examination of *M. meningococcus*, all of which were negative; (b) 7 specimens of spinal fluid for microscopical examination and (c) 7 specimens of spinal fluid for culture. In no instance was M. meningococcus found.

Pneumonia.—There was a marked increase in the number of specimens submitted for pneumococcus typing over the previous year, the number received being 3,147 specimens as against 2,235 for the year 1939, or an increase of 41 percent. Of this number 1,818 were sputa, or an increase of 46 percent.

The following table shows the number of types and percentage of

each type found among sputa containing pneumococci.

Classification of positive pneumonia specimens according to type

Type of sanda	Number	Percent	un od an Type older ga	Number	Percent
I	100	6. 73	XVII	24	1. 63
II	107	7.88	XVIII	59	3. 97
III.	146	9.83	XIX	67	4. 52
IV	62	4.18	XX	52	3. 50
V	13	. 88	XXI	30	2. 02
VI	55	3.70	XXII	25	1. 68
VII	79	5.32	XXIII	28	1.89
VIII	70	4.71	XXIV	65	4. 38
IX	42	2. 83	XXV	10	. 67
X	41	2.76	XXVII	16	1.08
XI	49	3, 30	XXVIII	12	. 81
XII	29	1. 95	XXIX	60	4. 04
XIII	42	2, 83	XXXI	22	1. 48
XIV	27	1.82	XXXII	7	. 47
XV	27	1, 82	XXXIII	25	1.68
XVI	55	3.70	Morph.	29	1. 95

Total number of types, 1,485.

Total number of specimens positive, 1,149.

Total number of specimens negative, 669.

Total number of sputum specimens submitted, 1,818.

There were 1,329 blood cultures submitted for isolation and differentiation for pneumococcus. This was an increase of 36 percent over the previous fiscal year. to the laboratory for examination was 1,555, a decrease of 113 speci-

Aurangung gools,—Linera were submitted to

Classification of positive pneumonia blood specimens according to type

Type	Number	Percent	Type	Number	Percent
I	25 6 5 6 3 3 6	31. 65 7. 59 6. 33 7. 59 3. 80 3. 80 7. 59	VIII IX XII XIV XVIII XXVII XXXIII	7 2 5 7 1 1 1 2	8. 86 2. 53 6. 33 8. 86 1. 27 1. 27 2. 53

Total number of blood specimens submitted, 1,329. Total number of blood specimens positive, 79 (5.94). Total number of blood specimens negative, 1,250.

Miscellaneous.—This includes all specimens not tabulated in the foregoing report and the results were forwarded in the form of special

reports.

The miscellaneous specimens consisted of foodstuffs; feces for intestinal parasites; tests on diphtheria toxin for its potency; serological tests for undulant fever; microscopical examination for ringworm fungi; swabs and cultures for streptococcus; samples for sterility; sanitary tests on different types of drinking fountains; cultures for pertussis; cultures for *B. tuberculosis*; identification of miscellaneous cultures; cultures for gonococci, and a study of several food poisoning outbreaks.

Bacteriological examination of eating utensils.—The Food Inspection Service submitted to the laboratory a total of 13,415 samples from eating utensils to be examined in connection with control and enforcement of the Code governing the sterilization of eating utensils.

Well water and municipal supply.—There were examined 3,221 samples of water from wells, springs, municipal supply, and other sources during the year. This was an increase of 552 samples over the previous fiscal year.

The following table shows the number of examinations of water from

wells, springs, municipal supply, and miscellaneous supplies:

	Number of specimens examined	Number of specimens positive for B. coli	Number of 10 cubic centi- meter portions negative for B. coli	Number of 10 cubic centimeter portions positive for B. coli
Municipal supply	2, 640	33	13, 107	93
	581	66	2, 703	202

Miscellaneous waters: Number of specimens, 22.

Swimming pools.—There were submitted to the laboratory for examination during the year a total of 1,249 specimens of swimming pool water. This was an increase of 90.1 percent over the previous year.

The following table shows the number of examinations of water from swimming pools and the resultant bacteriological findings:

the previous fiscal year.

		* or or life to and	wimming po	R wardenesself	li lo siluad Lasken zeni
100	Number of specimens examined	Number of specimens show- ing over 200 plate count per cubic centi- meter	Number of specimens showing B. coli	Number of 10 cubic centi- meter portions showing no B. coli	Number of 10 cubic centi- meter portions positive for B. coli
	1, 249	123	23	6, 193	52

Milk and cream.—The number of milk and cream samples submitted to the laboratory for examination during the year was 5,677 as against 5,502 for the year 1939.

The results of the bacteriological examination of milk and cream

samples are, as follows:

Milk and cream

Specimens	Number of specimens	Number of specimens meeting legal standard ¹	Percent of specimens meeting legal standard ³	Number of specimens not meeting legal standard	Percent of specimens not meeting legal standard
Pasteurized milkRaw and certified milk	752	700	93. 09	52	6. 91
	329	310	94. 23	19	5. 77

¹ Legal standard for pasteurized milk not more than 40,000 total count per cubic centimeter, no colon

bacilli.

2 Legal standard for raw and certified milk not more than 20,000 total count per cubic centimeter, no

Cream pasteurized

			Carlot was a second and the
ON AN THE MEDICAL SECTION OF THE PARTY OF TH	Number of specimens with a plate count of not more than 50,000	Number of specimens with plate count of more than 50,000	Number of sepcimens containing B. coli
Number of specimens of 20 percent: 142 Percent	123 86. 62	19 13.38	4, 93
Number of specimens of 40 percent: 57 Percent	42 73. 68	15 26, 32	3, 50

Milk and cream before pasteurization

Number of specimens	Number of specimens with plate count of not nore than 50,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 50,000 to 100,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 100,000 to 500,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 500,000 and over	Number of specimens containing B. coli
4,024	3, 600	258	148	18	101
Percent	89. 46	6.42	3. 67	0, 45	2.5

Three hundred seventy-three specimens of milk were submitted

during 1940 to be examined in the survey of milk plans.

Ice cream.—The total number of samples of ice cream submitted to the laboratory for examination was 1,554, a decrease of 113 specimens compared to the previous year.

The results of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples for the year ended December 31, 1940, are as follows:

Ice cream

Number of specimens	plate count of	Number of specimen with plate count of 50,000 to 100,000 per cubic centimeter	Number of specimens with plate count of 100,000 or more	Number of specimens showing B. coli
1,554	1, 367	130	57	96
Percent	87. 98	8, 36	3. 7	6. 2

attend Land War to not have Ice cream mix wind oils to silited.

Number of specimens	Number of specimens with plate count of not more than 50,000 per cubic centimeter		Number of specimens with plate count of 100,000 or more	Number of specimens showing B. coli
29 Percent	100 00	0 0	0 0	3. 45

TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O	Year er	ided D	ecember	1939	Yea	r ende	d Decem	ber 194	0
Type of examination	Number of speci- mens sub- mitted for exami- nation	Posi tíve	Nega- tive	Total exami- na- tions	Number of speci- mens sub- mitted for exami- nation	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Addi- tional exami- na- tions	Total exami- na- tions
Diphtheria: Microscopic examinations: For diagnosis For release	11, 775 747	275 197	11, 500 550	12, 765 803	10, 248 450	154 95	10, 094 355	911 101	11, 159 551
Total	12, 522	472	12,050	13, 568	10, 698	249	10, 449	1,012	11, 710
Virulence	122	75	47	242	162	98	64	100	262
Tuberculosis: Microscopic examinations Animal tests	7,709	462 8	7, 247 45	8, 491 106	6, 158 64	328 10	5, 830 54	324 64	6, 482 128
Total.	7, 762	470	7, 292	8, 597	6, 222	338	5, 884	388	6, 610
Enteric diseases (typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentary): Agglutination tests (blood): B. typhosus B. paratyphosus A B. paratyphosus B B. dysenteriae	700	66	634	700 700 700 700	637	55 2 3 2	582	637 637	637 637 637 28
Total	700	71	634	2, 100	665	62	608	1, 274	1, 939
Bacteriological examinations (fees): B. typhosus B. paratyphosus A B. paratyphosus B B. dysenteriae		156 4 2	598	754 754 754 754 754	570	52 1 2 14	518	570 570 570 372	570 570 570 570 506
Total	754	162	598	2, 262	704	69	638	1, 512	2, 216
proping a	253 5 ((3.57)	12000	202 02	100	PACTICITA	og vard	137 (31	01.00	Prob

to the laboratory for examination was 1,554, a demons compared to the previous year.

the remark before 1940	Year er	nded D	ecember	1939	Ye	ar ende	d Decen	aber 194	0
Type of examination	Number of speci- mens sub- mitted for exami- nation	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Total exami- na- tions	Number of speci- mens sub- mitted for exami- nation	tive	Nega- tive	Addi- tional exami- na- tions	Total exami- na- tions
Enteric diseases typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentary-Con. Bacteriological examinations (urine): B. typhosus B. paratyphosus A B. paratyphosus B	754	47	707	754 754 754	570	29	541	570 570	570 570 570
Total	754	47	707	2, 262	570	29	541	1, 140	1,710
Bacteriological examinations (blood cultures): B. typhosus B. paratyphosus A B. paratyphosus B	110	9	101	110 110 330	117	16	101	117	117 117 117
TotalMalaria: Microscopical examinations	110	9	101	550	117	16	101 54	234	351 54
Meningitis: Bacteriological examinations: Throat cultures Spinal fluid Microscopic examinations: Spinal fluid	8 4 3	0 0	8 4 3	24 12	10 7	0 0	10 7	30 21	40 28
Total	15	0	15	42	24	0	24	51	75
Pneumonia: Sputa (pneumo- coccus for isolation and type differentiation)	1, 247	814	433	2,894	1,818	1, 149	669	4, 150	5, 968
Pneumonia: Blood cultures (pneumococcus for isolation and type differentiation)	978	55	923	1, 126	1, 329	79	1, 250	362	1, 691
Miscellaneous examinations. Feces for intestinal parasites Serological tests for un-	48	7	41	48	95	6	89	Tito:	95
dulant fever	159	2	157	159	284	18	266		284
Vincent's angina—micro- scopical examination Serological tests for tula-	82	10	72	82	80	10	70		80
Sera to be agglutinated against proetus X19	61 62	1	60	61 62	75 71	3	72 65	(75 71
Microscopical examination for ring worm fungi Swabs and cultures for	380	62	318	380	361	63	298	to st	361
streptococci Sanitary tests on drinking	83	26	57	83	195	36	159	-11-1-	195
fountains Investigations food poisoning	10 . 217 .	formity.		60 682	10 206	1375235		50 412	618
Cultures for: B. pertussis B. tuberculosis N. gonococcus Miscellaneous organ-	15 16 660	2 4 250	13 12 410	15 16 2, 502	20 22 2, 040	3 4 398	17 18 1, 642	2, 532	20 22 4, 572
isms	125			585	243		la Charles	338	581
Total	2,759			7, 472	3, 702	-0757.07		3, 382	7, 034

evaluation study of the private indocatories in the District of Coblandim Indian study the lake warr, as the standard control tested

necessitated the appearance as expert witness on several occasions

	AND	SANITATION
TOOT	AND	DILLI

FOOD CONTROL	Year ende		ber 1939	Year ende	d Decem	ber 1940
Type of examination	Number of speci- mens sub- mitted for exami- nation	Addi-	Total exami-	Number of speci- mens sub- mitted for exami- nation	Addi- tional	Total exami- nations
Milk and cream Water wells, springs, and municipal supply Water—Swimming and wading pools Water—miscellaneous Ice cream Ice cream mixes Eating utensils	5, 502 2, 669 657 17 1, 667 138 13, 310 841	5, 502 256 42 33 1, 667 39 494 1, 896	11, 004 2, 925 699 50 3, 334 177 13, 804 2, 737	5, 677 3, 221 1, 249 22 1, 554 29 13, 270 1, 984	5, 677 593 152 42 1, 554 29 145 3, 223	11, 354 3, 814 1, 401 64 3, 108 13, 415 5, 207
Miscellaneous foodstuffs Total	24, 801	9, 929	34, 730	27, 006	11, 415	38, 421
TOTAL LABORA	ATORY A	CTIVIT	ries	A Trans	Through and the state of the st	-
Total examinations for disease producing organ- isms	27, 767 24, 811	13, 928 9, 979	41, 695 34, 790	26, 065 27, 006	13, 555 11, 415	39, 610 38, 421
Total examinations performed by the Bacteriological Laboratory	52, 578	23, 907	76, 485	53, 071	23, 460	78, 031

DIVISION OF SEROLOGY

There was a total of 102,880 specimens submitted to the serological laboratory for examination during the calendar year 1940. This is an increase of 11,653 specimens, or 12.8 percent over the calendar year 1939. There were 79,556 supplemental examinations on these specimens, making a total of 182,436 examinations. This increase is largely due to the National Syphilis Eradication Campaign, and blood tests on thousands of food handlers, barbers, beauticians, prenatal cases, and domestic servants.

During the year 1940 there were 1,112 miscellaneous examinations

made in this laboratory as follows:

(1) National Serological Evaluation Study was conducted under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service and the Committee on Evaluation of Serodiagnostic Tests for Syphilis. This laboratory entered with the Eagle macroflocculation tests and our modified complement fixation test. In this evaluation study our Eagle macroflocculation test was rated at 100,0 specificity an 79.6 sensitivity as compared with Eagle's specificity 99.6 and sensitivity 80.3. The complement fixation test rated at 100.0 specificity and 80.7 sensitivity as against control laboratory 98.8 specificity and 80.7 sensitivity.

(2) During the year 1940 the Director, Bureau of Venereal Diseases, with this laboratory cooperating as the control laboratory, made an evaluation study of the private laboratories in the District of Columbia. In this study this laboratory, as the standard control, tested

416 specimens.

(3) There were 26 specimens examined for the Metropolitan Police Department for evidence in rape cases to be used in court. This necessitated the appearance as expert witness on several occasions during the year.

(4) There were 12 specimens for the Aschheim-Zondek test for pregnancy during 1940.

Tabulated report of serological laboratory for 1940

WASSERMANN TESTS FOR SYPHILIS

WASSERMANN TE	STS FUR	SILIII		and the second second second	
Tolding Namber Namber	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Specimens examined Positive Negative Percent positive Percent increase over previous year	66, 514 11, 463 55, 051 17. 2 13. 9	58, 355 12, 477 45, 878 21. 3 15. 6	50, 470 10, 398 40, 072 20. 6 39. 0	36, 320 7, 364 28, 956 20. 3 65. 7	21, 918 5, 22 16, 69 23. 8 9. 9
EAGLE FLOCCULATION	TEST FO	R SYPHI	LIS 1940	ne steat ras	Emina W
and the latter and th	1940	1939	Kahn 1938	Kahn 1937	Kahn 1936
Specimens examined	66, 514 13, 042 53, 472 19, 6 20, 3	55, 252 12, 996 42, 256 23. 5 472. 0	9, 659 6, 382 3, 277 66. 1 152. 1	3, 832 2, 590 1, 242 67. 6 124. 6	1, 706 1, 204 502 70. 6 12. 4
SMEAR EXAMINATION	NS FOR	ONORRI	HEA	n son red	K A
dines of public assembly in regard to	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Specimens examined Positive Negative	22, 212 3, 522 18, 690	19, 551 4, 577 14, 974	19, 273 6, 752 12, 521	15, 549 6, 456 9, 093	11, 478
Percent positive	15. 8 13. 6	23.4	35. 0 24. 0	41. 5 35. 4	5, 634
Percent positive Percent increase over previous year	15. 8 13. 6	23.4	35. 0 24. 0	41.5	5, 634
Percent positivePercent increase over previous year	15. 8 13. 6	23.4	35. 0 24. 0	41.5	5, 634
Percent positivePercent increase over previous year	15. 8 13. 6 EXAMIN	23. 4 1. 4 NATIONS 225	35, 0 24, 0	41. 5 35. 4	31 -D

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY

During the calendar year of 1940, the Division analyzed 15,718 samples from various sources, and made 22,933 determinations thereon. For details see accompanying table.

The use of the phosphatase for determining the adequacy of pas-

teurization of milk and cream was continued.

The use of annatto for tracing purposes in cream and ice cream mixes used in the manufacture of ice cream was continued and the Division of Chemistry made the tests for the presence of annatto in samples submitted.

During the year work was continued on blood and spinal fluid specimens from Gallinger Hospital. Blood levels of sulfanilimide and related compounds were determined in 3,505 specimens of blood

and spinal fluids.

During the year the Division of Chemistry prepared and dispensed approximately 1,200 gallons of distilled water and dispensed approximately 800 gallons of alcohol.

Chemical laboratory, samples handled, 1940

9581 1087 HS91	Number of samples	Number of deter- minations		Number of samples	Number of deter- minations
Milk Cream Ice cream Other foods Drugs Waters Phosphatase tests on milk and cream Annatto in cream and ice cream mixes	5,067 134 1,558 321 74 21 542	10, 154 134 1, 575 765 232 120 1, 084	Blood and spinal fluid for sulfanilimide and related compounds Urines Coroner Air Police Department Miscellaneous samples Total	3, 505 3, 724 379 134 20 127	3, 505 4, 073 760 134 35 250 22, 933

SANITARY INSPECTION

The activities of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection include the following:

1. Nuisance abatement: The Bureau answers all complaints concerning insanitary conditions and follows up with a corrective program.

2. It maintains supervision over buildings of public assembly in regard to

ventilation, heating, and air conditioning.

3. It supervises private water supplies and sewage disposal systems and

routinely inspects the public water supply.

4. It inspects industrial establishments for the purpose of preventing and correcting potential health hazards.

5. It inspects boarding houses for children and convalescent homes for adults.6. It supervises the operation of swimming pools.7. It carries out regular inspections of barber shops and beauty parlors and

calls attention to insanitary conditions.

8. It maintains an insect and rodent-control program.

9. It investigates housing conditions which come under the jurisdiction of the Health Department.

A summary of the activities for the calendar year 1940 is as follows:

Sanitary activities

Complaints acted upon	9, 317
Inspections on complaint	10, 937
Reinspections	24, 251
Official calls	22,571
	THE AUTORITOR IN THE PARTY OF T
Total Total	E7 750

Number and character of inspections not on complaint and not included in the above:

Barber shops and beauty shops	2, 397
Boarding homes for children	1, 015
Cemeteries	6
Cleaning and dyeing and tailor shops	61
Garbage plants	26
Halls, theaters, and stores (ventilation)	160
Hospitals and asylums	164
House-to-house inspections	8,930
Junk shops	22
Laundries	198
Lodging and tenement houses	938
Mattress dealers and manufacturers	3. 173
Podiatry establishments	3
Printing offices	164

Privies	
Swimming and wadi-	2, 272
Sewage disposal systems	1,069
D 000 D 100 = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	144
Unclassified	36
Wells and springs	207
	51
Total	
	01 000

The sanitary inspectors made 78,785 official visits during the year. During the calendar year 1940, notices were served for 12,433 conditions found to exist in violation of law and 3,748 notices were served on premises other than where nuisances existed.

Conditions were corrected in all cases except a comparatively few,

in which the time had not expired at the end of the year.

PROSECUTIONS

Sanitary cases.—There were five sanitary cases pending in police court at the beginning of the calendar year. Informations were filed against 113 persons, charging violations of the laws relating to

public health.

These and pending cases were disposed of as follows: Nolle prosequi was entered in 44 cases; personal bonds were taken in 19 cases; collateral was forfeited in 7 cases; fines were imposed in 10 cases; and 37 references not sworn to, leaving 1 case pending at the close of the calendar year.

The amount of fines and collateral forfeited during the year

amounted to \$255.

The time consumed in court by all inspectors of the Bureau of Sanitation in prosecuting cases amounted to 124 hours, or approxi-

mately 18 work days.

Abatement of nuisances under the assessment system.—There were 317 assessment system notices issued during the calendar year, and in 323 cases the work was done either by the owners or by order of the Commissioners.

In 60 cases the Commissioners caused the necessary work to be done, at a total cost of \$886.07.

At the close of the calendar year there were 18 notices pending. The collection of samples of water from public and private water supplies, swimming and wading pools, was continued by this Bureau. Physical surveys are made of the surroundings of these sources of

supply and proper action is taken to have defects corrected.

The number of these places listed on December 31, 1940, were as follows:

Swimming pools	38
Wading pools	25
Wells	262
Springs	57
Cisterns	4

During the year 1940, 3,675 samples were taken from these sources; however, included therein were 224 samples of drinking water from

wells and springs in nearby States.

Continued progress has been made in having faulty air conditioning and ventilation conditions corrected in stores, theaters, assembly halls and industrial establishments.

The following table shows registration and inspection of stables, barber shops, beauty shops, laundries, privies, sewage disposals, lodging, and tenement houses, boarding homes and day nurseries for children, and manufacturers of and dealers in mattresses, during the calendar year 1940.

I visits during the year. I served for 12,153 con- d.746 notices some served.	Stables	Barber shops and beauty shops	Laun- dries	Privies	Sewage dispos- als	Lodg- ing and tene- ment houses	Board- ing homes and day nurser- ies	ers of
Registered at beginning of year	83 0 2 81 36 0.45 20	1, 630 401 691 1, 340 2, 397 1, 79 (1)	110 0 15 95 198 2.08 (1)	1, 793 3 54 1, 742 2, 272 1, 30 518	268 38 45 261 144 0.55 (1)	436 0 25 411 938 2. 28 (¹)	160 32 19 173 1,015 5.87	230 29 21 238 3, 173 13, 33 (1)

¹ Data not available.

Performance

days 5, 753
do 5, 584 do 1, 396
do 4, 188
minutes 5 do 15 days 274

The public health engineer and junior engineer have continued to render valuable assistance in the work of the Bureau, and good results have been obtained in the various activities in which they have been engaged.

BUREAU OF FOOD INSPECTION

There was a total of 114,275 inspections made by the Bureau of Food Inspection during the calendar year ending December 31, 1939. A statement of the number of dairy farms, milk-pasteurizing plants and livestock, with the number of inspections made thereof by the veterinary dairy farm inspectors is submitted.

The work performed by the veterinary, dairy farm, milk plant, and livestock inspectors during the year, ending December 31, 1940, follows:

The second secon	Number	Inspections
Dairy farms registered Cattle on dairy farms Cattle on dairy farms tuberculin tested Cattle on dairy farms positive reactors to tuberculosis test. Cattle on dairy farms condemned for mastitis Cattle on dairy farms. Bangs tested Milk pasteurizing plants registered Slaughter houses Dogs examined reported to have bitten persons. Cats examined Parakeets examined	1, 362 41, 814 41, 814 29 244 160 12 5 1, 747 4	6, 078 166, 924 166, 924 1, 186 1, 691 3, 494 4 15





Dairy farms.—There were 1,362 dairy farms licensed to ship milk or cream into the District of Columbia. These were inspected within

a period of every 90 days.

Tuberculin test of cattle.—A check was made showing that the 41,814 cattle on the dairy farms licensed to send milk or cream into the District of Columbia were tuberculin tested during the year. There were 29 reported as reactors which were immediately removed from the herd upon order, and the dairy herd having a reactor was required to pass a retest within 6 months.

Mastitis.—Examinations were made for the purpose of controlling bovine mastitis in the dairy herds. There were 244 cows condemned for mastitis during the year. These cows were immediately removed

from the dairy herd.

Bangs disease.—All cows are required to pass the Bangs test on

dairy farms producing raw milk for retail sale in the city.

Milk plants.—The milk pasteurizing plants were regularly inspected this year. A milk plant score card is used for rating the plants which has resulted in considerable sanitary improvements in these establishments.

Medical examination of dairy attendants.—A total of 6,412 dairy attendants submitted a medical examination record during the past year; credit is given for this examination on a dairy and dairy farm

score card used by this Division.

Slaughterhouses.—A new set of regulations were enacted governing these establishments. The enactment of these regulations provided for the first time a specific ordinance to govern the establishment and maintenance of slaughterhouses, stockyards, and packing houses in the District of Columbia. A close inspection was made of the local slaughterhouses, which has caused a marked improvement in their sanitary condition.

Dogs.—An examination was made of 1,747 dogs, 4 cats, and 15 parakeets, reported to have bitten persons, and 3,494 inspections were

made.

Bacteriological examination of eating and drinking utensils.— Four bacteriologists appointed as food inspectors continued the work of collecting bacteriological samples from eating and drinking utensils in restaurants to ascertain their cleanliness from a bacterial

These examinations proved conclusively that the eating and drinking utensils are now being properly cleansed and no restaurant license was approved for the year 1940 until the bacterial count of the eating

utensils was found to be below 500 bacteria per utensil.

At the end of the calendar year, more than 90 percent of the local restaurants were complying with Health Department requirements for properly disinfecting eating and drinking utensils and the others are rapidly being brought into line. A statement showing the restaurant work during the calendar year 1940 is submitted below.

Likewise, the medical examination of food handlers has been made during the year and credit is given for this examination on a restaurant score card used by this Division. Five thousand six hundred

200 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE	
1 1-ring the year	1940,
and sixty-four food handlers were examined the year 1939.	
and sixty-four food handlers were examined during which marked an increase of more than 1,300 over the year 1939.	6,655
Number of tests and a	6,615
Number of tests made of glasses	AT ME
Number of tests made of glassesNumber of tests made of silverware	13, 270
Total number of tests made Total number of tests made Number of proprietors of restaurants summoned to the Health Depart- Number of proprietors of restaurants summoned to the Health Depart-	
Number of tests made	
	975
	51
Number of weekly meetings held each Thursday	4
A table showing prosecution for violations of the milk Act, and Drugs Act and Health Ordnances during the year 19 submitted below:	Food
A table showing prosecution for violations of the min 19	40 is
and Drugs Act and Health Ordnances during the year 10	10 15
submitted below:	
submitted below:	
Cases referred	
Cases of fines and forfeitures	
Cases of fines and forfeitures10 Cases of personal bond or nolle prosse10	
Cases of personal bond or nolle prosse	

Amount of fines and forfeitures______ The following table shows the number of the various types of food establishments operating in the District of Columbia, together with the number of inspections made at all such establishments:

Kind of establishment	Num- ber	Inspec- tions	Kind of establishment	Num- ber	Inspec- tions
Bakeries Bottling establishments Commission houses Confectioners Delicatessens Drug stores Fish houses Food factories	ttling establishments 12 84 mmission houses 21 6,985 nfectioners 85 568 licatessens 60 747 ug stores 48 896 sh houses 40 6,398	6, 985 568	Ice cream plants, wholesale Ice cream plants, retail Lunch rooms Markets Poultry establishments Produce dealers Miscellaneous Oral complaints received	11 95 1,884 11 63 45 10 740	481 1, 995 19, 213 2, 377 4, 972 10, 612 1, 367 740
Hotels Hucksters	2, 470 56 254	12, 903 84 30, 186	Total	5, 648	101, 807

Condemnations, food-Total pounds: 341,727.

A regular systematic inspection has been made of the above food establishments during the past year, which has caused an improvement in the sanitary conditions under which the foodstuff is handled, manufactured and delivered to the public.

Slaughterhouses (local) in the District of Columbia, operating during the calendar year 1940, together with certain data pertaining thereto

[Number of slaughterhouses, 5; number of inspections, 1,691]

requirements	Livestock inspection							
Year	Inspected with the			Condemned				
altern made in	Steers	Sheep	Calves	Cows	Steers	Sheep	Calves	Cows
1940	3	8, 558	15, 936	2	9	24	20	harany

Following is a table showing the number and kind of samples of food collected for the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories of the Health Department during the calendar year 1940.

Kind of sample:	Number
Milk	5, 067
Cream	450
· Ice cream	1,554
Ice cream mixes	29
Food samples	1, 984

New regulations enacted during 1940.—In addition to the regulations governing the establishment and maintenance of slaughter-houses, stockyards and packing houses heretofore mentioned, the following regulations have been promulgated during the year 1940, and are now being enforced by the Bureau of Food Inspection.

(a) Regulations governing the storing, selling, and slaughtering of poultry in the District of Columbia. The enactment of these regulations provided for the first time a specific ordinance governing

(b) A regulation to govern the sale of vitamin D milk in the District of Columbia. The enactment of this regulation for the first time legally recognized and controlled the sale of this product.

(c) Amendment to food ordinance.—This amendment constituted an advance in requiring for the first time, running hot water in all grocery and food establishments handling bulk food products.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSTRUCTION

The Bureau of Public Health Instruction is the Health Department's central office for health information and it directs a health education program in cooperation with the various departmental services and community health agencies. The United States Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor also collaborated with the Bureau during the calendar year 1940 in conducting health exhibits and health lectures, including motion pictures and radio programs.

A marked increase in requests for health guidance of many sorts has occurred since the health education service was established in 1937. But during the last few months of 1940, with the influx of defense workers as a result of the city's new role in the national emergency, these requests for health information and guidance mounted strikingly.

This has placed heavy demands on the Bureau and there is every reason to believe that this will continue to increase to an illimitable degree in the future. Consequently, additional clerical and secretarial assistance will need to be given the service which is now reaching a point of maturity, and is of established value and usefulness to the community.

The first motion-picture equipment was acquired by the Health Department in 1940. This was installed in the auditorium at the Southwest Health Center where health conferences and illustrated health lectures are conducted regularly.

The Health Department distributed 91,125 copies of popular health literature at the clinics, at lectures and on request through visits

of persons to the Bureau, and by telephone or through the mails. The subjects include first aid, maternal and child health, communicable dispasses of cable diseases, food and nutrition, posture, tuberculosis, and the venerial diseases rial diseases.

The number of health lectures given by the Health Department ance of 20 250

ance of 20,250.

The following table shows the steady growth of this phase of health education since the first records were kept in 1938:

and deposit the entropy of health and her	Calendar year		
press year, said Bayman Larenton more word over	1940	1939	1938
Number of health lectures given Total health lecture attendance Number of copies of literature distributed	305 20, 250 91, 125	285 18, 562 88, 635	257 17, 043 87, 632

The Bureau's program as it now functions includes the following health education services:

1. Public information service.—Answers health questions requested by the general public over telephone, through correspondence, and office conferences. Several thousand questions on health are answered by the Bureau annually.

2. Consulting service.—Provides a public health consulting service for cooperating agencies and persons in the community.

3. Studies and investigations for solu-

3. Studies and investigations.—Conducts studies and investigations for solution of local health problems, especially those of current public interest.

4. Health lecture service.—Provides health lecture service in cooperation with

other bureaus for lay audiences in the community.

5. News release service.—Prepares news releases on current activities of the Health Department, hygienic living, health warnings, and advice on preventing and controlling disease.

6. Distribution of health literature.—Distributes popular health literature on

request, through clinics and at conferences and lectures.

7. Publications.—The Bureau issues a monthly bulletin entitled "Capital Health." It contains popular health articles on health conservation, news of the Health Department and statistical reports of morbidity, mortality, and natality.

All publications such as the annual report of the Health Department are edited for printing. This requires the rewriting and revamping of certain sections submitted by the various heads of bureaus.

8. Health exhibits.—Prepares exhibit material and assists community agencies in planning and making up health exhibits.—The Pureau prepared an exhibit

in planning and making up health exhibits. The Bureau prepared an exhibit on health in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service in 1940. This was on display during the month of February in the New National

9. Health tour service.—Arranges health tours in cooperation with the Bureau of Administration to bureaus and clinics for (a) professional observers

- from other health departments, (b) visitors from abroad, (c) school children on special projects, (d) women's clubs and civic organizations.

 10. Library service.—Provides staff with a limited library service through interlibrary loan agreements and makes available to the members of the staff periodicals and books from the department's own library. This is not a satisfactory service at present. A librarion is needed to maintain this service satisfactorily.
- 11. Newspaper clipping service.—Maintains daily newspaper clipping service. 12. Radio.—Prepares material for radio during special campaigns and delivers talks in cooperation with the medical society and other agencies.

13. Motion pictures.—Utilizes the available health films for showing at meet-

ings, theaters, and special groups.

14. Aide to Health Officer.—Assists Health Officer in the compilation of public health information. Conducts special studies of current value.

HOSPITAL PERMIT BUREAU

This Bureau was created and served under the Board of Charities from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1926, under the Board of Public Welfare from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1937, at which time it was transferred by congressional act to the jurisdiction of the Health Depart-

ment beginning July 1, 1937.

This Bureau arranges to give medical service to patients unable to pay for medical care and determines whether patients needing treatment at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, and in the isolation, psychopathic, and tuberculosis wards at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, are able to pay in full or in part for maintenance and treatment. It also passes upon the eligibility of in- and out-patients treated as public charges in the following hospitals with which the District of Columbia has contractual relations: Children's Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, and the Washington Home for Incurables.1

Careful scrutiny has been exercised over admission of free patients to the various hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Health Department. Every applicant accepted for admission as a free patient for in- or out-patient care must be passed on by this Bureau, and this fact in itself has a tendency to deter persons who are nonresidents, or able to pay for treatment, from making application as

free patients.

During the past 40 years it has been generally accepted that a person, in order to be eligible for free hospital care, must be a resident of the District of Columbia for at least 1 year, but it has not been ascertained that there is any statute designating how long a person should be a resident before he is eligible for this service.

An act of Congress appropriating money for the Gallinger Hospital contains the following statement: "That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the care of persons, except in emergency cases, where the person has been a resident of the District of Columbia for less than 1 year at the time of application for admission." However, this ruling does not apply to any of the other hospitals.

It is strongly urged that some definite law be passed designating

residence for the hospitals and institutions.

Three medical social workers and one clerk-stenographer have been added to the staff, which enables us to have one social worker stationed at the Gallinger Hospital admitting office from 8:45 a.m. to 4:15 p. m. and one from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. in order to clear and investigate a great many patients applying directly at the hospital for admission as emergency cases, but the personnel is still not sufficient to enable us to investigate all applicants. In many cases the inability of persons to make payment for treatment is apparent without investigation, and as careful an inquiry as possible is made in those cases where we have reason to believe there is an effort at imposition. In many instances we have been able to prevent nonresident persons from entering these hospitals to be cared for at public expense. Frequent instances have occurred where patients from other communities have obtained admission to the contract

¹ No out-patients treated at this institution.

hospitals and reported to this Bureau for payment, and we have

consistently disallowed these cases.

Some nonresident cases in the District of Columbia with an acute exacerbation of a chronic condition, or acutely ill, and when their condition has been such as to demand in the interest of humanity that they receive at least temporary care, have been provided for until they many in the state of their homes until they were in condition to be moved with safety to their homes or resident jurisdictions.

The social workers keep a daily report of the work performed, giving a detailed account of the services rendered. This data is

used for statistical purposes.

Monthly staff meetings for the social workers have been conducted by the Social Service Director, at which time the problems of the Bureau have been discussed. Heads of the various departments were invited to talk to the workers and explain the functions of their offices in an effort to establish a better understanding and

coordination between the several agencies.

It is essential that accurate records and files be kept of all investigations made by the social workers, and hospital admissions and discharges. To do this efficiently we should have a room large enough to accommodate all of our records with sufficient clerical help to keep them current. Additional clerks would also allow for the immediate audit of the monthly bills rendered by the contract hospitals, a trained worker in charge of all clearances and registrations with the Social Service Exchange, a trained receptionist, and additional correspondence for more thorough investigation of nonresident cases.

In August 1940, the office was moved from the old police court building at 515 D Street NW. to 472 Indiana Avenue NW. This building is antiquated and in need of considerable repair but because the new Municipal Center, where we have been assigned commodious quarters, is nearly completed, it would be a waste of money to remodel the old building. We have been handicapped by an inadequate waiting room, record room, heating plant, and other nuisances due to the age of the building and insufficient janitorial services.

With our present personnel it is not possible for the clerks to leave the files for a sufficient length of time to allow them to take and transcribe all the correspondence necessary in connection with investi-

gations on nonresident cases.

Ambulance service.—The Hospital Permit Bureau of the Health Department has four ambulance chauffeurs, three ambulances, and one bus, to furnish transportation to the indigent, noncontagious, sick cases of the District of Columbia to and from their homes, various hospitals and dispensaries, Home for the Aged and Infirm, and other institutions.

These ambulances are called to carry patients from all quarters of the District and several of our institutions are located in remote sections, necessitating long trips. In some instances patients who are nonresident stretcher cases have to be transported to institutions in Maryland and Virginia 30 to 40 miles distant.

The ambulances and bus are heated and equipped with stretchers, linen and blankets, and are regularly inspected, in order that the

sick and infirm may be transported quickly and comfortably.

The bus is used mainly for the transfer of insane patients from. Gallinger to the court and St. Elizabeths Hospital, and it is often used when a number of patients are to be taken to the Glenn Dale Sanatorium.

District physicians.—Fourteen physicians are now employed under the direction of the Hospital Permit Bureau of the Health Department, who render home medical care to the indigent residents of the District of Columbia when such patients are unable to attend an out-patient clinic, and they examine patients who request admission to the hospitals as free cases.

The physicians are located in various sections of the city and their districts are divided according to United States census tracts. This apportionment was made in order that the department could determine the nature and extent of illnesses treated by the district

physicians in any particular section of the city at any time.

During the year 1939, arrangements were made for fourth-year students of the Georgetown Medical School to accompany a district physician and observe cases in the homes. This program is being followed only in the area near Georgetown. It has proved of definite benefit to the physician, the patients and the medical school, and may be extended to include other medical schools. With this procedure the students have the opportunity, under proper supervision, to observe and follow all types of illness from their beginning in the home; to make special examinations, such as blood and urinalysis, and they are shown how and allowed to give hypodermics other than narcotics.

During the calendar year of 1939 the district physicians made 10,631 home visits, during 1940 they made a total of 11,706, or an

increase of 1,075 home visits.

Regular monthly meetings are held to discuss the problems and changes that occur from time to time. Representatives of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital are present at each of these meetings and guest speakers are invited to present the facilities of their agencies and to discuss any problems which the Health Department service might help them to overcome. The purpose of these meetings is to increase the efficiency of the service and improve the domiciliary care furnished by the district physicians.

Pharmacy.—The pharmacy is equipped to furnish medicines to indigent residents of the District of Columbia upon presentation of prescriptions written by the district and clinic physicians on pre-

scription blanks furnished by the Health Department.

A formulary is maintained for the convenience of the doctors in order to aid them when prescribing medicines of which a bulk supply is prepared and kept in readiness at the pharmacy.

Records are kept on all regular and narcotic prescriptions filled and a card index file maintained showing the cost price of the drugs

and various supplies stocked at the pharmacy.

It is required that the pharmacist prepare a monthly report for the Health Officer, giving statistics on the work performed and the approximate cost of each prescription filled. Due to the tremendous increase in the number of prescriptions presented and the additional supplies now being ordered by the clinics, it is not now possible to devote enough time to the records to give detailed, extensive reports.

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However, it has been recommended that assistants be assigned to the pharmacist.

Summary

total ingolament	U III OU	Numb	er of admi	ssions	282, 105 E3 4, 57 - 8	Daily	Average number of days
Hospital	White Colored			Total	average number in hos-	each patient was in	
molecumba desaper of	Male	Female	Male	Female	nie, gin	pital	hospital
Casualty Children's Emergency Freedmen's Gallinger Glenn Dale	735 538 331 12 3, 911 152	351 432 232 5 3, 229 126	511 1, 236 285 2, 326 4, 490 164	325 953 199 4, 172 6, 180 129	1, 922 3, 159 1, 047 6, 515 17, 810 571	58. 60 83. 97 42. 24 297. 30 956. 21 656. 35	10. 84 9. 52 14. 26 16. 03 18. 73 199. 52
Total	5, 679	4, 375	9,012	11, 958	31, 024	2, 094. 84	22. 59

Number of hospital days divided by the number of patients treated equals the average number of days per patient.

Number of hospital days divided by 366 equals the daily average number of patients in hospital.

Home for Incurables—Report of patients admitted on permit of the Health Department during the year ending Dec. 31, 1940

stable oppositions, where parget supervisions the	White				
humisian louism fatal brodden Bons renewating	Male	Female	Total		
Number of patients Jan. 1, 1940 Admitted during 1940	6 4	20 2	26		
Patients treated during 1940	10	22 5	32		
Number of patients Dec. 31, 1940	9	17	20		

Days board furnished 9, 501
Daily average patients in institution 25. 96
Average number of days during 1940 each patient was in the institution 296. 91

Pharmacy.—The total number of prescriptions filled was 20,532.

Report of investigated cases

[As indicated on the records at the time patients were discharged]

Hospital	Total num- ber of cases discharged	Number of cases not investi- gated	Number of free cases investi- gated	Pay cases
Emergency Children's Casualty Gallinger Freedmen's	1, 056 3, 146 1, 924 17, 673 6, 471	224 104 437 6, 751 1 3, 687	636 2, 562 1, 026	196 480 461

¹ This observation takes into consideration only those cases reported by the hospital as eligible for free care from the District of Columbia.

GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

The period covered in this report is the third complete calendar year of operation of the hospital under the administrative direction of the Health Department, and the thirteenth year of its operation

under the reorganization plan that was instituted on January 1, 1938. It can be safely said that the year just concluded has in many respects been the outstanding period in the hospital's development. In this year, objectives long known and keenly felt have been achieved; an opportunity for marked betterment of professional work has been made available; more suitable classification with consequently improved handling of patients has become possible, and in other directions signal progress has been made. It is gratifying to know that the indications of progress which will be described in this report are sound and substantial in nature, and are steps that will continue to prove their merit and worth in each succeeding year. Thus the rearrangement of the wards and services of the hospital in a manner that should in future prevent overcrowding is an achievement that will continuously foster and promote a better grade of professional treatment in the future. After years of parsimonious economies, far too limited opportunities for rendering adequate modern care, and following repeated episodes of acrimonious discussion, investigations, and events of discord, the period just concluded has been characterized by tranquility, steady progress, growth in size and efficiency as well as an expanding favorable reputation based upon sound achievements which if continued, will inevitably place Washington's city hospital on a plane comparable to similar institutions in other cities and in keeping with the American way of living, which includes among other things, adequate, liberal, and decent facilities for the hospitalization of the indigent sick of every community.

The important events entering into the hospital's operation during the year will hereafter as in preceding years be described under two

major divisions, viz, administrative and professional.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Finances.—To meet the needs of the hospital for 1940, Congress appropriated a rather sizeable increase in funds as compared with those made available in the preceding year. The amounts of money made available, the expenditures and the balances remaining unexpended at the end of the year are as follows:

Project	Construction cost	Furniture and equip- ment
Ward building No. 2 Ward building No. 3 Ward building No. 4 (remodeling sixth floor) Addition to nurses' home Central heating plant Electric distribution system	\$453, 825, 69 567, 315, 79 14, 300, 68 80, 462, 42 263, 746, 16 28, 039, 79	\$37, 757. 17 43, 982. 29 5, 061. 00 6, 923. 11 179. 07

To the average citizen, the foregoing sums would appear strikingly large for the hospital treatment of the indigent sick of a community of 663,000 people. At first glance it would seem that these funds are liberally adequate to render very high grade treatment to a great many sick people, but it cannot be overlooked that hospitals under modern conditions, are even in their simplest form, a costly luxury. Not only must the modern hospital provide comfortable physical surroundings comparable in many respects to those offered by a hotel,

but at the same time medical and nursing care as well as many forms of additional therapy must be provided. The cost of furnishing continuous nursing service alone is in itself an extremely costly matter. Add to this the value of the services of many highly trained physicians at sizeable salaries; it immediately becomes obvious that the cost of rendering treatment to a patient for 1 day is a significant sum. Thus, the funds appropriated for the year 1940 while materially increased over preceding years, were only barely sufficient to render a fair degree of care to the daily average of 956 patients that were handled throughout the grant of the same of the s throughout the year. Only by husbanding the available funds as far as possible was a deficiency avoided. The purchase of permanent equipment was kept to a minimum, while the utilization of many needed but not imperative commodities was reduced, or in some instances even eliminated. In procuring all forms of necessities a "hand to mouth" system of purchases was followed, while every possible economy was made in an endeavor to make each dollar procure 100 cents worth of value. As will be seen in statistics cited herein, the unit costs of various fundamental activities of the hospital are for the year extremely low, and since they compare most favorably with other similar hospitals, it is evident that the funds allowed for the conduct of the institution were entirely in line with true necessities and in keeping with economical operation as practiced elsewhere. Among the important unit costs that have applied in the financial operation of the hospital during the year are:

TABLE 2

Average monthly cost	\$72, 267, 40
Average daily cost	2, 389, 28
Per capita patient cost	2.616
Cost per meal	. 155
Cost per ration	. 465
Cost foodstuff per patient	. 282
Cost per laboratory test	. 119
Cost per operation	3. 769
Cost per X-ray examination	1.398
Cost laundry, per piece	. 006

The amount received from paying patients treated in the contagious disease and psychiatric services amounted to \$7,058.14 as compared with \$4,459.85 collected in the previous year. In addition to patients treated in these two subdivisions for which a charge was made, a limited number of semiprivate patients were accepted in the Crippled Children's Division. Likewise the principle of allowing patients with contagious diseases to pay for their care was extended during the year to persons suffering with tuberculosis, on the basis that this disease is a communicable one. Furthermore, an intensive effort has been made to effect collection from adjacent suburban communities and cities for the treatment furnished by the hospital to their indigent residents. Little success has attended this effort, but it is felt that further continuous vigorous efforts should be made in this direction in the belief that suburbs in the States of Maryland and Virginia should reimburse Washington for the treatment that it renders to the indigent sick of these communities, who under the guise of being emergency cases secure admission to the hospital. As in previous years, all funds collected from paying patients reverted to the general fund of the

Federal Treasury, and these are of no actual value in the hospital's

Personnel.—As will be pointed out in various divisions of this report, the hospital during the year as heretofore, experienced a marked shortage in personnel for the performance of a first-class grade of work. For the purpose of opening the two new ward buildings as well as to permit the inauguration of a 44-hour week, funds to pay 45 new employees were provided by Congress. This number of employees was barely sufficient to open the new buildings and to allow the institution of the 44-hour week program. No improvement whatsoever resulted in the general short-handed situation throughout the hospital as the result of the addition. The number of patients suffering with tuberculosis has remained so high as to unexpectedly make necessary the retention in service of three frame structures to care for about 60 patients. To staff these buildings it became necessary to withdraw a suitable number of personnel from the group regularly assigned to the Tuberculosis Division, thus further reducing the minimum needed personnel of this service.

Among the heads of departments only two changes of importance On August 19, 1940, Dr. Frederick Eberson replaced Dr. H. H. Loffler, pathologist who had resigned on July 1. Owing to ill health, the services of Robert A. Roane, chief clerk for about 10 years,

were terminated as of November 19, 1940.

During the year it has been the policy of the hospital to grant all legally allowable vacations, amounting to 26 work days annually, and when it is considered that to do so makes essentially one-twelfth of the total personnel noneffective at all times, it is readily seen that an additional hardship is constantly present on an overburdened group of employees in performing the necessary work required by the

The general health of the personnel has been exceptionally good during the year, and the average number of days of sick leave taken reached 4.9 per employee, which is a very satisfactory record. No epidemics have developed although during the last 2 months of the year a noticeable increase in mild respiratory infections occurred.

During the year four employees received reallocations in salary based upon increased responsibility in their respective positions. Unfortunately however, no funds were made available for automatic "step-ups" or promotions, and the vast majority of the employees of the hospital continue to receive the minimum salary of their respective grades. Many of these employees have been in the service for 10 or more years, and a decided improvement in their morale and attitude might properly be expected if even limited promotions could be granted to them with periodic regularity.

Throughout the year an increasingly intensive effort has been made to select the best possible employees in making all replacements. With a great number of citizens out of work it should be possible to secure a very high type of hospital worker, and following the policy outlined, is already showing favorable results. Greater stability in their employment is noted among all recently acquired employees. Since individuals of better training have been secured, a higher type of performance can and is being expected, all with the result that the great load of work to be done in the hospital is being handled reason-

ably well with a far too limited staff.

As heretofore, all employees other than lower bracket domestics have been procured from registers of the United States Civil Service Commission. This requirement is not only cumbersome in application but offers very little if any benefits, either in the type of employee secured or rapidity of employment. The eligibles whose names are furnished by the United States Civil Service Commission are very often inferior in training, experience or personality, and yet each of them must be contacted to ascertain whether they meet the needs of the existing vacancy. Only a small proportion of the eligibles available are found to be high to be high type and especially suitable for the positions for which they are needed. The types of eligibles submitted are clearly the result of mass consideration of applicants, who obviously cannot be individually selected to meet the needs of a particular position. In view of all of these circumstances, the requirement of using the registers of the United States Civil Service Commission works a decided hardship and disadvantage on the hospital in its necessity to fill various positions such as nurses, physicians, dentists, and technicians. It would be distinctly advantageous for the District of Columbia to have a civil service division of its own that would maintain registers of local qualified persons from whom applicants could be drawn as technical vacancies develop.

Supplies and material.—For the operation of the institution there was appropriated for all expenditures (except salaries, repairs to buildings, and allotment for Nurses Training School) the sum of \$290,500 for the year. In spite of the continuous increase in patients and in the cost of operation, there were no additional funds available for the operation of the hospital as compared with last year. Therefore, it was necessary for this service to operate on a parsimonious basis and make all purchases for a very short period of time. Thus, at times the service was unable to furnish various materials when needed; and it was sometimes necessary to delay certain items for a reasonable time after the order was received on account of being unable to carry an adequate stock of supplies.

During the last year, the two additional ward buildings and new central heating plant were opened, thus increasing the cost of operation by a considerable amount. The new power plant, with its additional load, has increased the cost of operation by approximately 30 percent, due partly to the additional buildings and partly to the increased cost of changing over from coal to oil, oil being considerably

more expensive to use.

The Public Works Administration program granted to this institution the sum of \$37,757.17 for the equipment of ward building No. 2; \$43,982.29 for the equipment of ward building No. 3; \$6,923.11 for the addition to the nurses' home; and \$179.07 for the central heating plant. Up to the present time there has been allotted and expended \$5,061 for the renovation of the sixth floor in ward building No. 4. All of this money has been expended for furniture and equipment in these buildings.

In the last annual report it was stated that, in view of the fact that there was a considerable amount of equipment at that time that

the Public Works Administration would not approve for purchase because they felt that it was not of a permanent nature, it would be necessary to ask for a supplementary appropriation of approximately \$40,000 so as to permit equipment of the new ward buildings. Public Works Administration reconsidered a request for this equipment and finally approved it; therefore, it was not necessary to ask for a supplemental appropriation for the purchase of the additional

equipment.

The opening of the two new ward buildings required that we purchase with hospital funds a considerable amount of small items which did not come under the category of Public Works grants—items such as syringes and normal supplies used in these wards. For this reason, maintenance expenditures for the month of July increased by a considerable amount. A break-down of the cost of operation shows that there was spent for food and provisions a sum of \$125,547.10, or a unit cost of \$0.282 per day per person. It can readily be seen that the total cost spent for food amounted to approximately 40 percent of the total appropriation for maintenance, which results in the conclusion that an insufficient amount of money has been appropriated

for efficient operation of this institution.

During the period under discussion there was obligated and spent \$115,812.02 for supplies and materials; \$115,885.39 for subsistence supplies; \$11,642.18 for furniture, furnishings, and equipment; \$26,061.55 for public utilities. During this year the inventory of nonexpendable property showed a shrinkage of \$2,469.54; foods and subsistence stores, a shrinkage of \$9,661.71; and all other expendable stores and property, a shrinkage of \$22,012.04. Of course, this shrinkage takes care of the additional expenditures shown for the cost of operation for this year. It can be seen from the above figures, especially with the drastic reduction in inventory, that it is absolutely essential and imperative that this institution have additional funds on which to operate in the future, if it is to maintain a fair standard of operation in the supply service.

During the past year efforts were made to expend the appropriation on a monthly basis, but due to the shortage of funds it has been impossible to stay within a monthly allotment. As in the past, at the beginning of the year the warehouse was practically depleted of

stock, and this desirable policy could not be carried out.

The expenditures for nonexpendable property during the year have been limited largely to hospital linens and white enamelware, which have been so badly needed in the past. Very few purchases of any

other type of nonexpendable property have been made.

In last annual report mention was made of the shortage of help in the sewing room, and emphasized the fact that it had maintained a very satisfactory service in view of this shortage. However, with the additional patients, student nurses, and other help at this institution, it is now evident that the sewing room is operating at its fullest capacity, and at the present time is unable to keep the work up to date in view of this shortage of help. At the present time the seamstresses are required to devote at least 4 days out of each week to mending hospital linens, etc., which permits them only a day and a half for other hospital work. At a time when it is necessary to

make uniforms, aprons, caps, and bibs for the nurses, their other work accumulates. It is imperative that at least one seamstress be added to the sewing room if work is to be continued in a satisfactory manner.

It is still necessary to mimeograph the majority of forms in view of the fact that the amount appropriated for printing and binding is far from sufficient to have printed the forms necessary for this institution.

The \$4,500 appropriated for repairs to buildings was completely used up during the year for the necessary paints, lumber, etc., to keep the hospital in fair condition.

There was a balance of \$63.92 remaining in the allotment for the

Nurses Training School.

Dietary service.—Probably the most pressing need remaining for change in the physical plant of the hospital is an increase in the size of its kitchen. Constructed in 1929 for the then normal capacity of about 360 patients, the kitchen continues to serve the present hospital with its daily average of around 900 patients. It is obvious that it is crowded, poorly arranged to meet its increased demands and cumbersome of operation. This condition has been present and steadily grown worse during the past year, and the most important recommendation which this report can make is to urge prompt ac-

During the year 13 additional employees were added to the dietary service as well as one assistant dietitian. On July 1, in this service as elsewhere, all employees were put on a 572 hour per 3-month basis, and this improvement in working conditions has done much toward maintaining satisfactory morale in the face of difficult surroundings.

tion upon the procurement of funds looking toward augmenting the

With the opening of the new tuberculosis ward and medical ward, 11 additional diet kitchens were added, making a total of 31 serving kitchens now being provided with food from the main kitchen in

addition to the service to the staff dining rooms.

The number of meals served by the dietary department during the year totaled 1,464,998 or an increase of 105,588 meals over 1939. The daily average meals served was 4,014 or an increase of 285 meals daily. This increase was due to the augmented staff of nurses and doctors, and in a less measure by the increase patient census particularly during the last half of the year.

During the year the dietary staff gave the following classes in

connection with the training school for nurses:

(a) Dietetics and cookery.—Lectures, 15 hours; laboratory, 30 hours; course given in two semesters.

(b) Diet and disease.—Lectures and quizzes, 16 hours; course given

in two semesters.

The special diet kitchen prepared and served 26,501 therapeutic

diets during the year or an average of 73 daily.

Throughout the year intensive attention was directed toward improving the quality and service of meals for patients and personnel. Recognizing the primary importance of suitable food service, no effort has been spared in this direction and it can be accurately stated that a significant improvement in this direction has been achieved. Very few complaints, which are a barometer of food service, have

been received, and daily questioning of patients throughout the hospital reveal in general, satisfaction with the food that has been furnished to them. Obviously the financial situation of the hospital will not permit the furnishing of luxurious food service, but an adequate quantity of palatable, substantial, and suitable varied food has been provided continuously. In addition to foodstuffs that have been purchased, considerable benefit has been derived from the receipt of certain surplus commodities notably citrus fruits, dried fruits, flour, and butter. These items have been used not to supplant regular foodstuffs, but to augment them, thus providing more variety than would otherwise be possible to the hospital's patients.

Physical plant.—An objective present since 1934 was reached in the past year with the completion and occupancy of two additional ward buildings. These two buildings long needed to correct formerly present overcrowded conditions were made possible through a loangrant of funds advanced to the District of Columbia by Public Works Administration, and were available in August after having been in process of construction for about 1 year. The additional ward buildings made available approximately 500 much needed beds, and not only made possible the segregation of patients in accordance with diseased conditions but provided beds that should prevent future overcrowding for many years time. The building program of the hospital now complete and in operation, consists of the following structures, opposite which the cost of same and its equipment are shown:

TABLE 1

delitention, Intl 1940 and secondary	Amount appropriated	Amount expended	Balance
Services (salaries) Maintenance (supplies) Buildings and grounds Nurses Training School	\$572, 508 291, 000 8, 500 600	\$572, 065. 33 291, 000. 00 8, 487. 38 535. 80	\$514. 67 0 12. 62 64. 20
Total all ald coor observed and o	872, 680	872, 088. 51	591. 49

While the opening of new buildings has been the outstanding achievment of the year, constant attention has been directed toward maintaining and further improving the plant in all other directions. This program has as heretofore been handicapped by a far too limited group of artisan mechanics. For example, only one painter is available on the hospital's staff, and obviously this employee can make no significant headway in the extensive necessary repainting that should constantly be in process. The hospital has for repairs and improvement to its buildings and grounds only \$4,500 annually, when in actuality at least \$15,000 would be a minimum real necessity to maintain the plant in a satisfactory state. By way of modification and improvements to the plant, the following specific major items were accomplished:

1. Remodeled and renovated two rooms, basement, psychopathic group as formula room, including plumbing, electric and gas installations.

2. Renovated four floors, ward building No. 4 before reoccupying them.

Installed new steam kettle, gas oven, sinks, and vegetable peeler, main kitchen.
 Constructed new concrete benches in greenhouse.

5. Rehabilitated 312 pieces of hospital furniture.

6. Constructed new shelves, small tables, etc., at many locations where indicated in ward buildings 2 and 3.

7. Operated farm and garden, raising the following products:

Item	Item Quantity		
Asparagus Chickens, dressed Eggs Guinea pigs Lettuce Pork; fresh Rabbits Strawberries Turnips	430 pounds 2,716 pounds 6,540 dozen 67 390 pounds 14,924 pounds 42 635 pounds 500 pounds	\$22. 20 664. 88 1, 488. 97 67. 00 17. 10 2, 517. 60 42. 00 50. 80 5. 50	
Total	ness and antidodes attributes	4, 876. 19	

If a limited amount of additional help had been available, these quantities of produce could have been very materially increased. However, since the institution of a 44-hour week, it has been necessary for the limited laborers available to perform other more pressing work about the hospital, and the gardens and grounds have proportionately been neglected. During the year it has been impossible to secure any

prisoner labor to carry on this work as was formerly done.

The need for additional painters and other mechanics cannot be too strongly urged. It is indeed distressing to witness the slow but continuous deterioration of splendid permanent new buildings when such a process should be prevented by continued care and regular upkeep. Painting in nearly all of the hospital buildings is sadly needed, while roof repair work, appropriate drainage of the grounds, repointing of foundation stone, etc., all need attention. In the necessity of economy and suitable long life for these buildings, proper institution of sys. tematic and continuous repair work should be undertaken during the near future.

Laundry.—During the period covered by this report, no increase in size of the laundry building has been made possible. In previous years, available little used rooms, closets, etc. had been converted into working space; an additional room had been constructed with hospital forces, and all possible areas had been utilized in enlarging the laundry's floor space.

With the noticeable increase in patients during the year and a sizeable increase in personnel, the work of the laundry has increased significantly. Therefore, an already crowded working situation has been appreciably augmented during the past year, and this service will continue to be congested and unsatisfactory until enlarged working

quarters are made available.

To meet the increased laundry needs of the hospital as mentioned. in July a second work shift was instituted. By using one paid employee and a force of approximately eight male prisoners, an additional 8-hour shift was put on duty, and only by using this additional staff has the laundry been handled with fair satisfaction. Some consideration is already being given to instituting a third work shift during the coming year, since at present there is little immediate likelihood of added space or additional equipment being promptly available. The laundry equipment now 11 years old and having been used continuously, is showing serious signs of wear and deterioration. An important portant objective of the hospital should be at an early date the provision of added floor space for the laundry, and essentially a complete outlay of new modern laundry equipment. It has been estimated that such equipment, adequate in nature and amount would cost approximately \$50,000.

TABLE 4.—Laundry 8	tatistics
Hospital lound	0 104 012
Patients laundryEmployees laundry	do 1, 368
Employees laundryAverage pieces por worker	do 25, 704
Average pieces per workerNurses uniforms	110, 050
Nurses uniformsService uniforms	
Service uniforms Total work done	22, 104
Total work doneAverage pieces per patient day	pieces 2, 311, 044

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Movement of patients.—The year began with 876 beds occupied, and during the period there were 15,881 admissions from the outside with 1,999 births (including 70 stillbirths) occurring, giving a total of 18,756 patients to be accounted for. Of these, 16,412 left the hospital by discharge and 1,331 deaths (including 60 stillbirths) occurred, leaving 1,013 patients occupying beds at the termination of the calen-

The average daily admissions for the year was 43.4 patients. During the year 350,033 days of treatment were furnished to the

patients in the hospital, as compared with 326,684 days in 1939.

The average occupancy of the hospital for the year was 956.4 patients as compared with the average for the preceding year that reached 895.

The largest number of patients on hand at any one time occurred on May 13 when 1,062 patients were occupying beds. The lowest census took place on January 7 when only 843 patients were on hand. The average length of each patient's stay in hospital was 12.1 days

as compared with 11.5 days for the preceding year.

Since 1,331 deaths occurred, the percentage of loss when compared with all patients treated was 7.1 percent or slightly lower than the corresponding figure of 7.3 percent for the preceding year. Autopsies were done on 527 cadavers or in 39 percent of all losses. From the 16,412 discharged, 3,458 were recorded as cured; 8,825 as improved, and 2,330 as unimproved.

Throughout the year the hospital has been full, but only rarely and in few locations has it at any time been distressingly crowded.

At this point it is significant to observe that for the first time in the institution's history its daily average reached over 900 patients in every month of the year. It is further interesting that during 2 months of the year the average reached well over 1,000 patients daily. It is of practical importance from a service and supply standpoint here to point out that the year's average reached 956.4 patients as compared with 895 daily in the preceding year or 62 patients more on hand continuously than in 1939. This appreciable sized group of patients created a considerably heavier load on an already overloaded staff than was hitherto present.

Fortunately radical amendments were made in the lunacy law passed in 1939. These permit prompt transfers of mentally ill patients to St. Elizabeths Hospital in the discretion of the Superintendent of Gallinger Municipal Hospital. This new situation has made possible the immedate removal of disturbed mentally ill persons, with the result that the population of the psychiatric wards has been

retained within fairly acceptable limits continuously.

Opening of the new medical and tuberculosis wards in August permitted important rearrangement of the patients in the surgical building immediately thereafter. Two floors in ward building No. 4 were evacuated when all medical patients were transferred to their new building. One of these floors was, following renovation, occupied by male patients with orthopedic and urologic disorders. The second floor was assigned to male general surgical patients, while the third floor was made available for female patients with similar disorders. This rearrangement permitted the use of the fourth floor surgical building as an infected-obstetrical ward. Since the maternity floor had been crowded more frequently than any other location in the hospital in recent years, this additional space provides a welcome relief for that situation. It should not again become necessary for the obstetrical service to be seriously overcrowded unless unexpected increases in demand should develop.

During the year a ward for communicable veneral diseases having 40 beds was opened in the old Quarantine Station. This subdivision meets a long felt want, since in the past infectious diseases, venereal in type, have been isolated throughout various parts of the hospital in an unsatisfactory manner. These patients are now grouped in one building under one professional staff with resulting improvement in their

care and treatment.

It is with regret that the continuing high census in the tuberculosis service has made necessary the ultilization of three frame structures that are old, obsolete and which should have been demolished years ago. These buildings are now used for housing patients with chronic fibroid tuberculosis, and certain other seriously ill patients with this disease. They handle approximately 70 patients and are operated as an adjunct to the new tuberculosis pavilion which is inadequate to take care of all patients with tuberculosis for which the hospital is

responsible.

Resident staff.—The hospital has continued its avowed objective of securing the highest possible grade of internes and resident physicians to form its house staff. As formerly, interne appointments are not made directly, but as a result of a specific nomination from the authorities of different medical schools, together with an individual appraisal of the candidate in question and a personal interview wherever practicable. This plan has worked exceptionally well as would be expected. It has brought together young physicians from different class A medical schools with different points of view and who have been trained along different lines. The stimulation and friendly competition that has resulted among the house staff as a result of these differing points of view has had a beneficial result upon the general esprit de corps and efficiency of the group.

Growth in hospital population and service has made necessary the addition of assistant residents in orthopedic surgery, neurology,

anesthesia and psychiatry. Except for these additions, the resident staff has remained numerically the same as formerly, there being 30 internes in service and 35 resident physicians on training duty.

CONCLUSIONS

The modern hospital is intended to satisfactorily serve four primary functions. These are: first, the care of the sick; second, medical education of physicians, nurses, and technicians; third, the scientific research and medical study; and, fourth, the promotion of community health. A careful reading of the foregoing report will, it is believed, clearly indicate that the hospital has in the past year perhaps more favorably than ever before carried out with considerable success all of these objectives. It will be observed, first of all, that a larger number of citizens has received treatment than in any previous period. A well-warranted increase in size of the hospital has made this condition possible, and has allowed this greater number of ill individuals to receive a better grade of treatment than could formerly have been offered. Again the opportunity for offering better treatment has made possible an improved grade of instruction to the young medical officers and student nurses who are in training at the hospital. With chaotic conditions incident to overcrowding present, it has in the past been simply impossible to make and adhere to training ideals high in type, and while the training staff has unquestionably received much valuable experience, it has been impossible to offer to it an entirely satisfactory curriculum. The lowered mortality rates in obstetrics and surgery, the increased rate of cured and improved patients discharged from tuberculosis, medicine, etc., all clearly indicate that an improved grade of professional care has been offered, and the training furnished to the doctors and nurses in observing this improved grade of medical activity has without question caused them to be better trained than former groups.

The staff has been active in the year not only with its routine daily tasks, but many members have constantly been on the alert for the development of new and unproven ideas. Several original studies have been undertaken, and a number of these have been completed. As evidence of this is observed the considerable number of scientific publications and exhibits that have been presented in various locations. These productions indicate that the hospital is adding something to the sum total of medical knowledge, and it so happens that the studies presented have been in the past year of extremely practical nature and valuable not only in the treatment of disease but in the actual saving of life as a demonstrable fact. As an example, the improvement in the use of blood plasma is definitely known to have contributed much toward lowering mortality in various divisions

Growth in divisions of the out-patient clinic and an extension of its facilities to larger numbers of persons have contributed toward health education and community welfare in an extended manner. The treatment as ambulant patients of large numbers of individuals suffering from syphilis is in itself a hospital objective offering splendid results in the promotion of community health. To follow up the contacts of cases suffering from syphilis and tuberculosis by out-patient service, and to bring these apparently well individuals under obser-

vation and care are all real practical measures of health education and community improvement. In this respect likewise, the hospital has made considerable progress, and with extended facilities for outpatient service this one of its four major objectives could be even

further advanced.

It is fully recognized and this report clearly shows that many deficiencies and shortcomings continue to exist. These are definitely known to the administration of the hospital. Efforts are constantly directed toward improving such of these deficiencies as are amenable to betterment with existing facilities. Other problems that require additional funds, additional personnel, or additional buildings should be overcome according to a sound long-range program. It is realized that the hospital has gone a long way in the past decade, but 10 years ago it was so far behind other modern institutions that its growth although rapid has even yet not entirely brought it up to a point that should be demanded of the Nation's Capital City Hospital. In Washington where unlimited funds are expended for monumental public buildings, it would seem logical that the best or at least one. of the best public hospitals in the entire country should be available. This should be the objective of every one connected with the city government, and reasonable funds should be made available to accomplish that objective as the years pass. While little was formerly present at the city hospital to stimulate the pride of the community, endeavors should continuously be directed toward making of the institution one that will command a spirit of pardonable civic pride on the part of every citizen who as a taxpayer contributes to the institution's upkeep.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the following steps be undertaken as objectives of the hospital for the coming year: (a) Intensive efforts directed toward the procurement of funds from regular appropriations or other sources to enlarge the hospital's kitchen and laundry, and to commence the construction of a bachelor doctors home. Thereafter, in accordance with 5-year plan, should be constructed a combined obstetrical-pediatric ward, a new laboratory and out-patient building, and family quarters for professional heads of departments.

(b) Continued concerted efforts looking toward the procurement of increased appropriations to permit a more adequate staff of nurses, laboratory personnel, clerical workers, social workers, and mechanics. Fortunately the estimates prepared by the hospital and covering the fiscal year 1942 carry at present a certain number of these much-needed

employees.

(c) A continued effort to secure an appropriation of increased funds for more liberal maintenance of the hospital. The amounts appropriated annually have been so limited as to restrict entirely too much the minimum requirements of a growing modern institution. A slightly more liberal use of fundamental materials would accomplish much in promoting further efficiency throughout the hospital.

(d) Arrangements to permit the occupancy of the building now occupied by the Superintendent of the District Jail as an out-patient clinic until such time as a permanent building for this purpose may

be erected. In the building named should be concentrated all clinics now functioning in several unsuitable locations at the hospital.

GLENN DALE SANATORIUM

Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md., was formed by combining the Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, located at Glenn Dale, Md., with the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia, located in Washington, D. C. The children's building was opened at Glenn Dale in September 1934, and the adults' unit was moved from Washington to Glenn Dale in September 1937. There are approximately 110 beds for children and 560 beds for adults in the institution. Due to the increased demand for beds for adults both units now admit adults but children are admitted only in the original children's building. Patients of all races and denominations, male and female, of all ages, with all types of tuberculosis and all stages of the disease, are admitted. Pay cases are admitted only after all indigent cases on the waiting list have been taken care of, and the rates of pay are determined according to the income and financial status

of the patient.

The hospital has made great progress during the years since the first unit was opened. At present there are two main hospital buildings, two nurses' homes, two duplex homes and two single homes for doctors, a large building for colored employees, a laundry of sufficient size to care for all of the laundry needs of an institution of this size, and of course the boiler plant, refrigeration equipment, and a modern sewage-disposal system. These buildings were not all erected at the time of the opening of the original building but have been built over a period of the last 6 years. Within the past 2 years the sanatorium has been rated as an institution meeting the requirements of both the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association and as such is rated as a class A hospital. Through the cooperation of the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association a rehabilitation program, which was started in 1939, has been brought into greater use in fitting patients, who will soon be ready for discharge, with some occupation which would not be harmful to them when they returned to private life. Regular weekly church services are held for the various religious groups and from time to time additional services are held when considered advisable.

Personnel.—Within the past year all of the personnel, with the exception of the resident physicians, have been placed on a 44-hour week. There are approximately 330 persons on the regular pay roll and in addition we have the chief visiting consultant, who is on a part-time basis, the pathologist, who is on a part-time basis, and the visiting consultant physicians, who come as they are called by the resident staff. There are approximately 30 men on the consulting staff, but of course all of these are not contacted each month. However, monthly nose and throat clinics, orthopedic clinics, eye clinics, and surgical clinics are held regularly. With the allowance of 9 additional graduate nurses in July 1940, our total of ward-duty nurses was brought up to the standards recommended by the American Sana-

torium Association, i. e., 1 nurse for every 7 patients.

Needs.—It is believed that one of the primary needs of the sanatorium at present is a building to house chronic cases of tuberculosis, those who do not need constant hospital care but who would be unable to take care of themselves on the outside and who have persistently positive sputum examinations and who would, therefore, be a menace to the public health if they were on the outside. It is estimated that a building of approximately 150-bed capacity would take care of all of these cases. Further, an apartment house for resident physicians is considered very necessary. At present the unmarried physicians are required to live in quarters in one of the wards of the hospital, and this is a most unsatisfactory arrangement. If an apartment building for 10 physicians could be built, we feel that it would take care of existing needs and future needs for resident physicians. It is hoped that we can complete the radio wiring and equipment for unit B so that the same facilities will be available there as are available in unit A.

I. Admissions and discharges, 1936 to 1940:			
A. Number of patients in hospital at	1940	1939	1938
beginning of year	633	594	582
B. Admissions:	000		
1. Childhood (primary infection)	52	58	67
	49	66	36
2. Pulmonary, minimal	10	00	00
3. Pulmonary, moderately ad-	175	129	129
vanced	246	254	227
4. Pulmonary, far advanced		4	19
5. Nontuberculous	19	27	
6. Other	30	21	13
		F20	401
7. Total admissions	571	538	491
0 7 1 1 1 1			
8. Total number who received		1 100	1 070
treatment	1, 204	1, 132	1, 073
- The state of the		THE RESERVE	
C. Discharges:		1	
1. Number arrested	12		
2. Percentage arrested was of			
total treated	1		
3. Number apparently arrested	87	123	113
4. Percentage apparently arrested			
was of total treated	7. 2	10. 8	10. 5
5. Number quiescent	31	34	38
6. Percentage quiescent was of		salina.	
total treated	2. 5	3. 0	3. 5
7. Number improved	179	152	140
8. Percentage improved was of		Grant G	
total treated	14. 6	13. 4	13. 0
9. Number unimproved	65	40	47
10. Percentage unimproved was of	Tellisa.	install	
total treated	5. 4	3. 5	4.3
11. Uther cases	15	6	7
12. Percentage others were of total	Ter In	morail.	in Jury
of the treatedtreated	1. 2	. 53	5
13. Number deaths	172	144	134
14. Percentage deaths were of total	TEA IT 4		104
treated	14.3	12. 7	12. 5
15. Total number discharged	561	499	
D. Number of patients in hospital at end	301	100	479
of year	612	699	504
E. Number of patients leaving hospital	643	633	594
against advice	C = 02	SIGNIFON.	00
F. Percentage patients leaving against	93	59	90
advice was of total discharged	10 5	11 0	10.0
advice was of total discharged	16. 5	11.8	18. 8

II. Patients served:			
A. Daily average number notice to	1658. 1	1607. 6	1589. 6
B. Maximum number of patients at one time	675	643	625
C. Minimum number of patients at one	010	oreation.	570
OIIIC_	033	593	579 301
D. Average number days stay E. Number of beds	364. 2	396. 3 610	688
F. Percent of hed consists	670 98. 2	99. 6	85. 6
	240 223	221, 786	215, 190
- WILLIE HAVE HIGHTODONOO OMNIATIONO	92, 276	87, 379	81, 075
	1332, 499	1309, 165	1296, 265 12. 8
ally diversible number now notionts	43. 1	27. 1 9, 910	4, 681
K. Days maintenance for pay patients L. Daily average number patients: 1. Male:	15, 758	9, 910	de out a fi
a. White	163. 1	146. 5	131. 0
b. Colored	204. 8	163. 7	168. 0
c. Total	367. 9	310. 2	299. 6
2. Female:	THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	mister (2)	410 7
a. White	130. 0	125. 2	112. 7 177. 3
b. Colored	160. 2	172. 2	177. 5
Total	290. 2	297. 4	290. 0
3. Male and Female:	o ministra	d en al-	bajasta)
a White	293. 1	271. 7	243. 7
b. Colored	365. 0	335. 9	345. 9
vint to an engine c. Total	658. 1	607. 6	589. 6
M. Admissions:	eguird w	on didde	L. TRAO
1. Male:	gue (100	120
a. Whiteb. Colored	152 164	128 160	147
In the end morning of Colored Thomas Aranth.	101	100	APE A
c. Total	316	288	267
2. Female:	1000		Hata Ra
a. White	126	109	91
b. Colored	129	141	133
of bohoom and servel c. Total	255	250	224
3. Male and Female:	ning, panic	DUL BULL 31	roundon.
a. White	278	237	211
b. Colored	293	301	280
c. Total	571	538	491
¹ This includes pay cases.			

III. Work performed by various services—A. Occupational Therapy.—The sanatorium is fortunate in being allowed the services of one chief occupational therapy aide and three assistant aides. These individuals have organized a very fine occupational therapy department. Patients in class III are allowed to do supervised work on the wards of the hospital, while those patients in class IV are allowed to go to regular classes in the workshops. Leather work, bookbinding, needlework, woodwork, tooling and jewelry work are among

the many crafts taught in this department. We feel that occupational therapy plays a very definite part in the recovery of the tuberculous

patient.

B. Recreation.—The recreational activities for Glenn Dale Sanatorium are under the direction of the recreational director and one assistant. These employees work with the various religious groups in seeing that religious programs are provided for all denominations. They arrange showings of motion pictures, plan parties with various social groups in Washington, and supervise the organized play of the children who happen to be patients in the institution. In addition they are in charge of the medical library and the patients' library,

at the sanatorium.

C. Education.—We have continued to have the services of several W. P. A. teachers supplementing the work done by the three teachers who are on our regular pay roll. An educational program is provided for the children at the hospital which is in conformity with that in the public schools in Washington. In addition to this a rehabilitation program for the adults is provided. Regular classes are held for the up-patients and bedside instruction is provided for bed patients. A business course, which includes typing, business arithmetic, shorthand, and business English, is provided for those interested. It is the aim of this department to aid in fitting patients to return to a normal and useful life upon their discharge from the hospital and to fit them for some occupation which will not endanger them physically.

D. Nursing.—We have been allowed 9 graduate nurses as of July 1, 1940, which now brings the total number of graduate nurses to 70. We have a total of 9 supervisors. This enables us to put all of these employees on an 8-hour day basis, 44 hours per week.

E. Matron.—The department supervised by the matron has had all of its employees placed on a 44-hour week basis during the past year. This department takes care of the cleaning of the various employees'

quarters.

F. Maintenance and Mechanical Force.—Practically all of the maintenance and repair work of the institution is taken care of by this department. However, several additional employees are needed to round out the force, particularly a painter, carpenter, and fireman. As the institution grows older more and more repair work has to be done and the additional carpenter and painter are needed for this work.

G. Dietary Department.—In the fiscal year 1940 we served a total of 328,8591/3 rations at a cost of \$0.72 per ration (ration equals 3 meals). This includes the cost of the raw food plus preparation and service. The dietary department has now been placed on the

44-hour-week basis.

H. Administration.—There have been no major changes in the ad-

ministrative set-up of the institution.

I. Laundry.—At the present time about 178,095 pieces of laundry are being finished every month at an approximate cost of \$0.018 per piece. The laundry employees are now on a 44-hour-week basis.

CONSOLIDATED HOSPITAL REPORT Number of admissions and discharges, municipal and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1941

SALARIED E	Freed- men's Hospi- tal	Children's Hospital	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospi- tal	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casual- ty Hos- pital	Home for In- curables	Tuber- culosis Hospi- tal	Gal- linger Munici- pal Hos- pital
Number of patients July 1, 1940 Admitted during year Births (including stillbirths)	338 5, 785 1, 414	115 6, 408 0	220 6, 873 0	82 3,468 23	165 95	665 538 0	905 16, 753 2, 287
Total	7, 537	6, 523	7,093	3, 573	260	1, 203	19, 945
Discharged	6, 737 426	6, 136 218	6, 583 280	3, 300 190	15 60	395 149	17, 375 1, 455
Total	7, 163	6, 354	6, 863	3, 490	75	544	18, 830
Number remaining, June 30, 1941	374	169	230	83	185	659	1, 115

Patient-day costs, municipal and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1941

70 G00 700 102 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	Freed- men's Hospital	Chil- dren's Hospital	Central Dispen- sary and Emergen- cy Hospi- tal	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital	Home for In- curables	Tuber- culosis Hospital	Gallinger Munici- pal Hos- pital
Personal services Office supplies Medical and surgical supplies and	\$2.7722 .0196	\$3. 2928 . 0762	\$3. 3757 . 0270	\$1.9054 .0383	\$1. 0451 . 0080	\$1. 7746 . 0013	\$1.7154 .0107
Fuel, light, power water and	. 1334	. 5047	. 6872	1. 0354	. 0561	. 0439	. 1766
engineer's supplies	. 2488 . 6230 . 0314 . 2658 . 0513 . 0132 . 4008	. 2300 1. 0300 . 0497 . 1682 . 1594 . 0700 . 2188 . 0541	. 3339 1. 3264 . 0733 . 0615 . 1219 . 4362 . 5364 . 0559	. 1286 . 6357 . 0256 . 0269 . 0610 . 1062 . 1620 . 3405	. 1772 . 7785 . 0131 . 0086 . 0352 . 0211 . 1395 . 0152	. 2283 . 5890 . 0085 . 0254 . 0228 . 0181	. 2667 . 3836 . 0042 . 0111 . 0168 . 0114 . 0252
Total	4. 5595	5. 8539	7. 0354	4. 4656	2. 2976	2. 7119	2. 6217
Daily average number of in- patients	350 127, 926	148 53, 985	226 82, 567	96 34, 869	175 63, 809	649 236, 924	1, 053 384, 235
was received from any source during this fiscal year. Amount actually paid by District of Columbia from regular 1941 appropriation under contract.	117, 509	9	1,046	1, 108 \$70, 787. 30	8, 882 \$15, 000	217, 060	378, 635

¹ Based on cash disbursements, exclusive of capital disbursements.

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Cash receipts and disbursements of municipal and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1941

	Freed- men's Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Tubercu- losis Hospital	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
CASH RECEIPTS	P A S		1				
Revenue from services: Private pay patients District of Columbia charity pa	\$26, 351. 00	\$109, 102. 88	\$454, 531. 72	\$102, 007. S0	\$77, 444. 76	1 15, 263, 95	J 10, 502. 54
tients	III.	92, 444. 27			14, 942, 93		
Maryland charities Nonservice revenue: Rent, interest, and		43, 045. 66	34, 725. 02	16, 166, 65			utoT
dividends		33, 353. 01	8, 215, 66 32, 555, 18		39, 196. 03		
Contributions Miscellaneous: Sale of capital	14 14	30, 464. 70	1, 735, 00	265, 00	244, 790. 51	1	
assetsOther		4, 366. 07			2, 130. 17		
Salaries Maintenance Repairs Car tokens Motor vehicles	363, 620. 00 191, 957. 00 16, 323. 00 25. 00					423, 760, 00 217, 000, 00 5, 500, 00	344, 600. 00
Postage Printing and bind-						40.00	75.00
ing Nurses' Training School	13-1-0001			3000		70.00	600.00 600.00
Total cash receipts	598, 276. 00	312, 776. 59	607, 541. 48	195, 244. 56	378, 504, 40	646, 370. 00	1, 029, 965. 00
CASH DISBURSEMENTS		COST DESCRIPTION	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		District the second	1000	Control of
Personal services Office supplies Medical and surgical supplies and instru-	354, 647, 00 2, 505, 00	177, 753, 90 4, 115, 37				420, 440. 00 319. 00	
ments Fuel, light, power and engineering supplies	17, 067. 00 31, 827. 00	27, 248. 76 12, 415. 79	The second			10, 412, 00 54, 084, 00	1.00
Food and ice Communication Furniture and equip-	79, 698, 00 4, 016, 00	55, 604. 29 2, 683. 23	109, 521. 16 6, 055. 03	22, 167, 30 891, 39	49, 675, 48 834, 09	139, 542, 00	147, 404. 00
ment Repairs Laundry and cleaning	34, 000. 00 6, 558. 00 1, 689. 00	8, 602. 95 3, 780. 40	10, 067, 11 36, 012, 85	2, 126. 31 3, 704. 40	2, 247. 60 1, 344. 98	5, 400. 00	6, 437. 00
Miscellaneous Clothing and dry goods Capital disbursements	51, 271. 00 14, 998. 00	2, 922, 32	4, 612. 92		971.69		9, 680. 00 8, 298. 00
Total cash disburse- ments.	598, 276. 00	319, 561. 35	580, 895. 48	171, 202, 94	² 366, 178. 51	642, 526. 00	1, 015, 645. 00

Paid to Collector of Taxes, D.C.; not credited to appropriation.
 Excludes patients' refunds and deposits.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ATHMERIOD TO WOLFER DEST HOUSE REPRESENTATION NO TROTTER SHIP

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD	Term expire	28
	June 30	
JAMES A. COUNCILOR	194	
- ALBERTAN W WICKENMOTES		
o Chobbully W		
EDGAR MORRIS	104	
JOHN R. PINKETT	101	

OFFICERS

Frederick W. McReynolds, chairman.
H. J. Crosson, M. D., vice chairman.
Mrs. Milton W. King, secretary.
Robert E. Bondy, Director of Public Welfare, and executive officer of the Board.
Conrad Van Hyning, Principal Assistant Director of Public Welfare.
Paul L. Kirby, Assistant Director of Public Welfare.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Child welfare.—Mrs. Spencer Gordon, chairman; Frederick W. McReynolds; Mrs. Frank A. Linzel.

Penal and correctional institutions.—Edgar Morris, chairman; James A. Councilor; A. J. Driscoll.

Public assistance.—H. J. Crosson, M. D., chairman; John R. Pinkett; Mrs. Milton W. King.

INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES, AND SERVICES UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL AND MANAGE-MENT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

INSTITUTIONS

District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.

District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.

Jail.

National Training School for Girls.

District Training School, Laurel, Md.

Industrial Home School.
Industrial Home School for Colored
Children.
Receiving Home for Children.
Home for Aged and Infirm.
Municipal Lodging House.

AGENCIES AND SERVICES

Public Assistance Division.
Child Welfare Division.
Nonresident Service.
Care of the Insane.
Instruction of Handicapped Children.

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INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES WITH WHICH THE BOARD HAS CONTRACTUAL OR OTHER RELATIONS, MAKING THEM SUBJECT TO VISITATION

National Training School for Boys.
Temporary Home for Former Soldiers
and Sailors.

Florence Crittenton Home.

St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital. Southern Relief Society.
Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.

St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Social Service Exchange of the Washington Council of Social Agencies.

Public institutions and agencies	Location	Superintendent	
District of Columbia Workhouse	Occoquan, Va	Ray L. Huff, general superintendent; Arthur L. Petitt, superintendent; Blanche LaDu, super-	
District of Columbia Reformatory.	Lorton, Va	intendent, Women's Division. Ray L. Huff, general superintendent; Claude O. Botkin, supertendent.	
Jail	19th and C Sts. SE., Washington, D. C.	Ray L. Huff, general superintendent; Thomas M. Rives, superintendent.	
National Training School for Girls.	Conduit Rd. and District Line,	Miss Anne O. Andruss.	
District Training School Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	Washington, D. C. Laurel, Md. Blue Plains, D. C.	Dr. James Lewald. Wendell P. Tucker.	
Industrial Home School Receiving Home for Children	2453 Wisconsin Ave. NW	Daniel F. Ahern. Grady H. Leonard.	
Home for Aged and Infirm Municipal Lodging House		Frank B. Haskell. Henry A. Koch.	
Foster Care Service		Miss A. Patricia Morss.	
Protective Service	ton, D. C. Force School Bldg., 1740 Massa- chusetts Ave. NW., Wash-	Miss A. Madorah Donahue.	
Public Assistance Division	ington, D. C. 460 C St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Otto J. Cass, general superintendent of public assistance services.	
Education of Handicapped Children.	Force School Bldg., 1740 Massa- chusetts Ave. NW., Washing- ton, D. C.	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Goodman, Mrs. Ida Z. Alphin, supervisors.	

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Board of Public Welfare has held 19 meetings, regular and special, during the fiscal year and its committees have held a total of 33 meetings.

There were two changes in the Board membership during the year to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Daniel W. O'Donoghue, Jr., and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, A. J. Driscoll, and Mrs.

Frank A. Linzel being appointed to fill these vacancies.

Pursuant to the provisions in the appropriation bill for the year, Conrad Van Hyning was appointed principal assistant director and took office in July 1940. Robert E. Bondy, Director, having resigned at the end of the fiscal year 1941, Mr. Van Hyning has been

appointed Director of Public Welfare.

There have been some important personnel changes in the departments and institutions under the Board. Earle W. Cassie, for 18 years superintendent of the Industrial Home School, resigned and Daniel F. Ahern was appointed his successor. Frank B. Haskell, superintendent of the Home for Aged and Infirm, reached retirement age and Otto J. Cass, superintendent of the Public Assistance Division, was transferred and appointed superintendent of the home

to succeed Mr. Haskell. To succeed Mr. Cass as superintendent of the Public Assistance Division, Morris Zelditch was appointed.

Legislation in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1942 provided for the outside placement of all white girls in the National Training School for Girls with the provision that after September 15, 1941 no white girls should be housed in the institution. As it was the purpose that this should be a school for colored girls, steps were taken to plan for an all-colored staff of employees. Miss Anne O. Andruss, who has been superintendent of the school is succeeded by Mrs. Rachel H. Galloway who has for years maintained at Croome, Md., a home for the care of colored girls assigned to her by the Child Welfare Division of the Board of Public Welfare. Mrs. Galloway was appointed for a temporary period.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DIVISION

[For the purpose of affording relief to residents of the District of Columbia who are unemployed or otherwise in distress because of the emergency; of administering District of Columbia and Federal funds for aid to dependent children, old-age assistance, and aid for needy blind; and of administering certain other public assistance projects.]

During the fiscal year the program embraced virtually the same activities as during the preceding year, except that two new functions were added: Certification for fluid milk and certification for Works Progress Administration eligibility.

It was financed by appropriations, reimbursements from the Social Security Board, clothing and wood from the Federal Work Projects Administration, and surplus commodities from the Surplus Com-

modities Corporation.

General public assistance.—An average of 2,043 families and single persons received general public assistance during the fiscal year, an increase of 8.6 percent over the preceding year. The fiscal year closed with 2,225 unemployables in the active case load as compared with 2,168 at the beginning of the year, an increase of approximately The increased case load was due principally to the following reasons: First, the Works Projects Administration raised its standards of physical ability for unskilled labor, as a result of which unskilled persons able to perform "light work only" were laid off. Sewing room projects were also appreciably curtailed. Second, the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains is accepting fewer persons between the ages of 50 and 65 than was its former policy. Many families and single persons in those groups, unable to provide for themselves, were given assistance. With the exception of July when the intake policies were somewhat restricted, this year probably represents a true picture of the unemployable need in the District of Columbia since no arbitrary restrictions had been made of applications or relief grants to recipients who had met the standards required in regard to unemployability, need, and residence. The relief situation in the District of Columbia, with relief having been given only to unemployables, would obviously be little influenced by improved employment conditions due to the defense program. For this fiscal year, as for the year preceding, the amount of \$900,-000 was appropriated for general public assistance. However, the

appropriation act for the year ended June 30, 1941, limited amounts which might be paid to any one family as follows: Single persons, not more than \$24; family of two persons, not more than \$30, and for each person in excess of such number under 16 years of age not more than \$6; and not to exceed a total of \$60 to any one family. This limitation affects the relief composition in family groups so that the actual number of persons in a family does not coincide

with the number of "relief persons" in a family.

The average monthly grant per general public assistance case was \$24.51 as compared with \$25.62 during the preceding year. Intake interviewed an average of 226 applicants for general public assistance each month; as a result, 2,397 different cases were added to the general public assistance load during the year and an average of 636 applications were rejected each month. During this fiscal year steps were undertaken to provide for a regular review of general public assistance cases in order to determine continuing eligibility for relief.

This plan will be continued for the ensuing year.

Intake.—The intake department interviews applicants for general public assistance, for Social Security categories, for referral to Work Projects Administration, and for certification for admission to the Home for Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains. It also approves admission of District of Columbia residents to Florence Crittenton Home and to St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital. The intake department handles all out-of-town inquiries and, since the passage of the Selective Service Act, makes dependency investigations at the request of the Selective Service Boards.

During the year, 21,409 applications were received. Aid to dependent children.—The program of aid to dependent children, as in previous years, was supported partially from the appropriation for home care to dependent children and partially from the appropriation for general public assistance, to both of which Social Security reimbursements were added.

During the fiscal year grants were given each month to an average of 940 families with 2,841 children under 16 years of age. Monthly

grants averaged \$37.50 per family.

A total of 724 applications for aid to dependent children were received during the year, of which 291 were approved and 348 were

rejected.

Old-age assistance.—A total of 4,013 individuals received grants of assistance during the fiscal year, a net gain of 107 over last fiscal Grants varied in amounts from \$5 to \$30, the maximum permitted by the appropriation act, the average grant per person per month being \$25.50.

Four hundred and fifty-one grants were canceled during the year. 287 because of death. Funerals were provided for 157 of this latter

number.

While only 18 grants were canceled because the individuals became self-supporting, 59 cases were closed because relatives became able to support the old-age recipient in entirety. Some grants likewise have been reduced because children and grandchildren are securing more employment and thereby contributing in larger amounts but cannot completely care for the aged persons.

2. 54

Each year a number of individuals become so feeble, physically or mentally, that institutional care is more beneficial in solving their Thirty-four were admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital, 14 to the Home for the Aged and Infirm, 5 to tubercular institutions, and 9 to homes under churches or organizations, such as the Masonic Home, Home for Incurables, etc. Seven persons had their grants canceled because they moved out of the District of Columbia.

Occasionally recipients secure income from legacies left them by relatives or friends, the sale of property, etc. During the past year nine cases were closed for these reasons. In several instances the inheritance will last but a few months or years and the individual

may then have to reapply for assistance.

Aid to needy blind.—Two hundred sixty-one persons received blind grants during the fiscal year and 51 made application. This latter number was augmented by 15 applications which were pending on July 1, 1940. A total of 53 applications have been disposed of, 44 being approved and 9 being denied. Twenty-three grants were canceled during the year.

On July 1, 1941, the beginning of the fiscal year, 238 blind persons were receiving grants averaging \$27.64 monthly and 13 applicants

for aid were pending investigation.

Admission to Home for Aged and Infirm.—During the fiscal year 156 persons (113 men and 43 women) were approved for admission to the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains, District of Columbia.

Insurance and estates.—This department handles all matters pertaining to resources possessed by all clients and applicants of the Public Assistance Division. Its purpose is to safeguard the funds of the District of Columbia and to protect the interests of the clients, to make collection from insurance claims, to probate the claims against estates and to collect funds therefrom. It is also responsible for the arrangements that permit the burial of deceased recipients of old-age assistance.

During the fiscal year collections were made as follows:

Life insurance	\$19, 125. 86
Estates, bank accounts, etc	8, 500. 53
Adjustments on life insurance	326. 57
Total	97 052 06

To heirs of deceased recipients the sum of \$7,450.84 was made available. There was collected and turned over to administrators in behalf of clients at their request, \$1,663.34. In addition, there was made available to general public assistance clients by insurance adjustments, \$3,135.49, to the Home for Aged and Infirm \$606.09, and to Child Welfare \$88, a total of \$3,829.58.

Property adjustments have frequently avoided foreclosure and in a number of instances the services rendered avoided the necessity of

relief.

Distribution of surplus commodities.—During the fiscal year surplus commodities constituted a very real aid to the relief and other low-income families, the free school-lunch program, the free summer camps, and institutions caring for indigent persons in the District of Columbia. This was made possible through the cooperation of the Surplus Marketing Administration and Work Projects Administration.

Surplus foods included butter, fresh fruits, flour (white and graham), dried fruits, dried beans, fresh vegetables, and other staple commodities. Relief clients received 12,525,028 pounds of this

produce. The total distribution was 14,893,846 pounds.

Milk program.—On August 12, 1940, the 5-cent milk program was inaugurated, distribution being made through 11 depots located in various sections of the city. From August 12, 1940, to June 30, 1941, 750,050 1941, 750,058 quarts of grade A milk were sold to approximately

2,400 families daily.

Civilian Conservation Corps-Selection Office.—During the enrollment periods from July 1940 to June 30, 1941, 952 boys were selected and enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Forty-one of these were selected from families aided by the Public Assistance Division. An average of 735 boys per month were in camp and payments to their allottees totaled \$160,656.26 during the year.

Nonresident service.—The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for transportation of indigent nonresident persons to their legal residences, or to the homes of relatives, for maintenance pending transportation and for transportation of other indigent persons, including

indigent veterans of the World War and their families.

The needs of 4,044 individuals and 68 families were considered

during the year. Of these, 720 were sent home.

Student training.—The three schools of social work in the District of Columbia assigned students to the Public Assistance Division for field work during the year. There were 11 from Catholic University of America, 10 from Howard University, and 10 from the National Catholic School of Social Service.

Each school provided a supervisor for its students, as well as

stenographic service for the student unit.

The schools have expressed their appreciation for the wealth of case material made available to them and for the opportunity of providing their students with experience in a public agency. cooperation is advantageous to the Public Assistance Division as a means of preparing persons for social work vacancies as they occur within this agency.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

[Supervises the care and training of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare and recommends children to the court for adoption]

FOSTER CARE SERVICE

During the year, a daily average of 1,972 wards were under care. There was a decrease of 46 children in the number committed, the number received on commitment being the smallest received for a number of years. There was also a decrease in the number of children discharged from care, however, and there was a notable increase in the number of older children committed, 284, or 75 percent of the 373 children committed, being 12 years of age or over. Further, this increase marks a trend which has been apparent during

at least the past 3 years.

In addition to the number of children committed by the Juvenile Court, 118 children were received into emergency care under provisions established in the Appropriation Act of 1941 which required care in foster homes for nondelinquent children who had previously been housed in the Receiving Home for Children. To care for these nondelinquent children in emergency cases, two foster homes were set up, one for white and one for Negro children. The Foster Care Services assume a responsibility for the development and supervision of these homes, while the Protective Services has the responsibility for clearances and services for the children sent there. These two

homes were placed in operation in September 1940.

During the year, effort has been made to bridge the gap between the workers who investigate cases prior to acceptance in foster care and the workers who are responsible for finding homes and supervising the children placed in them. A consultant (whose services have been made available through Social Security funds administered by the United States Children's Bureau) had the responsibility of bringing these two important parts of the work together. Through her work, those who have made inquiry into the need of foster care and the inadequacies of the child's home environment have been brought to understand the difficulties and limitations of the foster-home care and those responsible for finding the homes have had an increased understanding of the problems of the investigator in finding an answer to the child's needs. This consultation procedure has also served to prepare the child in the home and his own family for the placement, often a difficult experience for all. An advisory committee has continued its very helpful interest and service during the year and the discussion in its meetings have done much to focus attention upon certain inadequacies in the community facilities.

During the year it was possible to increase the clothing allowance for children in foster care because of the reduction in the number of children. Funds were released which made possible some increase in the per capita expense for each child in care. Some thought was given to the possibility of increasing the board rate for certain older children, but it was decided to increase instead the

amount of clothing purchased for all children.

Fifty new foster homes have been opened by the home-finding department this year. They have only partly met the needs of the agency, although these needs have been more adequately met this year than in any preceding year. It has been necessary to place very few young children in institutions. This is not true of the group of older children. Replacements within this latter group have been numerous. It becomes apparent that in this group are many individual children who cannot be expected to make adjustment to the normal family life, desirable as this might be. For them it may be necessary to attempt the development not only of the institutions but of other congregate life or resident clubs, in which they may have supervision, but also exercise some initiative and perhaps control of their environment.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

This is the first full year of operation for this unit. It is therefore a comparatively new activity which needs continuing clarification and interpretation. It has been frequently observed that among those who should best understand its purpose there is evident the thought that the Protective Services are to be looked to to take children from their parental homes. It is necessary again and again to point out that the very purpose for establishing the unit was to furnish a means for making it possible for children to remain in their own homes instead of being moved by court action.

The case committee for this service has continued to render valu-

able assistance in this clarification and interpretation process.

A new responsibility was laid upon the service this year in view of the provision carried in the appropriation act that two foster homes should be used in emergency care of nondelinquent children instead of being sent to the Receiving Home for Children.

Additional services have been developed for children born out of wedlock. One worker carried a case load made up entirely of such

cases.

Special attention has been given to work with older boys. Cooperative services with the Public Assistance Division has been continued with increasing success in efforts to bring the joint resources

of the two divisions to bear upon individual family needs.

The Protective Services, during the year, accepted for care and treatment 565 new cases involving 1,392 children which, together with those that were carried over from the year before, represented a total of 847 families with 2,186 children who received the benefit of attention from the department during the year.

EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

An appropriation of \$15,000 was made this year to the Board for continuing the program for the education of shut-in physically handicapped children, which had been carried on as a Work

Projects Administration project for 2 years.

The funds were sufficient for the employment of 10 teachers and 2 supervisors, a reduction below the former Work Projects Administration project. Some of the teachers were assigned to teaching in the homes and some in the hospitals where handicapped children were receiving medical treatment. A total of 808 different children, 377 white and 431 colored, were served during the year.

Some of the major handicaps from which the children suffered were cardiac trouble, chorea, orthopedic and muscular conditions, epilepsy, and a miscellaneous number of temporary conditions, such

as fractures, bruises, and protracted illnesses.

The Board recommended at the end of the year that the program be transferred to the Board of Education, as it more properly is an educational rather than a welfare program. The recommendation was approved and the transfer made at the beginning of the fiscal year 1942.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL (WHITE)

[This is a temporary home for the reception and training of white childrenboth boys and girls]

The daily average population in this institution was 117 last year and 101 during the fiscal year just ended.

Some improvements have been made to the grounds, and repairs

and improvements started in the buildings.

A remodeling of the school building to provide a modern carpentry and woodworking shop, a domestic science room, and a beauty parlor have greatly improved the facilities for vocational training.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

[An industrial school for the training of colored boys]

The daily average population of this institution was 175 at a per capita cost of \$412.50. This population was slightly lower than that for last year and the per capita cost is a little too low to provide as good care and service for these boys as it would be desirable to give. Their period of stay in this institution represents for many of them an important and late opportunity for constructive influences to be brought to bear upon them. The group, as a whole, seems even more in need of adjustment and training than in previous years.

Emphasis has been placed upon a study of their past records as available to the school and, too, mental and personality examinations were made possible through the assistance of Howard University, St.

Elizabeths Hospital, and Gallinger Hospital.

An effort is made to inculcate work habits. To this end, the boys are required to do much of the maintenance work around the institution, and they have gained some experience in practical farming, dairying, and farm labor work in addition to the more general care of the grounds and roadways. The special vocational classes in masonry and painting have cleaned, plastered, and painted the walls and ceilings of cottages and other buildings and have built concrete walks and steps at the north end of the reservation. The boys in the shoe repair shop have kept the shoes of the whole population in repair, about 14 pairs of them daily being salvaged and made satisfactory for further use. Several of the boys have acquired sufficient skill to do this work with but little assistance from the instructor.

The new vocational building was completed and put into use in October 1940. In this structure are located the shops for metalwork, shoe repairing, painting, and masonry. It has proved to be a very

valuable addition to the equipment of the school.

Recreational activities have continued as in the past. The military drill culminating in the competitive drill in June has been helpful in developing an attitude of acceptance of discipline and control and the ball games and other athletic events have also tended to a more sportsmanlike relationship among the boys.

RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

[A detention home for children pending disposition by the courts or otherwise]

The Receiving Home for Children admitted 2,789 children during the year. Of these 1,581 were colored boys, 772 were white boys, 152

were white girls, and 284 were colored girls. Due to the fact that most of the dependent children are now cared for in foster homes even temporarily and its children admitted were temporarily and in emergencies, most of the children admitted were older children and some of them of rather a difficult type to control. The largest number of children in the home on any 1 day was 49. The daily average population was 32 and the average length of stay was 4.1 days.

The usual program of Sunday services and of concerts and enter-

tainments has been continued throughout the year.

The building has not been maintained at as high a level as might be desirable, in view of the policy to spend as little as possible for this purpose, because the new building, which has been authorized for construction during the next fiscal year, will be ready for occupancy by July 1942. More adequate segregation facilities and excellent outdoor playground space are provided in the new plans.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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[Place of detention for prisoners awaiting trial]

Within the fiscal year the new wings and the renovated old wings of the jail have been opened. The new admission and hospital building and housing, in addition to the execution facilities, are under construction and should be occupied soon.

The Bureau of the Census directed a study of admissions to the jail for half of 1940. A principal finding is that repeaters are significant in number. Five hundred and fifty account for 3,800 admissions

annually, if we assume a constant experience.

For all admissions, good practice requires a physical examination, fingerprint, and social service exchange clearance, clothing sterilization, and the essential record making and keeping. In addition, data from these sources should be quickly available to the courts and to the prisons. If the 18,000 admissions can be reduced to 13,500, or if any significant reduction in admissions is possible within what is necessary, the services now available will be able to function more effectively.

The benefit which accrues to the community by the brief and repeated incarceration of these recidivists is relatively small. Little more actual penalty would be imposed on these regular repeaters were their imprisonment to be longer. Benefits to the community would be more immediate and constant during incarceration and would permit greater benefit to those so incarcerated by providing time for physical and mental rehabilitation. Incidental costs of arrests, courts, admission, and transfer would be reduced, congestion would be reduced in part, wear and tear and internal organization problems would be simplified. Assuming a complete correction were possible, arrests and court (and other) business would be reduced by nearly 6,000 cases.

Central records at the jail are in reasonably good basic form. For those having served felony sentences there is much of value to the courts. To develop summary sheets of value for misdemeanants we need to reduce volume as suggested above. We are now ready, in part, and are developing a service through these records filed at the jail which is of value to the judges and probation officers. With the facilities of the new jail now becoming available, the rest of this development is a matter of personal services and procedure. By reducing the number of admissions, these services which are available will be made more effective.

Construction.—The final item for construction is the surrounding wall. When completed, the new jail will represent a decided

improvement over the old.

Insofar as can be done, those sentenced will be held no longer than necessary for original classification. The new plant will permit more definite control than was possible formerly and will provide better facilities for segregation. Within the limits of personnel these

controls will be developed as rapidly as can be done.

Internes.—Facilities now exist at the jail for more effective interne services. The use of these internes in dentistry, psychology, social work, and other services, is valuable to the service and to the universities concerned. The work of these internes is supervised by the university and in field social work by the Bureau of Rehabilitation. With better facilities this service is expected to develop more quickly. The number actively interested in this work is limited and only graduate students carefully chosen are acceptable.

Population.—Average daily population has been lower than might normally have been expected, due to rapid movement to the reservation to relieve the jail during construction. This average will increase by relaxing this rapid movement. The daily average for the fiscal year 1941 was 507, an increase of 4.31 percent over the fiscal year 1940. Commitments for the year were 18,556, or a decrease

of 3.429 percent.

Grounds.—Considerable improvement has been effected in the appearance of the grounds following the completion of the work on the maximum security cell blocks. However, some little time yet

will be needed to effect a return to their former condition.

Housing.—The housing situation is much better because of the previously mentioned occupancy of the reconstructed maximum security cell blocks. Not only have more suitable quarters been made available for housing felony-type male prisoners, but also the removal of the women to the two upper floors of their new wing has given them more satisfactory quarters.

Personnel.—Due, no doubt, to the general situation, difficulty has been experienced in filling vacant positions, but that condition appears to be general. A tendency has been noticed on the part of employees with certain qualifications to attempt to locate other work

which would afford them advancement.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY

WORKHOUSE

[A place for the confinement and employment of petty criminals sentenced for terms of 1 year or less]

Salvage unit.—The principal addition to the operation at the Workhouse has been the salvage unit. This unit is assigned to one employed craftsman. It consists of a group of inmates not able to do heavy labor.

To this unit are sent goods which can no longer be used for their original purposes, to be made over into usable articles. The paint and carpenter shops cooperate in this work.

Cattle.—The dairy has maintained its good record. Tests of ani-

mals and milk show a clean herd.

Swine and poultry.—The swine operation continues successfully. Two thousand pounds of pork was butchered in excess of last year's record of 200,000 pounds. A heavy loss of chickens, due to epidemic which included the entire community, interfered with the expected progress of this unit.

Land farming and cannery.—There has been no significant change in this operation. The cannery building has not yet been moved from the Reformatory area to the Workhouse where it will be more

suitably located.

General.—The population average at the Workhouse was 1,196 the

first 6 months, and 1,037 the last half of the year.

The damage done to the spillway at Elkhorn Run is nearing complete restoration. Some means will be necessary to guard against

very heavy freshets which do occur. The general health of the inmates has been very good. The limited medical staff has done excellent work in treating the various diseases among the inmates. Improvement in sanitary conditions has also been made.

REFORMATORY

[For confinement and reformation of prisoners serving sentences of 1 year or more]

During the past year two inmates attempted escape. One of these was apprehended the following day and the other about 6 days later. Both of these prisoners were assigned to minimum custody details and their escape did not affect the safety of the institution. Speedy indictments were obtained under the escape act and each received an additional sentence.

The general discipline and morale of the inmate population has been excellent. On numerous occasions the inmates have responded willingly to calls for extra duty work involving hours of overtime, and

their reaction has been splendid.

Thirteen juveniles, originally committed from the National Training School, were removed from the institution by order of the Attorney General, after a decision by the United States District Court of Appeals that they could not be confined in an institution of this type. Generally this group constituted one of our most serious disciplinary problems, as they failed to react favorably to established routine.

New admissions.—Out of 668 admissions in 1940, 271 (40 percent)

had served previous penitentiary sentences.

During the present fiscal year, until June 1, of 558 new admissions 222 had previous penitentiary sentences, or approximately 40 percent.

A study of the length of sentences of those admitted compared with those released shows new arrivals average 4 plus years maximum against 3 years maximum for released.

The partial opening of the walled unit has been accomplished. Operating procedures, including that developed for quarantine, are going forward with the development of the general plan for the Penitentiary Division.

A distinct uniform has been provided for inmates assigned to the

industrial laundry, adding to appearance and neatness.

The new enlarged and modern bakery building is rapidly nearing completion and the necessary equipment is on hand awaiting

installation.

Extensions have been made to the dormitories in the main group to provide reading and study rooms. The building formerly used as a commissary has been converted for use as a dormitory, and all inmates assigned to clerical tasks have been quartered there. Likewise, all laundry workers have been assigned to a separate dormitory. This step marks the beginning of a plan to segregate inmates in dormitories basically by like work assignment.

The general health of the prisoners has been excellent except for a mild flurry of influenza, which was general throughout this section. The resident dentist resigned during the winter and as yet replace-

ment has not been made.

The outdoor recreational program has continued under the supervision of a full-time officer. After being dormant for several years, football activities were resumed and a great deal of interest displayed by the inmate population.

The classification committee has completed its fourth year of successful functioning with little material change. The resident protestant chaplain, assigned to the institution by the Washington Feder-

ation of Churches, has been added to the group.

The bloodhounds have rendered the usual effective service. On several occasions the institution has cooperated with nearby law-enforcement agencies in the apprehension of fugitives. Daily practice and mimic chases have been held and each dog's accomplishment recorded.

In-service training.—The secondary course of this program for commissioned officers has continued on schedule with lectures by selected speakers and related study work. The general plan is that the commissioned officers will, upon completion of the course, carry the training through to the entire custodial personnel. The rapid turn-over has hindered regularity in group instruction, but all new personnel receive the basic training within the first 8 weeks.

Through special training on the pistol range 98 percent of the force qualified in shooting. The team placed first in the Rock Hill

match, and individuals are achieving commendable scores.

Walled Division.—The Walled Division of the Reformatory is in partial operation. One cell block is used for quarantine; a second is used for maximum-custody prisoners; and a third block is now under construction.

Inmates who are considered to be unsafe for holding outside the wall are kept in the maximum-security division. This operation is not a punishment but is rather a form of control needed by the few who cannot safely be held elsewhere. Due to the relative newness

of this operation some have considered it to be a form of punishment due to the ment due to the restricted privileges. It is essential that privileges be restricted the be restricted there, especially the privileges associated with contacting persons outside the prison by means of visits, correspondence, and devious methods.

Wharf.—The transfer of the Ninth Street Wharf activities to the reservation interrupted the normal progress of the building program. Road work and finishing grading about new construction has been delayed. The activities formerly at the wharf are now centered in

a newly constructed building at the Reformatory.

Maintenance.—The development of records through the last few years is of significant value in assisting to control maintenance accounts and operations. In this work the use of the recently completed central storage has helped greatly.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

The new building to house all the present activities (except the infirmary) is nearing completion. This building will house the laundry, power sewing, bindery, domestic training, inmates' and officers' dining room, and kitchen. With the completion of this building the building the presently completed permanent buildings will be separated from other building areas and permanent landscaping will be done.

A combination incinerator-open fireplace has been constructed, the superintendent's cottage has been renovated, and the grounds and

road work have been improved.

A dental unit has been added to the infirmary.

New tables and chairs for this division have been manufactured

and are in use.

Library.—An unused storeroom has been converted into a library. This now holds more than 1,500 books which have been rebound here. Regular library procedure is followed. Copies of famous paintings have been donated. Books and magazine issues approximate 350 a month.

Chapel.—A former rug room has been converted into a chapel. It has been redecorated. An organ, ornaments, altar cloths, vestments, and pictures have been contributed. A special Easter sunrise service was held this year. The interest of many religiously motivated citizens continues to add inspiration to the religious work, especially at the Women's Division.

In-service training.—This work has progressed during the year to include a secondary general course. The matrons participated in the Red Cross course of first-aid classes, which were under the instruction

of institutional physicians.

Education.—No teacher is employed as such at the Women's Division. However, the matrons have contributed generously of their time, in giving instruction in the following: Reading, spelling, penmanship, English, power sewing, typing and shorthand, waitress training, laundry theory, arts and needle craft, serving and embroidery, knitting, crocheting, and weaving.

A large vegetable garden operated by the women added valuable interests and valuable food.

In addition to this work, the women have taken over the care of

lawns and shrubs in the Women's Division area.

The matrons have personally purchased flowers and shrubs and de-

veloped the area adjacent to the staff house.

General.—When the new building is occupied, the existing laundry (frame) building will be razed and the remaining frame buildings will be used for classes and small assemblies.

The population of this division averages 180, with a high of 235.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

[Institutions for the training of delinquent boys and girls committed by the courts for minor offenses.]

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The daily average at this institution was 76, as compared with 79 the year before. The population grew to a high point of 86 during the year. The more liberal appropriation for this year made possible a somewhat better standard of care for the girls than could be maintained the year before when more drastic curtailments were necessary, in order to live within the limitations of the funds available. Again attention is called to the need of "a more suitably located institution and one better planned to serve its purposes."

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

[A contractual service]

This institution is under the direction of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. Under the terms of the appropriation act, the Board of Public Welfare entered into a contract with the Attorney General providing for the payment of \$2 per day for each boy committed by the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia and admitted to this school.

The daily average number of District boys thus charged to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year was 101, as compared with 113 during the fiscal year 1940 and 125 during 1939.

FEEBLE-MINDED AND INSANE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRAINING SCHOOL

[A public institution located near Laurel, Md., owned and managed by the District Government for the training of the feeble-minded]

The daily average number of patients cared for during the year was This is an increase over 1940, but not as great as expected, as the completion of dormitories A and B was somewhat delayed due to the contractor's difficulty in obtaining skilled labor and delay, owing to defense priorities, in delivery of some materials.

The two new dormitory units, however, were completed and occupied during the year, permitting a somewhat better classification of inmates

and making space available for some cases known to social agencies

and awaiting opportunity for admission to the institution. This was the first full year of operation for the hospital. This building has helped materially in giving better care to those acutely ill as well as in serving accounter for new admissions. ill as well as in serving as a receiving center for new admissions.

The milking barn, appropriated for in 1939, and constructed in part by our own mechanics, assisted by inmates, was completed and put into

use during the year.

Food has been adequate, but this was largely supplemented by products of the farm, as well as surplus commodities which were furnished us during the year.

Construction.—Grading, landscaping, road construction, extension of underground electrical and signal conduits, as well as general main-

tenance work on the grounds, has been continued.

Laundry.—The overload, plus the age of some of the equipment, has been a serious handicap. Two washers were replaced, an extractor and dryen were replaced. and dryer were repaired, and a new small dryer installed.

CARE OF THE INSANE

The care of the District of Columbia insane in St. Elizabeths Hospital cost this year \$2,774,534.40, as compared with \$2,684,502 last year, the per capita rate of \$1.80 per day maintaining again this year. The average number of District of Columbia patients was 4,212 as compared with 4,074 last year. The number of patients admitted showed a decrease from 904 to 884 this year. The Board of Public Welfare inspector investigates the cases committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital and chargeable to the District of Columbia and every effort is made, as time permits, to collect at least a part of the cost of maintenance. The amount collected this year was \$158,064.11. Representatives of the Board attended 1,446 hearings before the Commission on Mental Health for the purpose of obtaining information that would contribute to the investigation of the cases.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

[A permanent home for aged and infirm indigent residents of the District of Columbia]

This year the daily average population decreased from 680 in 1940 to 610. This is the lowest average in population since 1933. It is due in part to the admission of 53 fewer persons. Investigation of the circumstances of the inmates made it possible to discharge others to outside care. The per capita cost in view of the lower population and owing in part to a somewhat increased appropriation by Congress, was \$267.59, as compared with \$207.45 the year before. There were some improvements in the physical plant, notably the covering of the outside porches to enlarge the day-room sitting space. Increased personnel in the hospital made possible by larger appropriations has contributed to better care of the bedridden cases. The assignment of

Works Progress Administration personnel as waiters in the dining room improved that service, as compared with the service formerly rendered by inmates. There is need for serious consideration being given to radical construction and repairs of the buildings on the ground, or the relocation of this institution.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

[A temporary lodging house conducted by the city for homeless men out of employment and without means]

This important but small institution reports for its forty-eighth year. Over this long period of time it has served as an emergency home for stranded men who find themselves in this city without resources. Those admitted to the home are now all sent there by the nonresident service of the Public Assistance Division. They are men who are in need and for whom there is expectation that means may be found to return them to their own homes. Some provision must be made for them during the time that it takes to develop an answer for them. The care that this home gives makes it unnecessary for these men, many of whom are decent but somewhat unfortunate, to prey upon the community during the time that it is necessary for them to stay in Washington.

The number cared for averaged 42 daily, as compared with 37 last

year.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR FORMER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

[An institution maintained by the District government, but managed by representatives of various veterans' organizations, for the purpose of providing a temporary home for indigent soldiers who come to Washington because of some business with the Federal department]

During the year the daily average provided for in this institution was 48. Last year it was 49. The largest number in the home on any one day was 66.

INSTITUTIONS NOT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL OR MANAGEMENT

The Board of Public Welfare has contractual or other relations with a number of nongovernmental institutions under various appropriations providing care for indigent persons in the Florence Crittenton Home, in the Southern Relief Society Home, in the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, and in the St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital.

These institutions submit annual reports to the Board of Public Welfare and their activities are included in the financial and other

tables included herewith.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE

The number of patients charged to the District of Columbia who were deported to their places of residences or transferred without

expense to the District of Columbia has been, during the last 15 years, as follows:

Year Year	Total ad- mitted	Deported at expense of District of Columbia	Deported or transferred at no added ex- pense to District of Columbia	Total de- ported or transferred
1926	452 348 431 397 368 471 570 653 595 601 654 777 743 778 904	127 138 126 134 146 102 147 141 158 155 148 125 150 158 149	17 18 24 27 33 41 10 15 9 10 32 58 87 70 55 38	144 156 150 161 179 143 157 156 167 165 180 183 237 228 204 172
Total	9, 626	2,248	544	2, 782

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

This service has continued to be of great value, making available to the Board of Public Welfare agencies information as to other social agencies which have knowledge of persons who apply to, or who are committed to, the Board of Public Welfare. Much effort and time is saved by this means in obtaining data needed in dealing with these cases. A total of 27,542 clearances were registered with the exchange by the Board of Public Welfare, classified as follows:

Board of Public Welfare (including Juvenile Court and Women's Bureau) _ Child Welfare Division (including foster care service, protective service_ Public Assistance Division (including Home for Aged and Infirm) Jail	2, 100
Total	27, 542

FINANCES FINANCES

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

estimations under various appro- ersens in the Florence Critten- edicte Homes methe Columbia	Jail	Workhouse and Reform- atory	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
Appropriations: Salaries Maintenance	\$104, 940. 00 72, 700. 00	\$557, 760. 00 480, 000. 00	nera ou oski im	\$23, 060. 00 18, 860. 00
Repairs Construction, balance Construction Purchase of land balance	241, 975. 00 44, 000. 00	27, 000. 00 78, 469. 13 70, 000. 00 5, 000. 00		2011-2011-201
Working capital Support of convicts From District of Columbia Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicle	113.87	30, 000. 00 120, 730. 00 86. 74	\$91, 250. 00	255.00
Allotment for postage Allotment for printing and binding Private fund Sale of industrial products	40. 00 200. 00	500.00 	- 10-96160 -41-15556	20. 00 10. 00 4, 413. 53
Total	463, 968. 87	1, 691, 383. 75	91, 250. 00	46, 618. 53

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Security of Polyment Colorates of Colorates	Jail	Workhouse and Reform- atory	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
DISBURSEMENTS	Life 1.			
	99, 324. 78	540, 690. 61		22, 894. 3
Salaries	35, 884. 92	171, 979. 98		10, 166. 89
Laundry and cleaning	3, 479. 58	19, 191. 60		238.04
Dry goods and clothing	3, 188. 34	49, 730. 11		1, 008. 2
Fuel, light, power, etc.	17, 919. 17	100, 519, 48		4, 839. 50
Furniture and household furnishings	2, 509, 02	15, 471. 26		384.65
Medical and surgical supplies	2, 995. 65	9, 906. 71		411.0
Stable, farm, garden, etc	174. 51	63, 839. 89		766.38
Repairs	1, 462. 59	26, 995. 02		1, 253. 98
Repairs Miscellaneous	4, 796. 58	47, 511. 26		265.49
Moving-picture machine		1, 496. 00		
Construction	153, 664, 16	76, 284. 52		
Operation of industries		319, 883. 59		
Deposited in U. S. Treasury		31, 954. 29		
Support of convicts		120, 730. 00		
Total	325, 399. 30	1, 596, 184. 32	78, 822. 00	42, 228. 62
Balance	6, 258. 73	18, 014. 82	17, 428. 00	184.71
Balance for construction and land	132, 310. 84	77, 184. 61		
Balance in fund	102,010.01	11,201.02		4, 205. 20
Cost per capita	338.73	370.34		555 64
Daily average number	507	2,824	102	76
Whole amount paid under contract		-,	78, 822. 00	

II. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

	Division of Child Welfare	Receiving Home for Children	District of Columbia Training	Industrial Home School for Colored	Industrial Home School
	Wellare	Cinidien	School	Children	Spin m
RECEIPTS				224137413	monday.
Appropriations:					ADE 500 0
Salaries		\$20, 920. 00	\$148, 620. 00	\$41, 005. 00 29, 000. 00	\$37, 530. 0 25, 600. 0
Maintenance	\$316, 000. 00	18, 080. 00	107, 500. 00 6, 000. 00	3, 000. 00	6, 500. 0
RepairsContingent expenses	5 000 00		0,000.00	3, 000. 00	0, 000. 0
Construction, balance	5,000.00		45, 482. 19		
Laundry equipment			7, 000, 00		
Purchase of truck			750.00		
Purchase of refrigerator		The state of the s		850.00	
Plans for new building		3, 675. 00			
Allotment for car tokens Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicle			THE COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	30.00	30. 0
Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicle		295. 24	TATIONAL STREET, PRODUCTION	129. 33 5. 00	250. 4 20. 0
Allotment for postageAllotment for printing and binding		10. 00 25. 00		15.00	50.0
Total	321, 000. 00	43, 005. 24	316, 074. 96	74, 034. 33	69, 980, 43
DISBURSEMENTS					
Salaries and wages		20, 392, 79	145, 177, 32	40, 158, 52	38, 091. 6
Food and ice		4, 714. 27	34, 199, 29	14, 952, 68	14, 108. 3
Laundry and cleaning		1, 141. 05	2, 986. 15	573.00	1, 000. 1
Drygoods and clothing		1, 449. 94	10, 556. 83	3, 128. 00	1, 200. 3
Fuel, light, power, etc		1, 289. 46	33, 388. 89	2, 722, 00	3, 365. 7
Furniture and household furnishings		536. 22	2, 105. 52	985. 32	964. 7
Medical and surgical suppliesStable, farm, garden, etc		29. 53 295, 24	2, 572. 34 18, 171, 39	129, 50 3, 610, 70	335, 5 1, 201, 0
Stable, farm, garden, etc		450.00	6, 513, 11	2, 999. 00	4, 679. 3
RepairsRent			0, 010, 11	2, 999.00	4, 010. 0
Miscellaneous		282. 57	3, 807. 43	2, 175. 98	3, 156. 8
Miscellaneous Refrigerator		202.01	0,001110	716.00	0, 100.0
Construction, etc.			36, 325. 87		
Total				72, 150. 70	68, 103. 6
Balance	10, 167, 52	1, 999. 17	4, 114, 50	1, 883. 63	1, 876. 7
Balance for contingent	78. 84		2, 222 00	-,	
Balance for construction		3, 675, 00	16, 156. 32		
Cost per capita		1, 166. 61	429.60	408. 20	674. 2
Daily average number	1 972	32	604	175	10



III. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

Selviced Sel	Home for Aged and Infirm	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society	Columbia Polytech- nic Institute	St. Eliza- beths Hospital (District of Columbia patients)
RECEIPTS	THE PERSON				GARAGE AND	TOLER OF	A THE ST
Balance on hand June 30, 1940. Board of inmates. Interest, dividends, and				\$1, 220. 80 3, 750. 13	\$270.15 600.00	\$73.73 913.99	
rents Contributions and dues Telephone Earnings			\$990.38	4, 473. 57 873. 13	496. 47 21. 00	1, 491. 08 	
Community Chest Private fund	\$751.15		2, 273. 24	13, 923. 07	600.00	100000	
Trust fund Miscellaneous Refunds				239. 19 15. 00	402,00	2, 557. 70 113. 24	120800
Appropriations: Under contract Salaries	89, 560. 00	3, 660. 00	4,620.00	6, 699. 00	9, 998. 96	3,000.00	-1010111111111
Maintenance Repairs Station wagon Construction bal-	89, 560. 00 82, 100. 00 12, 350. 00 750. 00	4,000.00	11, 750. 00 1, 000. 00				
anceAllotment for passenger-carrying vehicle	194.46				11		
Allotment for postage Allotment for printing and binding	14. 08 10. 00 25. 00						
Transfer from Industrial Home School, Colored.	2,000.00						
Total	187, 754. 69	7, 660. 00	20, 633. 62	31, 193. 89	12, 388. 58 131. 14	12, 733. 54	2, 792, 250. 00
DISBURSEMENTS						and to	A ppropries
Salaries and wages Food and ice Laundry and cleaning	82, 709. 65 39, 112. 73 1, 192. 19	3, 660.00 2, 268.58 327.48	5, 107. 00 9, 635. 55 396. 78	6, 958. 67 8, 434. 74 984. 06	1, 639. 23 2, 259. 26 312. 37	8, 346. 48	
Drygoods and clothing Fuel, light, power, etc Furniture and house-	4, 236. 35 22, 825. 28	54. 02 706. 25	1, 423. 21	4, 808. 42	603.47	470.56	rhunal.
hold furnishings	2,721.16	295.05	211.44	1, 305. 58 5, 372. 64	48.34 72.09	nahipi ha	resistant.
supplies Repairs Stable, farm, garden,	3, 167. 97 12, 343. 00	42 32	999. 67	697.67	12.34	1, 118. 93) toomioli A
RentBeneficiaries outside	9, 345. 29			509. 17	1,500.00		4-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-
home Miscellaneous Construction	2, 196. 40 133. 69	31.87	145. 45	677.35	5, 781. 96 290. 86	2,761.21	100000
Total	179, 983. 71	7, 343. 25	17, 919. 10	29, 748. 30	12, 519. 92	12, 697. 18	2, 768, 586.00
Balance in fund	7, 244. 79 526. 19 60. 77	316.75	70. 67 2, 643. 85	1, 445. 59		36.36	23, 664. 00
Cost per capita Daily average number Whole amount paid under contract	294. 84 610	174.84 42	373.31 48	354. 16 84 \$6, 712. 20	13 \$9,998.96	\$3,000.00	4, 212

3

Cost per capita per day

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the several institutions]

TOTAL	Salaries and extra services	Food and ice	Laundry and clean- ing	Clothing and dry goods	Fuel, light, power and engineer's supplies	Furniture and house- hold furnishings	Medical and surgical supplies	Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.	Repairs	Miscellaneous	Total
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	Ort	878	3		510 180	*10. #81.		rende o	 	Later Later	ntsetgs
Jail Workhouse and Re-	\$0.5367	\$0.1939	\$0.0188	\$0.0173	\$0.0968	\$0,0136	\$0.0162	\$0.0009	\$0.0079	\$0.0259	\$0.9280
formatory	. 5246	.1668	.0186	.0482	.0975	.0150	.0097	.0619	. 0262	.0461	1.0146
National Training School for Girls	.8253	. 3665	.0086	. 0363	.1745	. 0139	.0148	.0276	. 0452	.0096	1,5223
CHILD CARE	P05	T m		28,7	100	THE				- Park	1191
Receiving Home for Children District Training	1.7460	. 4036	. 0977	.1241	.1104	. 0459	.0025	. 0253	. 0385	. 6022	3, 1962
School Home School for Colored	. 6585	.1551	.0135	.0479	.1515	. 0096	.0117	.0824	.0295	.0173	1,1770
Children Home	. 6287	. 2341	.0090	.0490	.0426	.0154	.0020	. 0565	.0470	100	1.1184
School.	1.0333	. 3827	.0271	. 0326	. 0913	.0262	.0091	. 0326	. 1269	. 0856	1.8474
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS	entrero apette and	3 30	FORTH	-loinz im malab	(2 (10)	Aged		No.			
Home for Aged and Infirm Municipal Lodging	. 3715	. 1757	. 0054	.0190	.1025	.0122	. 0142	.0420	. 0554	323 2318	.8078
House Temporary Home for	. 2387	.1480	. 0214	.0035	. 0461	.0192		F .NE 100	15.000	.0021	.4790
Former Sailors and Soldiers	. 2915	. 5500	.0226	2000	. 0812	.0121	Julia	202000	. 0571	. 0083	1.0228
Florence Crittenton Home	. 2270	. 2751	. 0321		. 1568	. 0426	. 1752	.0166	. 0228	.0221	.9703

Movement of population

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

E15. J	Jail	Work- house	Reforma- tory	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
Number of inmates June 30, 1940	455 18, 556 949 14	1,344 13,077 179 13 1 1 1 8	1, 572 644 0 4 35 122 183		76 16 42 3
Total	19,974	14, 623	2, 560		137
Discharged Transferred Paroled Escaped Released by court Conditional release Died Executed	3, 221 14, 146 12 8 1, 971 6 12 0	12,717 578 15 9 41 26 3	117 225 149 2 543 3		3 3 14 45
Number remaining June 30, 1941	598	1, 234	1, 521		72
Total	19,974	14, 623	2, 560		137
Daily average number	507	1,301	1, 523	102	76

II. CHILD CARE

Compared the same of the	Divisio	n of Child	Care	Receiv-	District of Colum-	Industrial Home	Indus-	
	Permanent wards	Tempo- rary wards	Total	ing Home for Chil- dren	bia Train- ing School	School for Colored Children	trial Home School	
Number under care June 30, 1940	1, 302 142 173	712 231	2, 014 373 173	17 2, 789	592 98 8	184 167 65	103 88 143 31	
Total	1, 617	943	2, 560	2, 806	700	416	365	
Discharged	125 48 4	252 24 3	377 72 7	2,770	2 17 41 12	140	105 38 153	
AdoptedPermanent recommitmentsNumber remaining June 30, 1941	3 0 1,437	0 173 491	3 173 1,928	36	628	184	69	
Total	1, 617	943	2, 560	2,806	700	416	365	
Daily average number			1, 972	32	604	175	101	

III. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

FT08 , 0000 NGO 1320 SAIO, 4	Home for Aged and Infirm	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors	Florence Critten- ton Home	Southern Relief Society 1	St. Eliza- beths Hospital, District of Columbia patients
Number of inmates June 30, 1940Admitted during year	646 140 194	15, 075	66 4, 568 74	81 109 5 98	15 4	4, 441 839 45
Total	980		4, 708	293	19	5, 325
Discharged	305 80	E jur becy	4,666	161 2 45	1 4	422 321
Number remaining June 30, 1941	595	120000000	42	45 85	14	4, 582
Total	980		4, 708	293	19	5, 325
Daily average number	610	42	48	84	13	4, 212

^{1 20} cared for outside home.

Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1927-41

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	277													NI	
Jail	401								000	586	642	646	535	487	507
Workhouse	461 534	464 666	529 685	503 684	460 689	482	558	565 810	603 833			1 004	1 212	1, 311	1, 301
Reformatory National Training	304	335	439		752	853	1, 044	1, 157	1, 255	1,390	1, 554	1, 596	1,654	1, 574	1,020
School for D	400							IN ESTA	220	346	381	395		345	1 102
Training Training	469	501	452	467	496	382	289	237	220				69	79	76
School for Girls	108	119	111	110	110	103	81	87	92	72	28	50	09	10	
CHILD CARE	TODAY CO.						10 Table				Sept.				
Division of Child										1 750	1 706	1 891	1. 952	2,022	1,972
Receiving Home for	1, 757	1, 733	1,797	1,740	1, 735	1,788	1,850	1,816	1,775	1, 750	1, 190	1,001		2, 022	32
			31	30	31	30	37	41	42	44	45	45	48	44	34
District of Columbia Training School		1900	A Same					400	-0-	524	541	553	572	588	604
Ludustrial Home			195	263	325	349	406	462	505	024	041	000	1000		
DCHOOL for Colored												104	185	192	175
Children	94	109	111	111	111	112	188	189	176	146	175	184	100	2	
School	91	94	93	85	106	97	87	99	103	114	115	118	120	117	101
	91	94	93	80	100	91	01	33	100						
MISCELLANEOUS													433		
INSTITUTIONS															
Home for Aged and											071	615	682	680	610
Innrm	335	407	449	456	473	532	621	693	693	673	651	010	002		
Municipal Lodging House	20	27	23	28	33	40	42	44	39	44	44	40	42	2 37	42
Temporary Home for	20	21	20	20	00	10							Page 1		
Former Soldiers					40		41	20	36	35	42	49	45	49	48
and Sailors Florence Crittenton	29	37	37	41	49	51	41	38	90	30				00	04
Home	82	93	81	82	86	89	82	76	79	73	71	72	80	89	84
Southern Relief So-							10	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	13
st. Elizabeths Hos-	18	17	16	16	17	17	16	10	10	10				1332	
	19 19 S			Big			1834		2 102	0 017	2 450	2 700	2 854	4 356	4. 212
lumbia patients 3	2, 136	2, 193	2, 281	2, 340	2,472	2,663	2,884	3,027	3, 193	3, 315	3, 458	3, 102	3, 854	1, 000	-,

District of Columbia boys.
 Partially closed 3 months for remodeling.
 Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed;

SEL MEMILION TO TOTALE CITY AND THE SELECTION OF THE SECOND SECON THE DIED SHOW THE PARTY SHOW THE PAR District to the state of the st

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS

upd for the contract of the same of the contract of the first of the contract of the contract

Purpose and scope of the weights and measures law.—The law prescribing the duties of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets was passed by Congress in 1921. The broad, general purposes of the law are; (a) to protect consumers and other purchasers of commodities of every kind against deception and fraud through short weight, short measure, or other deceptive practices, and (b) to maintain fair competition between commercial establishments engaged in similar lines of business. The law is comprehensive in scope. It goes into many details regarding methods required to be pursued in commercial transactions involving quantity determination of commodities entering into channels of trade. It also authorizes investigations regarding the sale, distribution, and prices of commodities in the District of Columbia. In addition, it provides for rigid regulations and frequent inspection of all weighing or measuring instruments used in trade. The Department is also charged with administration of regulations governing licensing of coal dealers, agents for coal dealers, and trucks used for delivery of coal in the District and must approve applications for licenses at markets operated by the District government before a license is issued.

Policy pursued in administering the law.—It is the policy of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets to prevent violations of law and to abate minor irregularities through admonishment, advice, and information whenever possible to effectively protect the public without resorting to court action. In short, the policy is to do constructive work rather than make a record for many prosecutions. Such policy is carried out by having inspectors give instruction and advice to merchants and clerks in almost every establishment they visit, making them acquainted with details of the law, by conferences with business men in the office of the superintendent, and through educational work among consumers. Especial effort is made to demonstrate to business men and their employees the easiest and most efficient methods of carrying out provisions of the law bearing upon the sale of each kind of merchandise in which they are engaged. Such advice has been given merchants and their employees in 6,369 instances during the fiscal year. Some, however, are reluctant to accept information or wholesome advice in the spirit in which it is given.

There has been no hesitancy, however, in instituting and vigorously pursuing prosecution against offenders where such action has been deemed necessary. Such cases have required painstaking investigation and close scrutiny of methods pursued in order to present in a lucid and comprehensive manner to the court all the facts relating to

plans calculated to defraud the public.

During the year 80 violations of the law were prosecuted and fines and forfeitures amounted to \$5,282. In no case was a defendant acquitted. In addition, there were 32 prosecutions arising from arrests made by market masters at District markets resulting in fines or forfeitures ranging from \$2 to \$20 and jail terms ranging from 10 days to 6 months.

Summary of inspections.—Following is a summary of inspections

of weighing and measuring instruments:

Types of instruments	Total number examined	Total number approved	Number approved after adjusting	Number con- demned
Scales: Spring Computing Counter Counter platform Platform Personal Dormant Butcher beam Abattoir Truck Prescription Jewelry Miscellaneous Weights: Prescription Jewelry Avoirdupois Pumps: Gasoline Oil Kerosene Milk bottles Liquid measures Mechanical linear measure Yard measures Containers Fuel-oil meters	6, 690 7, 521 2, 630 739 1, 429 2, 111 198 1, 098 79 285 975 39 156 11, 371 167 20, 401 6, 855 107 2, 130 6, 344, 896 17, 762 322 1, 624 2, 143 435	6, 264 7, 277 2, 591 718 1, 370 1, 943 175 1, 093 73 265 960 39 146 10, 638 167 20, 302 6, 648 107 2, 104 6, 344, 896 17, 745 322 1, 617 2, 143 413	460 348 147 46 111 12 28 21 15 87 516 14 32 0 0 1	190 213 20 20 59 167 23 5 6 20 13 0 10 0 0 207 0 0 0 0 0 26 0 0 8 0 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Total	6, 432, 163	6, 430, 016	1, 854	1,009

In addition to the foregoing, 1,138 scales, weights, and measures

were confiscated in accordance with law.

In performing field inspection and investigational work inspectors, during the fiscal year, traveled 44,200 miles, made 17,284 official visits to business establishments, inspected 541 coal vehicles, weighed 37,167 packages of food, 96 deliveries of coal, inspected 241 transient venders, made 2,173 special or surprise inspections of weighing and measuring instruments, investigated complaints, and performed much other regulatory work of miscellaneous character such as examining coal-delivery tickets, bread-weight labels, milk-bottle labels, fruit and vegetable containers and have pursued similar activities in other lines for the purpose of making sure that regulatory provisions of the law were being observed. There was started a survey of retail sales of meats, but it had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year.

It is important for scales, measuring pumps, volumetric measures, and other instruments and mechanisms used for determining quantities of commodities involved in commercial transactions to be examined and tested prior to being placed in use to ascertain whether or not they comply with the law and regulations governing construction, material, and suitability, and register correctly; also, that

they be examined and tested periodically thereafter as provided by law to ascertain whether they are maintained in proper condition. The mere fact, however, that a commercial concern may use scales, measuring pumps, and other instruments which will register correctly does not offer conclusive assurance that the public may not be defrauded by such concerns. A dishonest concern can cheat its customers through sales by short weight, short measure, or by other means, notwithstanding its weighing and measuring instruments may be correct. Correct instruments enable honest dealers to deliver correct quantities, but do not prevent dishonest dealers from delivering loss the ring ering less than is represented. Some plans employed will pass on to consumers all losses resulting from shrinkage, deterioration, spoilage, and other causes; other deceptions are accomplished by misleading advertising, oral misrepresentation, or downright false statements. One of the most important duties of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets is to discover and abate all such plans as will result in unfair competition in business and infliction of fraud upon the general public.

Establishments which resort to unfair practices, such as selling by short weight or short measure, deception as to quality, or by other means misleading the public, can, and sometimes do, advertise prices lower than prices at which establishments conducted in accordance with fair standards can sell. Failure of officials to correct such abuses inevitably results in honorable business being gradually destroyed. Thus the entire commercial fabric of the city or locality may become saturated with unethical practices to the serious injury of the

general public.

District markets.—Markets owned by the District and under supervision of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets are: Western Market, Twenty-first and K Streets NW.; Municipal Fish Wharf and Market on Main Avenue SW.; Eastern Market, Seventh and C Streets SE.; Georgetown Market, Potomac and M Streets NW.; and Farmers' Produce Market, Eleventh and F Streets SW.

The total revenue for markets for the fiscal year amounted to \$47,553.25; total expenditures, \$25,236.01, leaving a net revenue above all expenses of \$22,317.24, which is \$4,717.17 in excess of the preceding

the party of the production of the production of the state of the production of the

fiscal year.

Measures and Markey in a discover and alone all such visities. Weightes Measures and Markey is a discover and alone all such visit or will be will in author of the alone and alone and alone all such visit or a least or alone and alone and alone or alone of the alone or alo Relabishments which resert to unfair, provider, such as selling, by short weight or short measure, deseption as to quality, or by other means misleading the public real and sometimes do, advertise prices ensents done to entre of allege of officials to correct such already bereritally results in honorable business being gradually destroyed. Thus the critics commercial fabric of the city or locality may be-

BOARD OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE

BERUIE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISCRICE OF COLUMNIA

A notable feature, and one not satisfactory, is the small percentage of prisoners released on parole. Many do not apply, principally because of their bad records. Many who do apply are denied either because they are not regarded as safe risks or because it has been unable to arrange a suitable plan for their release, including home and job. Some 60 to whom parole has been granted are still incarcerated because of the absence of a suitable plan. A satisfactory plan before a man is released, is always insisted upon. Another factor is the crime wave, which has caused double caution about the release of men who are not considered good risks.

The Parole Board had under supervision during the year a total of 418 parolees. There were issued 52 warrants for the rearrest of paroled men, 35 of them for violations of our rules, 7 for misdemeanors, and 10 for felonies. The number who committed new felonies was slightly over 2 percent of the total under supervision. The total failures were about 12½ percent, this high figure being attributable mainly to close supervision and to strictness in revoking paroles

for violation of rules of the Parole Board.

The Parole Board had under supervision during the year 879 conditional releasees. There were issued warrants for the return of 176 of these persons as conditional release violators, 76 of them for violation of conditional release rules, 51 for misdemeanors, and 49 for felonies. The number who committed new felonies was 5½ percent of the total under supervision. The total failures were about 20 percent. It should be understood that these conditional releasees were released by operation of law and not by action of the Parole Board. They represent persons who have been denied parole or who have not applied for same, yet they are supervised by us during the period between their release with good time allowance and the expiration of their maximum sentence. The supervision of this large group is one of the most difficult phases of the work of the Parole Board.

Attention is called briefly to some of the principal handicaps to

successful parole administration.

(a) The environment from which many of the offenders come is very bad, and in most cases the Parole Board is unable to improve it. Submarginal living conditions, especially among the colored, are a prolific cause of crime. The best protection against crime is a good home.
(b) The wide prevalence of alcoholism and the extreme difficulty of rehabilities.

(b) The wide prevalence of alcoholism and the extreme difficulty of rehabilitating inebriates. The present practice of incarcerating them repeatedly for short periods has proved very ineffective. Many felonies are the result of

(c) The failure of approximately 40 percent of all prisoners who are eligible for parole to apply for it; also the fact that many who apply for parole have such bad records that parole is not deemed practicable.

(d) Lack of sufficient clerical help for the parole work at Lorton. parole officer there is badly overburdened and must rely too largely on inmate help.

The necessity of a sixty The necessity of giving inmates access to confidential parole records is bad from

every standpoint.

(e) The necessary release of many persons, including the hardened offenders at the end of their terms without the safeguards which parole provides. The release of those days are without the safeguards which parole of the weak release of these dangerous persons on their own responsibility is one of the weak spots in the penal system. Pending legislation which would require the release of the more department. Pending legislation which and other safeguards are of the more dangerous felons whether or not home, job, and other safeguards are available, is looked upon with disfavor by the Parole Board.

(f) Lack of institutions to care for prisoners of abnormally low intelligence and confirmed inebriates. The release of these types simply because they have finished their sentence.

ished their sentence involves danger to the public.

(g) Lack of a psychiatrist at Lorton to aid the Parole Board in the study of certain mental cases. This is too serious a matter to be adjudicated on the basis of guesswork.

There is need, in the opinion of the Parole Board, for a broader opportunity for training at Lorton that will fit applicants for the types of work that are usually available in the District. The Parole Board has in mind such positions as cooks, domestic workers, and garage workers. There are some kinds of work such as that in the knitting mill which, however necessary as part of the institution, do not particularly fit men for work on the outside when released.

CORONER

Statistical summary, 1940-41

de Board.	Virginia	Maryland	District of Columbia	Total
Total number of cases	34	91	2, 847	2,972
Violent deaths:	Torre	Dibno 5	79	85
HomicidesSuicides		1	127	128
Traffic	16	58	91	165
Miscellaneous violent deaths	17	25	283	325
Abortions		2.	16	18 1,941
Natural deaths			310	310
Stillbirths Burials	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		15	15
Cremations approved			887	887
Number of inquests			149	149
Cases filed with the District Attorney's Office	12	69	103 478	103 559
Total number of deaths in the District of Columbia (figures obtained from the Department of Health)	9 12 9 0 1 9 1		8,647	8,647

INSPECTOR OF CLAIMS

Expenditures covering injuries to District of Columbia employees

Permanent pay rolls (28 on roll June 30, 1940) (30 on roll June 30, 1941). Widows' pay rolls (17 on roll June 30, 1940) (18 on roll June 30, 1941).

COMMISSION ON LICENSURE TO PRACTICE THE HEALING ART

Five meetings were held by the Commission during the year. In addition to 22 applications pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 357 applications for license, registration, or certification were received as follows:

	00
Pandi.	22
Pending at the beginning of the fiscal year	102
To proceed the beginning of the fiscal year-	100
Pructice madiana and anneaus	9
To practice and surgery	-
Process of announced and announced a	1
To practice osteopathy To practice osteopathy	
The Proceed Osteopathy	1
	C
For bonds difformatic	0
Duluer line registration	230
For registrati	
For registration of Federal physicians	14
For certification to other jurisdictions	
of theation to other prisdictions	

Nine applicants failed or were rejected and 10 applications were pending action June 30, 1941.

A total of 360 licenses, registrations, and endorsements issued during the fiscal year follows:

To practice medicine and surgery:	1
On the basis of previous license	75
On the basis of examination (N. B. included)	27
On the basis of reciprocity	6
On the basis of border line license	230
On the basis of Federal credentials	200

The 230 additional registrations under section 42 of the District of Columbia Healing Arts Practice Act were based upon official notifications received from the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, or U. S. Public Health Service, and other branches of the Federal Government; these notifications being recognized in such instances by the Commission in lieu of individual applications.

To practice osteopathy and surgery:	
On the basis of examination	1
On the basis of reciprocity	1
To practice osteopathy: On the basis of reciprocity	1
To practice chiropractic: On the basis of previous practice	1
Endorsement of District of Columbia license to other jurisdic-	14

The results of the examinations for license to practice the healing

art in the District of Columbia were as follows:

In the preliminary basic science examination October 21 and 22, 1940, 13 applicants were admitted and of that number 2 failed to attain the passing grade of 75 percent. Five applicants were exempt from this examination. Three applicants had previously passed the basic science part of the examination.

In the professional examination, November 12 and 13, 1940, 19

applicants were admitted and all passed.

In the preliminary basic science examination April 21 and 22, 1941, 17 applicants were admitted and all passed. Six applicants were exempt from this examination.

In the professional examination, May 12 and 13, 1941, 23 appli-

cants were admitted and all passed.

Twenty-four applicants were licensed on the basis of National

Board diploma.

In addition to licensing those who successfully passed the examination and those licensed on the basis of National Board diploma,

29 applicants were licensed by reciprocity with the following jurisdictions: Maryland 5, Virginia 3, Michigan 3, Pennsylvania 3, Tennessee 3, North Carolina 2, California 2, New Jersey 2, South Carolina 2, New York 1, Maine 1, and Alaska 1.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRARS OF ARCHITECTS

Officers and members of the Board.—President, L. M. Leisenring, term expires January 17, 1942; secretary-treasurer, Robert F. Beresford, term expires January 2, 1943; Irwin S. Porter, term expires January 23, 1944; Fred V. Murphy, term expires January 2, 1945; Francis P. Sullivan, term expires January 17, 1946. Property officer, Robert F. Beresford.

Meetings, examinations, etc.—During the year the Board held 12

meetings.

The regular spring and fall 4-day written examinations were

conducted.

Verbal senior examinations were given to 4 applicants. Two of these applicants had been previously registered by exemption but wished to change the basis of their registration to "registered by examination," in order to facilitate registration in other States. Two applicants have practiced in other States for a period of over 10 years. Three applicants passed and were registered. One of the applicants failed to pass the senior examination.

Registration was granted to 12 applicants on the basis of having

passed the full written examination.

Registration was granted to 14 applicants on the basis of transfers from States where they had been registered by examination.

Registration was refused 6 applicants until they shall have passed

an examination.

Registration was refused 8 applicants who failed to pass the written examinations. These applicants will be allowed to retake

the examinations in which they failed.

Membership in National Council of Architectural Registration Board.—The Board has retained membership in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and paid part of the expenses of the secretary-treasurer as a delegate to the annual convention in Chicago and Yosemite.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

Members appointed to serve on Board: Dr. Lewis H. Kraskin and Dr. M. Luther Dicus for a period of 3 years to succeed themselves.

On June 16, 1941, the Board met for the purpose of reorganization

and election of officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Lewis H. Kraskin, president; Dr. Alfred G. McDonald, vice president; Dr. M. Luther Dicus, secretary-treasurer.

Number of meetings held, 17, with a full attendance at all meetings. The Board was in actual session 49 hours and 45 minutes.

Approximately 60 hours of work was done by each member while not in session not in session, preparing examination questions and correcting examination papers.

Two examinations were held: July 24, 25, and 26, 1940; and Febary 27, 28, March 1, 1961.

ruary 27, 28, March 1, 1941.

Number of applicants, 18; 17 were examined, 1 was refunded. One passed and 16 failed. Six were reexamined and 1 passed—making a total of 2 who were reexamined to the year. making a total of 2 who were licensed during the year.

Optometrists registered in the District of Columbia and in good anding by having the barrier of the District of Columbia and in good and the District of Type 30, 1941. standing by having paid their renewal fees, 103, as of June 30, 1941.

BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS

There were no changes in the members of the Board during the fiscal year. Tony J. Durso, secretary-treasurer of the Board was reappointed for a term of 3 years as of July 16, 1940.

During the fiscal year four examinations were held, namely, July

and October 1940, January and April 1941.

On July 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1940, the first of this series of written and practical examinations for barbers was conducted by the Board. There were 32 applicants for this examination; 21 made a passing grade for a barber license, 4 failed, and 7 made a passing grade for an apprentice license.

On October 15, 16, and 17, 1940, the second examination was conducted by the Board. There were 22 applicants for this examination; 16 made a passing grade for a barber license, 5 failed, and 1

made a passing grade for an apprentice license.

On January 21, 22, and 23, 1941, the third examination was conducted by the Park of this examinaducted by the Board. There were 22 applicants for this examination; 7 made a passing grade for a barber license, 12 failed, and 1 of 3 made a passing grade for an apprentice license.

On April 15, 16, and 17, 1941, the fourth examination was conducted by the Board. There were 18 applicants for this examination; 15 made a passing grade for a barber license, 2 failed, and 1

made a passing grade for an apprentice license.

During the fiscal year there were 1,825 licenses issued by the Board, of which 1,745 were barber licenses renewed, 9 apprentice licenses renewed, 59 barber licenses were issued by examination, 10 apprentice licenses were issued by examination, and 2 barber licenses were issued by exemption.

There were 7,121 barber-shop inspections made by the inspectors of the Board during the fiscal year and at the end of the fiscal year there were a total of 583 barber shops listed by the Board in the

District of Columbia.

During the fiscal year there were 8 complaints filed in police court. One was fined \$10 for employing an unlicensed apprentice barber, 1 was fined \$25 for working on a revoked license, 1 was fined \$5 and 1 fined \$25 for violations of the health and sanitary regulations governing barber shops. One sentence was suspended for employing an unlicensed barber, 1 released on his personal bond for working on an expired license, 1 case dismissed, and 1 has not been apprehended for working without a license.

During the fiscal year there were 23 hearings held by the Board. One license was revoked by the Board for a period of 30 days, 1

license was revoked for an indefinite period, 1 case was taken under

advisement, and 20 warnings were issued by the Board.

There were 65 cases of syphilis reported to the Board by the physicians, upon whose statement all were under treatment and declared not to be in an infectious or communicable state.

BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

Mrs. Eileen Desmond Schmid was appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a member of the Board to succeed Mrs.

Ethel Beebe, whose term expired July 7, 1941.

Mrs. Julia F. Crandall was reelected president, Mrs. Eileen Desmond Schmid, treasurer, and Mrs. Lillienne F. Cowan reappointed

secretary for the ensuing year.

During the fiscal year the Board held 22 regular meetings and 1 special meeting. Four Board examinations were held and 259 applicants examined. Of this number 228 passed and were issued licenses. Twelve preliminary tests were held for issuance of temporary licenses and 205 applicants examined. Of this number 184 passed and were issued licenses.

There were 1,258 licenses issued as follows: 2 reciprocal instructors; 23 reciprocal owner-managers; 33 reciprocal managers; 145 reciprocal operators; 6 reciprocal manicurists; 67 reciprocal temporary operators; 1 reciprocal temporary manicurist; 1 instructor; 108 owner-managers; 55 owners; 54 managers; 200 operators; 30 demonstrators; 51 certificates of demonstration; 14 manicurists; 209 temporary operators; 15 temporary manicurists; 244 students.

There were 3,150 renewals issued as follows: 9 schools; 28 instructors; 1,004 owner-managers; 111 owners; 172 managers; 1,746 operators; 13 demonstrators; 20 certificates of demonstration; 48

manicurists.

There are 834 registered shops and 205 booth renters.

Approximately 2,800 regular inspections of shops and schools were made in addition to complaints of violations in shops, schools, and homes.

The Board is self-sustaining. After paying all salaries and fees, together with expenses for equipment, printing, postage, supplies, etc., and retaining \$1,000 as provided by law, the Board paid to the Treasurer of the United States \$8,229.81 to the credit of the District of Columbia.

BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

The Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia completed its third year on June 30, 1941. During that year 143 appeals from assessement of taxes were filed with the Board. Such appeals involved taxes in controversy in the amount of \$94,032.85, or an average amount of approximately \$650 in each proceeding. The small average amount involved in each case was due largely to the fact that a large number of them were personal income-tax cases.

Of the 143 proceedings filed before the Board during the fiscal year, 61 have been finally disposed of. The cases disposed of involved taxes in controversy in the amount of \$78,401.87. In such completed cases refunds in the sum of \$25,045.26 were ordered by the

Board. Of the cases filed as above stated, 82 were undisposed of on June 30, 1941. Such proceedings involved taxes in the sum of \$17,481.86. Of the aforementioned cases undisposed of on June 30, 1941, 74 involved personal income taxes and depend upon the domicile of the taxpayer. Such cases have been placed upon the reserve calendar to await the outcome of 2 cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and 1 case in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, all 3 of which arose in the Board of

Tax Appeals.

In addition to the proceedings filed in the fiscal year and disposed of by the Board, numbering 61, the Board has during the fiscal year disposed of 40 cases which were filed prior to July 1, 1940. The result is that during the fiscal year the Board disposed of 101 cases.

During the fiscal year, six proceedings have been appealed from the Board to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; of such number four appeals were taken by taxpayers and two by the District of Columbia. Three of such number have been disposed of by the Court of Appeals, resulting in affirmance of the Board of Tax Appeals' decision in each instance. Two of the affirmed cases were appeals taken by the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia applied to the Supreme Court for writ of certiorari in two cases mentioned, which writ was granted and it is expected that such cases will be argued during the coming fall.

During the fiscal year the Court of Appeals disposed of all of the appeals taken from the decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals during the preceding fiscal year. In one case the proceeding was sent back to the Board to take further testimony on a particular phase of

the case. All the other cases were affirmed.

During the fiscal year, the Board has sold to the taxpayers copies of transcripts in the amount of \$63.13; copies of opinions, documents, et cetera, in the amount of \$47.95, or a total of \$111.08.

POUND

Transactions of the Dog Pound during the fiscal year

Dogs on hand	bracel ad P 71
Captured	3 997
Confected	9 111
Held in quarantine	118
Total	5, 870
RedeemedSold	318
Villa 3	990
	1 00=
2. Courted after quarantine	
Transferred to other delightings	
Dogs on hand June 30	67
TotalCats collected and killed	5. 870
Cats collected and killedRabbits collected	1 747
Horses	
DucksGoats	77.77 777 400
GoatsCalls made during year	1
Calls made during year	1
	5, 129

Fees collected in connection with Pound service

Redemption of dogs	\$636.00
Sale of dogs	1, 990. 00
Sale of bones	33.00
To the state of the second sec	PART OF THE PART O
Total	\$2,659.00

REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

Record of applications

Appropriate designation of the second	Received	With- drawn	Denied	Granted
REAL ESTATE BROKERS Firms, partnerships, and corporations Partners and officers Individuals Real-estate salesmen BUSINESS CHANCE BROKERS	230	2	4	224
	382	1	1	380
	502	2	1	499
	1,006	6	0	1,000
Firms, partnerships, and corporations	11	0	0	11
	15	0	0	15
	37	0	0	37
	56	0	0	56
Total	2, 239	-11	6	2, 222

Record of licenses

And the second to	Original and re- newals	Dupli- cate	Ex- change	Termi- nated	In force June 30, 1941
REAL ESTATE		Jens	orni esti:		motos" i
Firms, partnerships, and corporations Partners and officers Individual brokers	224 380 499	2 0 7	22 61 88	12 10 14	212 370 485
Total brokersSalesmen	1, 103 1, 000	9	171 261	36 160	1, 067 840
BUSINESS CHANCE Firms, partnerships, and corporations Partners and officers Individual brokers	11 15 37	0 0 1	2 6 18	5 1 0	6 14 37
Total brokers	63 56	1 0	26 16	6 25	57 31
Total all	2, 222	11	474	227	1,995

Record of examinations given

ed T. Jira A of the of the of the Action	Passed	Failed	Total
Real-estate brokers Real-estate salesmen Business chance brokers Business chance salesmen	128 173 16 14	5 22 0 2	133 195 16 16
Total	331	29	360

Record of complaints

100001 W of compression		
Number of complaints received: Number withdrawn Number dismissed Number considered and filed Number settled	ser halo n	8 -Lemphon
Number withdrawn		28
Number dismissed		2
Number considered and filed		10
Number settled Number of cases where license was suspended		2
Number of cases referred to surety		5
Number of cases where license was suspended Number of cases referred to surety Number pending		-
		57
Money recovered		\$940.00
named recovered		
Financial statement		
Del-		\$1,000.00
Balance in treasury July 1, 1940	\$33, 455, 00	
rees refunded		一种的一种的
Net receipts from license fees		33, 290.00
Net receipts from ficense fees		
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	\$11,839.92	
Printing	664.65	STATE STATE
PrintingStationery	139. 12	
Postage	_ 400.00	
Equipment	_ 000. 12	
District of Columbia unemployment compensation	_ 281.00	
Credit reports	_ 110.10	
Cash expenditures of investigator	_ 41.00	
Premium on treasurer's bond	_ 50.00	
Travel expenses	_ 10.00	
Typewriter service and repair	_ 22,00	
Dues, Mr. Doyle, National Association of License Lay	20, 00	
Officials	- 10.55	
Photostats	2.00	
Fees, United States marshal	0.05	
License law surveys	24 20	
City directory	21.00	nelsublythul
matal and all	14, 096. 67	
Total expenditures		
Allowance to 2 members of Commission		
Paid into U. S. TreasuryBalance on hand July 1, 1941	1,000.00	
Datance on hand July 1, 1941		
	34, 290. 00	34, 290. 00

NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD

During the fiscal year there were 35 meetings of the Board and 4 meetings held jointly with the directors of nursing schools and others.

Registration by examination.—Two examinations for registration were given by the Board, one in October and the other in April. The written examinations were held in the auditorium of the Chemistry Building of the Catholic University of America and the examinations in nursing procedures in the demonstration rooms of the schools of nursing. The examinations were taken by 196 for the first time of whom 166 passed and 30 failed; 35 for the second time of whom 24 passed and 11 failed; and 2 for the third time of whom 1 passed and 1 failed.

Registration by endorsement (reciprocity).—The total number of applications for registration by endorsement (or reciprocity) counting those pending at the beginning of the year and those received during the fiscal year were 701 (301 more than the year previous). Out of the 701 applications, 331 were granted registration, 45 were closed or withdrawn, and 325 are pending at the end of the fiscal year.

Total registration.—The total registration for the fiscal year was 532 (111 more than the year previous), by regular examination 196, by special examination 5, and by endorsement (or reciprocity) 331.

as 3.429 (170 manual Tegistration for the fiscal year

was 3,429 (170 more than the previous year).

High school credentials.—High school credentials of 524 applicants to schools of

cants to schools of nursing were evaluated.

Schools of nursing surveys.—Surveys were made and reports sent to the following:

Children's Hospital School of Nursing (for affiliates and post-graduates), November 18-20, 1940.

Central School of Nursing (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education)

tion, Catholic University of America), November 7-9, 1940.

Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing, October 9, November 12, 25, and 26, 1940.

Lucy Webb Hayes School of Nursing, Sibley Memorial Hospital, November 12-14, 1940.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital School of Nursing, December 10-13, 1940, January 30, April 7 and 8, 1941.

Georgetown University Hospital School of Nursing, January 21-24, 1941.

Providence Division of Catholic University School of Nursing Education, February 4, 5, 18, and 19, 1941.

Garfield Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, February 25-27, 1941.

Capitol City School of Nursing, Gallinger Municipal Hospital, March 18, 19, 20, and 27, 1941.

Accreditation of schools—After careful study and in some instances special conferences with the officials of the schools of nursing, accreditation was granted as follows to schools of nursing in the District of Columbia:

One for a combined academic and professional course of 4½ years; a course of 3 years; and two affiliations—pediatric nursing 3 months, and out-patient department 3 months.

Three for a course of 3 years.

One for a course of 3 years, and an affiliation—psychiatric nursing 3 months (also approved for a postgraduate course, psychiatric nursing, 6 months).

One for a course of 3 years and an affiliation—obstetric nursing 3 months. One for a course of 3 years; and 4 affiliations—general medical nursing 3 months, pediatric nursing 3 months, psychiatric nursing 3 months and communicable disease nursing 2 months (also approved for a postgraduate course, communicable disease nursing 4 months).

One for an affiliation, pediatric nursing 3 months (also approved for a post-

graduate course, pediatric nursing 6 months).

Improvements in the schools as a whole.—Improvements in certain respects have been made in all schools—more in some schools than in others. More attention has been given to the detail and the working out of better procedures and routines for the nursing care of patients.

Committee: Drugs and Solutions.—Excellent work has been done by both committees which came into being last year. The Committee on Drugs and Solutions gave much thought to the drawing up and discussion of outlines for teaching drugs and solutions and completed and edited sets of questions for future annual examinations in drugs and solutions to be given to all students beginning with the one for the first week in September 1941 (a trial one was given last spring).

Nursing arts.—The Committee on Nursing Arts has continued its study of nursing techniques and has completed two forms for the clinical services to be used by all schools of nursing, an adjustment rating scale, and an evaluation of nursing arts which are to be

printed and ready for use in the fall of 1941.

Psychometric tests.—A most satisfactory program has been developed by Dr. Mitchell Dreese and Dr. Frederick Watts, in administering the battery of psychometric tests. The Board is most fortunate in having such able psychologists to carry on this project for the better selection of students, their assistance and advice in setting up the rating forms and counsel in many other matters.

Appointments—Board Members.—(Miss) Pauline Hall, supervisor of the medical service, Gallinger Municipal Hospital, was appointed on June 30, 1941, to succeed Miss Elsie Berdan. (Miss) Esther McClain, instructor in nursing arts at Providence Hospital, was appointed on July 16, 1941, to fill the unexpired term of Miss Stella

I. Mucha.

Officers.—The officers elected at the annual meeting in April for the next fiscal year are: (Miss) Ashby Taylor, president; (Mrs.) Laura W. Fitzsimmons, vice president.

Finance Committee. (Mrs.) Laura W. Fitzsimmons was appointed to serve on the finance committee with the president and the

executive secretary.

Executive Secretary.—The reappointment was made of (Miss) M. Cordelia Cowan as executive secretary and treasurer.

Itemized statement of receipts of the Nurses' Examining Board for the period beginning July 1, 1940, ending June 30, 1941

Registration fees	_ \$6, 580. 00	
Reregistration fees	_ 3, 322. 00	SISSY & To
Evaluation of high school records	_ 524.00	
Fine: Delinquent reregistrants	_ 140.00	1 Dames for
Rent: 2 rooms of apartment 30	_ 420.00	and each !
Inspection fees: Schools of nursing	_ 5.00	talso apper
Transcripts of records	_ 144.00	rod naQ
Miscellaneous:		
Reexaminations. Repeaters	_ 58.00	
Temporary permits	_ 22.00	
Duplicate license cards	_ 6.50	
Payment canceled check	_ 8.00	One for
Refund, postage		
Refund, supplies	_ 2.85	
Refund, telephone	_ 1.51	Seattle F
Returned checks made good	_ 2.00	
Reimbursement—money stolen	8.50	in others.
Refund—bank charge	8 07	
Registered nurse certificate—change in name	30	
smill world sent show to the Tree Tree Tree	Color De Austra	\$11, 252. 88

Interest: Savings account U. S. Treasury bonds	\$6, 05 192, 50	
Dolonice III American Someth 6 -		\$198.55
Checking account July 1, 1940 1 Savings account July 1, 1940		
Savings account July 1 1040	2, 343, 15	
Savings account July 1, 1940 1	85. 67	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		2, 428. 82
1 Transfer of \$1,000 from checking to savings account July 8, 19	40	13, 880. 25
Thomiced statement of Arr		
Itemized statement of disbursements of the Nurses' Exa period beginning July 1, 1940, ending June	WII TULL	ird for the
COMPUERSATION TO MEMBERS OF 11 5		
July 1, 1939-40 Board for fiscal year	*****	
SALALY OF EXECUTIVE COGNOTORS 1	\$790.00	
Salary of assistant executive secretary to June 30, 1941 Salary of office secretary to June 30, 1941	2, 400. 00	
Salary of office secretary to June 30, 1941 Salary of stenographer to June 30, 1941	1, 800.00	
Salary of stenographer to June 30, 1941 Salary of maid—office cleaning to June 30, 1941	1,620.00	
Salary of maid—office cleaning to	1, 080, 00	
Rent of officeElectricity	1 040 50	
Electricity Telephone	1, 243, 50	
Telephone	38, 95	
Postage, including mailing registered nurse certificates	100. 62 428. 32	
EngrossingRefund of fees	57. 75	
Refund of feesOffice supplies	77 00	
Office supplies	193. 79	
Maintenance machines	16. 50	
Traveling	214.20	
our hars and publications	18. 25	
Petty cash		
Tax: District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation	200.00	
Insurance: Workman's compensation	15. 39	
Safe deposit	4.44	
Bonding	10.00	
Bank charges	32.00	
Miscellaneous	8. 50	
Debit	3. 25	911 000 10
	Marin and B	\$11,063.13
Balance in American Security & Trust Co.:		
Checking account June 30, 1940	2, 532. 90	
Savings account June 30, 1940 1	284.22	
	T SECRETARY	2, 817. 12
-the keit one logal of the ear seld		19 000 07
1 Transfer of \$1,000 from savings to checking account Oct. 7, 1	940.	13, 880. 25
Securities on hand held in the safe denseit has of the		

Securities on hand held in the safe deposit box of the American Security & Trust Co. in the name of the Nurses' Examining Board of the District of Columbia:

U. S. Treasury bonds: \$1,000 each—155896-F; 155897-H; B. 00067862; 209854-D; 208954-D; 172489-K.



BOARD OF PODIATRY EXAMINERS

The District of Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by set of Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was creed by the Columbia Board of Podiatry ated by act of Congress (Public No. 687—76th Congress) June 29,

The Board of Examiners, as now constituted, is: Edward E. Thompson, president; Elliott C. Schutz, secretary-treasurer; G. Rahm Stillenners, as now constitution, the secretary-treasurer; G.

Rahm Stilson; and George C. Ruhland, M. D., health officer. Nineteen regular and three special meetings were held by the Board

during the year. The Board issued 70 licenses on the basis of previous license and

2 licenses on the basis of examination.

Two candidates were examined January 24 and 25, 1941, and both passed.

Six applications were pending action June 30, 1941 (five by exam-

ination and one by reciprocity). The office of the Board is being maintained in room 6150 East

Municipal Building. Receipts, \$329; disbursements, \$211.63; balance in Second National Bank June 30, 1941, less check No. 18 outstanding, \$117.37.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

The annual registration of dentists and dental hygienists was accomplished, and registration cards for 1941 issued to each; 704 dentists and 77 dental hygienists were registered as of July 1, 1941.

The Annual Register (No. 17) was prepared, printed, and mailed on February 1 to each registered practitioner. The list of dentists and dental hygienists contained in this Register is kept current for the benefit of the public and the profession.

Examinations were held in January and June, and as a result, 19 dentists and 12 dental hygienists were passed by the Board and licenses were issued to them. Nineteen dentists and three dental hygienists failed to secure passing marks.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation to the regent and dean of Georgetown Dental School for the use of its facilities during the Board examinations.

During the year many conferences were held with the public and

in most instances their complaints were amicably adjusted.

A dentist filed a bill of complaint against the Board and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to prevent his dismissal from a hospital. He does not have a license to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia, and the Board felt that this license was necessary for him to practice at the hospital. The case is still pending. Another dentist filed a bill of complaint against the Board of Dental Examiners to prevent the Board from enforcing the dental law. He claimed that the dental law was unconstitutional, that the Board had no power to make such regulations, and that the regulations made were unreasonable. The case came to trial and was dismissed on July 15, 1941. The following findings of fact and conclusions of law were decided by the court:

"The court finds as facts the following:

"1. Plaintiff is and has been a licensed dentist in the District of Columbia for 25 years; he is reasonably competent; he has advertised for 25 years in newspapers, in which he has spent \$2,500 to \$6,000 a year, and by placing for many years four signs, 4 feet by 6 feet in size, and on which there is lettering 4, 5, and 8 inches in size, on his building, as well as by displaying a large metal sign hung at an angle, designed for illumination but no longer illuminated.

2. Plaintiff waits on 50 to 60 patients a day; he estimates that half of them come in because of seeing the newspaper advertisement stating: 'Free examination—no charge'; about 12 to 15 patients a day come in because of the advertisement offering to make a dental plate for \$27.50. Some of the patients are attracted by the signs on the

building and by recommendations of other patients.

"3. Plaintiff's office is located at — and — Streets NW., on the _ corner thereof on the second floor. Heavy traffic passes on both _ Street and on — Street. Traffic consists of both buses and street

cars, as well as heavy automobile traffic.

"4. The size of letters fixed by the Board of Dental Examiners are readily visible from the street and the signs sufficient in number. So also the regulations of the Board of Dental Examiners as to advertisements are reasonable.

"5. Plaintiff has failed to overcome the presumption that the regulations adopted by the Board of Dental Examiners of the District of Columbia are reasonable and proper and are within the scope of

authority delegated to the Board of Dental Examiners.

"The court finds as a matter of law:

"1. That the Act of Congress, designated The Dental Act, of the Seventy-sixth Congress, Third session (Public, No. 708), is clearly constitutional;

"2. The regulations adopted by the Board of Dental Examiners are within the scope of authority delegated to them by the afore-

mentioned Act;

"3. The question of the size of signs and the number thereof, as well as the question of the size of advertisements permitted to be inserted in daily newspapers, is primarily a question for the Board of Dental Examiners, unless their decision is clearly erroneous;

"4. The regulations of the Board of Dental Examiners are reason-

able, valid, and enforceable."

The dentist has decided to appeal the case.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

The reappointment of Mr. Wayne Kendrick caused no change in the personnel of the Board. The members are as follows: Mr. Wayne Kendrick, president; Mr. S. Frank Levy, treasurer; Mr. C. Vaughan Darby, secretary.

Two examinations were held by the Board during the fiscal period ended June 30, 1941; one during the month of November 1940 and

one in May 1941.

At the May 1940 examination, mentioned in our last report, 62 applicants sat for the examination. Out of the number 9 passed;

3 of whom successfully completed all subjects at this one session and 6 were being reexamined in certain subjects.

At the November 1940 examination 50 applicants were present

of which number 3 passed in all subjects at this session.

The regular semiannual examination was again held in May 1941 but the passed in the last of but the papers resulting will not be finally graded until the last of

this month and the results included in our next report.

Sixteen certificates were issued by this Board since its last report; 13 as the result of written examinations and 3 by oral examinations to certified public accountants from other States who are now in practice in the District of Columbia.

The financial report shows a cash balance June 30, 1941 of \$666.53. This balance results after the payment of all liabilities incurred to

the end of the fiscal year.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

Two meetings of the Board were held during the year.

The meeting held March 26, 1941, was for the purpose of examina-Columbia At the District of Columbia. At this meeting four applicants were examined.

At the eighty-third meeting held on April 8, 1941, four veterinarians were licensed to practice and proper certificates were issued

At this meeting also, the same officers of the Board were unanimously elected for the following year.

Balance on hand at the Hamilton National Bank this date is

\$129.73.

MELVIN C. HAZEN, JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, C. W. Kutz,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia. C. W. Kutz,

Dontal Examiners, only a their decision is clearly amoneous; of the regulations of the Board of Dontal Examiners are reason-

